United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 108th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 149 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, MAY 6, 2003 No. 66

House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
May 6, 2003.

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

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

MORNING HOUR DEBATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2003, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debates. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to not to exceed 30 minutes, and each Member, except the majority leader, the minority leader, or the minority whip, limited to not to exceed 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) for 5 minutes.

REJECT REPUBLICAN TAX PLAN

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I did not think it was possible, but chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) came up with a worse tax plan than the one that President Bush proposed earlier this year. Neither the President's plan nor the House Republican plan, scheduled to be marked by the Committee on Ways and Means today, will jump-start the economy.

Mr. Speaker, since the President took office, more than 2.7 million private sector jobs have been lost, the worst record in 40 years. Any tax cut passed by Congress should be fair, fast-acting and fiscally responsible. The Republican plan fails this test.

Mr. Speaker, the Republican tax plan is simply unfair. The wealthiest Americans will fare better under the Republican tax plan than the President's plan, while middle class Americans, Americans with annual incomes between $30,000 and $100,000, will actually receive less under the Republican plan than they would have under the President's plan. According to a report released this week by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, households with incomes of more than $1 million per year would receive an average tax cut this year of $105,600 under the House Republican plan, and that is $15,000 more than they would have received under the President's proposal.

Contrast those benefits with the middle fifth of households that will receive an average tax cut of $218 under the Thomas plan, slightly less than under the Bush plan. And let me reiterate, a millionaire under the Republican plan would see a tax benefit of more than $105,000, and an American making between $40,000 and $50,000 would receive a cut of only $456.

At a time when we should be doing everything possible to jump-start the economy, the Republican solution centers around tax cuts on dividends and capital gains, two cuts that are targeted towards the wealthiest Americans, and according to economists will not create any new jobs. Do not just take my word for it, consider that more than 400 economists earlier this year said, ''The tax cut plan proposed by President Bush is not the answer to the problem.'' The economists concluded that the permanent dividend tax cut in particular is not credible as a short-term stimulus.

Mr. Speaker, like the Bush economic blueprint, the House GOP plan is fiscally irresponsible, saddling our children with debt and hurting long-term economic growth. What a reversal of fortune we have witnessed over the last 2 years. When the Bush administration came into office, there was a projected $5.6 trillion 10-year surplus. With this tax package, coupled with the huge tax cut in 2001, Republicans will produce a record $1.4 trillion deficit over the next 10 years. That is a $7 trillion reversal in our country's fortunes.

Today, based on the tax proposal this House will debate later this week, it is clear the House Republicans have changed their tune. No longer are skyrocketing deficits a concern, this despite the fact that Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan last week agreed that huge deficits will threaten economic growth. He stated, ''If through tax cuts you get significant increases in deficits which induce a rise in long-term interest rates, you will significantly undercut the benefits that would be achieved from any tax cut.''

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the Republican tax plan is full of gimmicks designed to hide the true cost to taxpayers. In fact, the only proposals within the Republican plan which are beneficial to America's middle class; that is, the Marriage Penalty Relief and the Child Tax Credit, would expire after 2005. Instead, Republicans would come back and probably extend the benefits which would raise the total cost of the package to at least $760 billion through 2013. The Washington Post editorial page called these gimmicks ''tax cut trickery'' just this morning in their editorial.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when our economy needs a true jolt to reverse American's fears of losing their jobs, the Republicans once again plan to give a huge tax cut to the wealthiest Americans. This plan offers very little to families and middle class Americans, and instead saddles them with a

Printed on recycled paper.

huge deficit, a deficit that risks the future of Social Security and Medicare and means likely future interest rate increases.

Democrats have proposed a true economic stimulus plan that is fair, fast acting and fiscally responsible. Our plan would create 1 million new jobs this year, provide an extension of unemployment benefits to millions of Americans still looking for jobs, provide tax relief to small businesses to invest in new equipment this year and provide assistance to cash-strapped States and municipalities.

I do not think there is any question about the choice; but unfortunately, the Republicans have the majority and will likely be able to push their tax cut plan through the House later this week. I think it is very unfortunate because it will do nothing to reverse the economic downturn.

TURNING THE ECONOMIC TIDE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I am very interested in what the previous speaker had to say. The gentleman from New Jersey just went through the President's economic and job growth package by detail, yet failed to go by detail into the Democratic alternative to creating jobs and stimulating economy because they have no alternative. The gentleman quotes the Center for Budget and Policy Priorities as if they are a think tank with credibility. That group is filled with Democratic Hill staffers and former administration people; and obviously, they are not a think tank, they are an opposition research organization, so they have no credibility in terms of what we need to stimulate our economy and grow jobs.

Mr. Speaker, too many Americans ready and willing to work are not able to find work. That is the problem. Companies are not investing or expanding, and jobs are not being created. The President's jobs and growth package which the House will take up this week will help remedy those problems. His proposal will immediately stimulate the economy to create new jobs and provide the framework for long-term economic growth. It will provide stimulative tax relief on dividends and capital gains, move the income tax rate reductions planned for 2006 up to this year, and it will eliminate the marriage tax penalty. It will increase the child tax credit, and it will accelerate business depreciation schedules.

Mr. Speaker, that is a real jobs and growth package, and it is not based on some opposition research organization, it is based on history and we understand when we cut taxes we grow the economy. All of these provisions will get jobs into the hands of people who need them, and money in the form of paychecks, not handouts, in the hands of American families.

The gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) and the Committee on Ways and Means will propose a package to help create jobs for the millions of Americans out of work and help create an economic environment that rewards investment and risk. The President's plan is an American solution to an American problem.

Congress should get out of the way and let entrepreneurs and workers create jobs through investment, innovation and hard work. But for them to do that, they need real tax relief, substantial enough to do some good in our $10 trillion economy. We do not need timid proposals or hidden tax hikes in the guise of offsets that will only reinforce current anxieties.

Mr. Speaker, after the brief session in 2001, the economic ramifications of the 9/11 attacks and the understandable anxieties during the buildup to the battle of Iraq, we have finally turned this corner toward greater economic recovery. The American people want jobs, and they deserve an economy strong enough to create those jobs.

The President's proposal will create jobs and, finally, turn the economic tide away from anxiety and into the favor of workers, small business people, homeowners, parents and retirees. I look forward to the debate and its ultimate passage.

THREATS TO CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, the previous gentlemen spoke and said that the Democrats have no plan and have no alternative. The gentleman knows that is false. The Democrats have a solid plan for economic growth, tax cuts to the middle class, not to the wealthy, targeting people who are going to spend it rather than those who are going to keep it, tax incentives for small business, which are a solid part of our plan, extending unemployment benefits and helping States with Medicaid funding. The difference is that our plan is fiscally responsible and fast acting and will prime the pump and get the economy going again.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about the threats to our constitutional freedoms. On September 11, we saw two planes kill thousands of people in New York. Our country has been in two conflicts overseas since then. There is insecurity in the land. Historically at times like these, Presidents and Congresses have run rough-shod over our constitutional freedoms and taken away individual rights.

A few examples in history: When we were about to go to war with the French, the Congress passed and John Adams signed the Alien & Sedition Act which made it illegal to talk against the government and people were thrown in jail for doing so. Abe Lincoln during the Civil War suspended the Writ of Habeas Corpus. During World War I, we again threw people in jail for speaking against the government. During World War II, we rounded up over 100,000 Japanese-American citizens and put them in internment camps. Fifty years later we realized we had done them wrong, and we apologized and paid them a meager sum. During the McCarthy era in the Cold War, 160 secret hearings were held and lives were ruined if you exercised your constitutional rights.

So in sum, war and fear and insecurity can make us lose our moorings.

After September 11, we rushed to pass the PATRIOT Act in 6 weeks. The PATRIOT Act has some good provisions which update old laws; but it also seriously undermines the Bill of Rights and many other provisions. Take one, the fourth amendment, which says there shall not be any searches of a person's home without a court issuing a warrant.

One of the worst examples of a fourth amendment violation in the PATRIOT Act is a new provision called sneak and peek. That means you can have a secret search of your house. The government can come into your house, they can search it, take things, and you may never learn. Sounds like the fourth amendment out the door.

Under the current regime President Bush can label somebody an enemy combatant, and they are thrown into a military brig even if they are an American citizen. There is no contact with the outside world, no attorney, no charges, no trial, and the person may be detained indefinitely. That does not sound like American justice to me.

□ 1245

And then just last week over in the United States Senate as the New York Times reports, we had a secret hearing in the Senate Intelligence Committee. The White House and the CIA proposed that the CIA and the military be given authority to collect intelligence on American citizens. Not even during the Cold War did we go this far. We have always kept separate the FBI, which does domestic law enforcement, and the CIA and the military, which deal with threats outside the country.

There are many more examples of our rights being eroded today. The President must be held to account for these violations. The Congress must get a grip on these abuses. The Congress should step forward, step up to the plate and review these policies and review these laws. The Congress needs to conduct real oversight in public, not behind closed doors, and needs to protect our constitutional freedoms. Ben Franklin said it best 200 years ago when he said, ''If we surrender our liberty in the name of security, then we shall have neither.''

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS SET TO PASS THE PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC PLAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISSA). Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WELLER) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I want to take a moment as I begin my remarks and talk about an issue that is so important. I first begin by commending President Bush for his strong leadership on the economy. While so much of our Nation's attention, in fact attention around the globe, has been focused on President Bush's successful leadership as well as the successful efforts of our American men and women to liberate the oppressed people of Iraq from the brutality of Saddam Hussein, President Bush and House Republicans have been working to get this economy moving again. It is so important that we focus attention today on the economy. Today we are going to have action in the House Committee on Ways and Means to create jobs and give Americans the opportunity to go back to work.

Let me tell you why it is important to the people of Illinois. In Illinois we have 6.6 percent unemployment. Unfortunately in the district that I represent, an agricultural-industrial district in the south suburbs of Chicago, our unemployment is actually higher. Grundy County, the county that is my home county, has almost 12 percent unemployment; LaSalle has 9.8 percent unemployment; Will County has 7.9 percent unemployment; Bureau, 8.7; Kankakee, 8.5 percent. Clearly we need to get the economy moving again because it affects folks back home. The philosophy of what we are going to pursue today is following the direction the President laid out for us earlier as we work to get this economy moving again, creating jobs, giving those who are unemployed the opportunity to get a good-paying job and go back to work. Our strategy is to put extra money in the pocketbooks of workers so they can meet their families' needs and raise their take-home pay by cutting their individual taxes. We want to give business the incentive to invest in the creation of jobs.

Economists have analyzed the plan that is before us today and they project that the plan that we will be debating and passing out of the Committee on Ways and Means and hopefully out of the House this week with bipartisan support will create 1 million jobs over the next 16 months. Two-thirds of this package benefits individual taxpayers. In fact, if you pay Federal income taxes, you benefit. We double the child tax credit, from $600 to $1,000. That benefits 1.1 million families with children in Illinois. We eliminate effective immediately the marriage tax penalty. We make effective immediately the Bush individual rate reductions and expand the lowest tax bracket for low-income Americans so more low-income Americans will have their taxes lowered in that new 10 percent tax bracket created for low-income Americans. I note that we also provide additional alternative minimum tax relief, one of the consequences of a bad policy we are still living with from the 1980s. The bottom line is two-thirds of this package benefits average taxpayers, putting extra money in the pocketbooks of workers for their families' needs.

We also jump-start the economy by providing incentives for business to invest, providing for what some people call bonus depreciation, that others like myself call accelerated depreciation, but allowing business to deduct at least 50 percent or more this year of the cost of buying a company car, an office computer, telecommunications or machine tool equipment, or if they are making their office or business more secure, investing in security and equipment, they would be able to recover the cost of that much more quickly. When you think about it, when you encourage a business to buy a company car, there is an autoworker in Chicago or the south suburbs whose job is created. We also allow companies losing money this year to go back and recover some revenue and capital from previous years so they have capital to invest in the creation of jobs.

And due to the President's leadership, we work to provide assistance and relief for those who invest for their retirement. Today, 84 million taxpayers are stockholders. That is over half of American households. Many are senior citizens who have saved for their retirement. Today they are taxed twice on their dividends from their stock holdings. That is not right. It is not fair. I realize my Democratic friends think that is okay because they want to keep the money here in Washington and they think they can spend it better than these stockholders can. The President says we should eliminate that double taxation. We make a big step with the proposal before us today by equalizing the tax treatment between capital gains and stock dividends. Those in the 10 and 15 percent bracket will only pay a 5 percent tax rate. Those in the higher brackets will pay 15. This is a good plan. It puts extra money in the pocketbooks of consumers as well as encourages businesses to invest.

I want to draw attention to one issue which I have been so involved in, which is a key part of the plan that is going to be debated and passed out of the Committee on Ways and Means today, and that is the issue of the marriage tax penalty. There are 42 million married working couples, like Jose and Magdalena Castillo of Joliet, Illinois, two laborers, and, of course, their children Eduardo and Carolina. They live in Joliet, Illinois. They work hard for their living. They benefit from this plan today. When we worked 2 years ago to pass legislation to eliminate the marriage tax penalty because of the rules in the other body, we had to phase it in. Today we are going to pass legislation to make marriage tax penalty relief effective this year. It is wrong to tax marriage. We benefit the Castillo family by eliminating the marriage tax penalty this year. When you think about it, that is $1,400 they can spend in Joliet, Illinois.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC PLAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, recently President Bush traveled to my home State of Ohio to sell his tax cuts. He went to a manufacturing company of I believe the largest Republican contributor in Ohio to extol the value of his tax cuts. He met with the executives of that company who will enjoy large tax cuts. He did not talk specifically about what individual workers who make 20 and 30 and 40 and $50,000 a year will get, but understand as the President came to Ohio and talked about this tax cut, his 500-plus-billion-dollar tax cut, that half of that tax cut will go to people whose average income is $968,000 a year. So half of that tax cut will go to people who on the average make about $1 million a year.

The President now has shifted from talking about the tax cut because that has fallen on deaf ears, even on the ears of a Republican Senator in Ohio who has said ''no'' to this tax cut, thinking it throws the budget way out of balance, thinking that the tax cuts go far too much to the wealthiest citizens and not enough to middle-income Americans. The President now has shifted his talk to talk about jobs, saying that the Bush economic plan is not so much about tax cuts but is about job creation. What he does not say is since he took office, we have lost 2.6 million jobs in this country, most of them manufacturing jobs. We have lost manufacturing jobs literally every single month of the Bush presidency, something that has never happened since we have been keeping records on those kinds of things. There has been negative economic growth and negative economic job activity since the President has taken office. That has not happened in the last 50 years. At the same time the President's similar kind of tax cut which passed his first year in office is not paying the kind of benefits that he hoped. He 2 years ago asked Congress, asked the American people for a similar economic package to the one he asks for today. Yet today he is asking for it again even though we have lost 2.6 million jobs and we have lost manufacturing jobs in this country every single month since the President took office. The President wants to give tax cuts to the wealthiest citizens in this country, leaving a few hundred dollars for people making 40 or 50 or 60

or $70,000 a year, giving 10 to $15,000 to people making $1 million a year.

At the same time the President wants to restrict one of the best bipartisan both job creation and poverty programs that this country has had rewarding work, and that is the earned income tax credit. The earned income tax credit was passed by a Democratic Congress with a Republican President in 1975, expanded in the eighties by a Republican President and a Democratic Congress, and now President Bush wants to restrict the earned income tax credit. People making 20, 25, $30,000 a year under the earned income tax credit will get about $1,000 a year more back in their taxes than they would get otherwise. It is a way to reward work. These are people that have full-time jobs, often without health care, often single parents, people that are struggling that need that kind of help. So the President wants to give huge tax cuts to people making $1 million a year and take away much of the tax benefits under the earned income tax credit that people making 20, 25, $30,000 a year make.

Get this, though. The IRS now has decided to change in the last 5 years, under Republican leadership in this House and Senate, to change the frequency by which they audit tax returns. If you are making $30,000 a year and you have filed for the earned income tax credit, one out of 64 of you will be audited by the IRS. But if you make $100,000, only one out of 120 of you will be audited by the IRS. If you are even higher income than that, then only one out of 400 of you will be audited by the IRS. So the IRS is going after people making 20, 30, 40, $50,000 a year while allowing people by and large to skate if they are making a half million or a million dollars a year. Then on top of that the President wants to give a tax cut to the wealthiest people in this country.

The largest newspaper in my district, the Akron Beacon Journal, had this to say about the earned income tax credit this morning: ''The President wants Americans to spend their money to boost the economy. He wants to create jobs. The earned income tax credit delivers on both fronts.'' That is the importance of the earned income tax credit, of keeping it in place, of keeping the eligibility standards where they are, of encouraging more people to file for the earned income tax credit. That will help stimulate the economy. That goes with the general Democratic plan on economic stimulus, not simply giving tax breaks to the richest people in the country hoping that some of the money trickles down for job creation. That clearly has not worked. Instead, the Democratic plan through extending unemployment, through middle-class tax breaks, through helping small businesses, through economic stimulus of building highways and bridges and all that, that is what will put people back to work.

THE MOUNTING FEDERAL DEBT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I want to talk for a couple of moments on the financial situation of the Federal Government. This chart shows what is happening to gross Federal debt. The debt held by the public, the debt held by government accounts, mostly Social Security, what we are borrowing from Social Security, added together, equal the total amount of debt. The only way debt can be increased in the United States Government is if the House and the Senate pass legislation increasing the debt limit and then the President signs it. That is what we are doing again this year and that is partially because of the increase in Federal spending.

As you can see on this chart, by 2013 we are approaching a debt of $10 trillion; $10 trillion debt compared to a budget for next year that is going to amount to about $2.2 trillion. Let me tell you one of the big problems of why we are going so deep in debt. That is because of the overzealousness of this legislative body and the White House to spend more and more money.

This next chart shows the increase in spending. As you can see, the discretionary spending increases have averaged 6.3 percent each year since 1996. Since 1997, we have increased spending by 7.7 percent. Even in what is called a very frugal budget this year, with increased spending about 4.2 to 4.4 percent, still again it is about twice the rate of inflation. So if we are going to keep increasing spending, then what we are doing in effect is leaving a larger and larger debt to our kids and our grandkids.

I am a farmer from Michigan. Our goal has been on the farm to try to pay down some of that mortgage in order for our kids to have a better chance at success and the good life than maybe their parents had. Here in this body, in Congress, we keep increasing the debt on our kids. It is sort of a hidden tax.

If you will a future tax increase.

Increasing taxes outright is going to increase the chance that you are not going to be reelected.

□ 1300

But increasing spending by increased borrowing means that they are cutting a ribbon on some jogging trail or some library or other pork project. It probably increases the chance that they are going to be reelected. So the propensity to spend more and more money is one of the failures of this legislative system. Simply leaving this mortgage to our kids is in effect saying that our problems today are more important than the problems that our kids and our grandkids are going to face when they are responsible for paying their taxes into this Federal Government.

Let me say that I was disappointed last week in another demonstration of the unwillingness of this Chamber to stay within the budget. Last week we had an HIV/AIDS bill coming before the body that we passed out of the House and sent to the Senate. That bill increased by 50 percent the HIV/AIDS money that was in the budget to be spent internationally to help cure AIDS. So it was an increase of 50 percent over and above what the President suggested, 50 percent over and above what we passed in the budget resolution. So the discipline of this body to reduce spending and live within our budget leaves much to be desired.

How do we get this kind of discipline? We are talking this week about tax cuts, and certainly we cannot pay for tax cuts with increased borrowing. However, we have a system in this country where those who work hard, save and invest and try to start a business and make money producing something that other people want to buy has ended up with the kind of incentives that has made this country the strongest economically in the world. And it is not Government that decides whether we are going to have a good economy. It is the people that decide that it is going to be to their advantage and the advantage of their family if they decide to work hard and try to produce talent or some products that other people want to buy.

So the goal and the key, the bottom line, Mr. Speaker, is that somehow, someplace, sometime this body and the White House have got to come up with the discipline to hold down spending if we want to keep a strong economy and those incentives that cause people to expand business and therefore expand jobs.

THE EFFECTS OF TAX CUTS ON GUAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ISSA). Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2003, the gentlewoman from Guam (Mr. BORDALLO) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to enlighten my colleagues on how the tax cuts legislation will affect my district, the Territory of Guam. Because Guam follows the mirror tax code, tax changes enacted by Congress are mirrored by the Guam tax code, and the tax cuts being contemplated by Congress this week would have a substantial effect on our island's tax revenues.

On Guam we face great challenges due to a recession that continues and a slowdown in visitors to our island. Allow me, Mr. Speaker, to present the Members with the picture of the current fiscal troubles encountered by the government of Guam. The governor and the legislature are poised to enact a bill that will authorize the borrowing of in excess of $200 million from the bond market to deal with our deficit. We learned just today that Standard and Poor's recently downgraded its

general credit rating for the government of Guam from BB to B, considering Guam's $416 million of current outstanding debts. This places Guam's creditworthiness into a moderate to high-risk category. Thus, in addition to lacking revenues to meet the basic needs of our community, future generations will have to shoulder the burden of excessive bond deficits and high interest repayment rates.

The House Committee on Government Reform, Democratic staff, recently prepared a special report which estimates the effect of the proposed tax cuts on Guam's Treasury. The committee estimates that the proposed tax cuts would cost $38 million for fiscal year 2003. While these funds theoretically provide Guam taxpayers with tax relief, the report demonstrates that the average tax cut for the bottom 56 percent of Guam taxpayers would be $199. The average tax cut for the top 2 percent of taxpayers on Guam would be $13,935. In fact, the top 2 percent in the household income category would receive a disproportionate 21 percent of the total tax cut. While there may indeed be positive benefits to these tax cuts, Mr. Speaker, the loss of $38 million in general fund revenues, almost 10 percent of the fiscal year 2004 budget projection, is a serious issue that should concern us.

While the bill that the House will consider on Friday has scaled back some of the tax cuts on dividends and capital gains, I strongly urge the Committee on the Budget and the Committee on Ways and Means to consider the effects of their proposals on the Territories that implement the mirror tax code such as Guam.

We on Guam would like to see offsets for tax cuts that Congress imposes. This may not be possible, but there are other ways that the Federal Government can help us to mitigate the effects of tax cuts. For example, we would like to see an increase in Compact-impact reimbursement to Guam to cover the actual costs of Compact immigration. We would like to have the Medicaid costs fully reimbursed, not capped by statute. Finally, we would like to see Supplemental Security Income extended to the Territory of Guam.

Any or all of these measures would help us to mitigate the effects of whichever tax cut Congress decides on. So my message today, Mr. Speaker, is that the Territories present unique situations that should be examined whenever Federal policy is considered and most importantly Federal tax policy.

ASTHMA PREPAREDNESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, today is World Asthma Day, and tomorrow is Asthma Awareness Day on Capitol Hill. I am co-chair along with the gentleman from New York (Mr. TOWNS). Tomorrow I will be introducing legislation with the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. KENNEDY) called ASTHMA 2003. We intend to offer this legislation, and we think my colleagues should take a look at it and I hope they will cosponsor it.

But today I want all of us to think about this disease which is increasing astonishingly rapidly and it is affecting 20 million Americans, over 5 million of which are children who are in school. Asthma is the most common cause of missed schooldays. That is 14 million annually. It costs us tremendously in lost time learning, lost productivity and earnings and medical expenses, including of course costly emergency room visits.

While scientists work to understand asthma's prevalence and pharmaceutical makers discover new treatments, caring doctors, nurses and respiratory therapists dutifully diagnose and educate patients and parents and children with asthma soldier along, one different aspect I would like to talk about is the importance of remembering asthma medication in the role of self-preparation for emergencies. The events of this past year have heightened our collective consciousness to planning ahead and being ready for the unexpected and symptom-relieving, lifesaving asthma and allergy medication should be a part of every diagnosed individual or their family's ''go-kit.''

Did anyone see the movie ''Signs'' last summer when the family hid out in the basement but the father in his haste forgot to grab his asthmatic son's inhaler, the bronchodilator? By the time of escape, the son had to be revived out of his throat-closing reaction with an injection of epinephrine. That is a scary, sobering image. So remember critical medications to treat asthma and severe allergy reactions in the plans. Good resources to follow are the Federal Government's website, www.ready.gov, or ones operated by the American Red Cross or numerous other organizations.

Take us here in the Capitol. It is possible that rather than evacuation, we may be sheltered in place if there is a biological, chemical, or radiological event in the local area. If my colleagues or their families or anybody in the Capitol have allergies or asthma, do they have an extra inhaler in their desk drawer? I ask the Members to please remember this: To encourage their staff and our House employees to plan for such a contingency.

I would like to end with a heartening asthma story which I think comes to the point. In Operation Iraqi Freedom, our Army medical personnel provided a very touching story of treating injured, sick and pregnant civilians, perhaps more than a season of ''M*A*S*H'' episodes, but I found one especially inspiring. The Washington Post reported this on April 2, reported that Rashed Mohammad, his wife, Sikara, and their son approached U.S. soldiers with their 3-year-old daughter, Rajwa. She was breathing laboredly in rapid gasps. The family could not afford the medical fees at the Iraqi hospital, and the parents feared their daughter would die.

A team led by Captain Eric Schobitz, 30, an Army doctor from Fairfax, administered oxygen and intravenous drip and antibiotics. ''She has pneumonia and is also suffering from an asthma attack,'' he said. Equally important to arresting her acute episode, the Captain Schobitz showed her mother how to administer the inhaler and instructed the family to return if she showed no improvement in 2 days. And at this point, God willing, we are assuming she had a good outcome.

This underscores what I always promote and what my bill tomorrow addresses: Asthma management involves a committed team of the provider, the parents, and the child. I pray for this little girl's good health. I salute Captain Schobitz and urge us to remember asthma and allergy medication in our emergency preparedness efforts and wish all asthmatic children well on the eve of Asthma Awareness Day, which is going to be here in the Capitol.

Mr. Speaker, and colleagues, please join us tomorrow in the Cannon Caucus Room from 1 o'clock to 2 p.m. for a press conference, followed by a free asthma screening for all House Members, staff and all employees.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 13 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m. today.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. EMERSON) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

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

Lord God of Heaven and Earth, as Members of the House of Representatives gather to reflect upon the most significant needs of this Nation and make decisions that will shape its future, be very present to each of them with the piercing light of pure wisdom.

Scatter the clouds of self-interest and personal dismay that Your greater purpose may be realized in them.

Holy and Immortal One, all the elements of nature obey Your commands.

Calm the severe storms that have threatened Your people.

Grant compassionate help, protection, renewed faith and love to all who have lost family, home or treasured belongings due to destructive violence.

Turn human fear of Your power into praise of Your goodness.

We, people who trust in You, pray now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. STEARNS led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

FRANCE SHOWS NO FRIENDSHIP TO THE UNITED STATES

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

Mr. STEARNS. Madam Speaker, today in the Washington Times it was reported that France supplied Iraqi officials passports as they fled U.S. forces, this allegation coming on the heels of another report that French companies sold military spare parts to Iraq shortly before the war. These passports gave the Iraqis who originally fled into Syria the ability to move freely among 12 European Union countries. This means that France gave Hussein's regime officials a get-out-of-jail-free card to escape.

I would like to remind my colleagues that these officials were part of a regime that is responsible for an estimated over 200,000 Iraqis having disappeared over the years, with many of them likely ending up in the secret mass graves that we continue to discover.

In reality, this allegation should come as no surprise. Rather than joining in promoting a free Iraq, the sheer magnitude of France's opposition to coalition actions demonstrates an affinity for this despotic regime.

As France seeks to repair its friendship with the United States, we should ask the question: With friends like that, who needs enemies?

DO NOT TURN OUR BACK ON THE SUDAN

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

Mr. PITTS. Madam Speaker, several weeks ago Cuba was reelected to the U.N. Human Rights Commission. Given the U.N.'s record, that is not surprising. But more shocking is the Human Rights Commission's treatment of the Sudan. From its northern perch in Khartoum, the Sudanese government has conducted a self-declared jihad against the country's Christian population in the south.

The government has killed 2 million, allowed the enslavement of tens of thousands, and displaced nearly 5 million, and the death toll keeps rising. Somehow the U.N. is willing to ignore these facts.

It has pulled all human rights observers and appears to have declared Sudan slave-free. But we cannot turn our back even if the U.N. has turned theirs. Sudan continues the enslavement and massacre of its Christian population. Sudan's complete disregard for human life and eager support of the slave trade deserve our condemnation.

The Human Rights Commission should reverse its decision, and this Congress should continue to pressure Sudan to end the massacre of its own citizens.

HONORING TARA OGLE

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

Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Tara Ogle, a paramedic in St. Cloud, Minnesota, as this year's recipient of the Minnesota Stars of Life award. The Stars of Life award is given each year to an emergency medical service professional who has demonstrated outstanding service to their profession through communication skills, customer service, and job performance.

Nominated by her team captain in St. Cloud, Tara exemplifies the quality of bravery and caring held by EMS professionals. For example, she recently responded to a call from a family whose child had died. While the parents, understandably distraught, were handling matters with local law enforcement, Tara took extra time with their children and explained what had happened in terms that they could understand. Often in intense emotional situations like this, the needs of children are overlooked. Tara made sure that this did not happen and did her best to ensure that the other children were comforted during this difficult time.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate Tara Ogle and all EMS professionals on their hard work and dedication to their jobs and patients and to our communities. I know we all appreciate the level of care they bring to their profession and are grateful for the service they provide.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions 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.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF BROCHURES ENTITLED ''HOW OUR LAWS ARE MADE'' AND ''OUR AMERICAN GOVERNMENT,'' THE PUBLICATION ENTITLED ''OUR FLAG,'' THE DOCUMENT-SIZED ANNOTATED VERSION OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION, AND THE POCKET VERSION OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

Mr. MICA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 139) authorizing printing of the brochures entitled ''How Our Laws Are Made'' and ''Our American Government'', the publication entitled ''Our Flag'', the document-sized, annotated version of the United States Constitution, and the pocket version of the United States Constitution.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 139

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. HOW OUR LAWS ARE MADE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—An edition of the brochure entitled ''How Our Laws Are Made'', as revised under the direction of the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives in consultation with the Parliamentarian of the Senate, shall be printed as a House document under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing.

(b) ADDITIONAL COPIES.—In addition to the usual number, there shall be printed the lesser of—

(1) 550,000 copies of the document, of which 440,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 100,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, and 10,000 copies shall be for the use of the Joint Committee on Printing; or

(2) such number of copies of the document as does not exceed a total production and printing cost of $220,794, with distribution to be allocated in the same proportion as described in paragraph (1), except that in no case shall the number of copies be less than 1 per Member of Congress.

SEC. 2. OUR AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The 2003 revised edition of the brochure entitled ''Our American Government'' shall be printed as a House document under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing.

(b) ADDITIONAL COPIES.—In addition to the usual number, there shall be printed the lesser of—

(1) 550,000 copies of the document, of which 440,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 100,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, and 10,000 copies shall be for the use of the Joint Committee on Printing; or

(2) such number of copies of the document as does not exceed a total production and printing cost of $454,160, with distribution to be allocated in the same proportion as described in paragraph (1), except that in no case shall the number of copies be less than 1 per Member of Congress.

SEC. 3. OUR FLAG.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The 2003 revised edition of the publication entitled ''Our Flag'' shall be printed as a House document under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing.

(b) ADDITIONAL COPIES.—In addition to the usual number, there shall be printed the lesser of—

(1) 550,000 copies of the document, of which 440,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 100,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, and 10,000 copies shall be for the use of the Joint Committee on Printing; or

(2) such number of copies of the document as does not exceed a total production and printing cost of $198,108, with distribution to be allocated in the same proportion as described in paragraph (1), except that in no case shall the number of copies be less than 1 per Member of Congress.

SEC. 4. DOCUMENT-SIZED, ANNOTATED UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The 2003 edition of the document-sized, annotated version of the United States Constitution shall be printed as a House document under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing.

(b) ADDITIONAL COPIES.—In addition to the usual number, there shall be printed the lesser of—

(1) 550,000 copies of the document, of which 440,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 100,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, and 10,000 copies shall be for the use of the Joint Committee on Printing; or

(2) such number of copies of the document as does not exceed a total production and printing cost of $432,647, with distribution to be allocated in the same proportion as described in paragraph (1), except that in no case shall the number of copies be less than 1 per Member of Congress.

SEC. 5. POCKET VERSION OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The 21st edition of the pocket version of the United States Constitution shall be printed as a House document under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing.

(b) ADDITIONAL COPIES.—In addition to the usual number, there shall be printed the lesser of—

(1) 550,000 copies of the document, of which 440,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 100,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, and 10,000 copies shall be for the use of the Joint Committee on Printing; or

(2) such number of copies of the document as does not exceed a total production and printing cost of $126,729, with distribution to be allocated in the same proportion as described in paragraph (1), except that in no case shall the number of copies be less than 1 per Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) and the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA).

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

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to rise here today in support of House Concurrent Resolution 139. Now, this is not a major piece of legislation that is going to have mind-boggling results for the Nation, but what it is is something very important that is in the purview of the Committee on House Administration, and that is legislation that authorizes the printing of the publication entitled ''How Our Laws Are Made'' and ''Our American Government'', also the publication entitled ''Our Flag'', the document-sized annotated version of the United States Constitution and the pocket version of the United States Constitution. I think that is an important responsibility of our committee.

It is the intention of the Committee on House Administration to make certain that these useful and important educational publications are made available to people. I want to say too that at every school group I try to personally deliver to each student, young American, some young, some older students, and many adults a copy of these treasured documents that contain the very foundation and basis for our government and for our freedoms. These publications are not only a resourceful means of information for Members' offices but also a great learning tool for constituents of all ages.

Making these publications available to constituents not only helps them better understand how our government operates, but it also illustrates what their rights are and their responsibilities are in this as citizens of this great country. Our Nation's parents, schools, and communities do a terrific job in teaching the rich history and structure of our government, and I hope these publications will provide additional tools and resources that can continue that tradition and I know that they will.

Each publication will have 550,000 copies printed, of which 430,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 100,000 copies shall be for the use of the other body, and 10,000 copies shall be for the use of the Joint Committee on Printing. Each Member and Senator shall receive 1,000 copies of these publications and they will be delivered to each Member of the House and the other body's offices. The cost of these publications will be incurred from the Congressional Printing and Binding Fund, and for additional copies, Members have the opportunity to purchase them from the Superintendent of Documents.

It is important that every student in a democracy be absolutely familiar with the very basic principles and values for which our country stands and on which it is based. These documents provide a very articulate description and really an enumeration of those principles and even illustrates how we debate and resolve differences of opinion and how this body, the people's body, operates this institution that has survived for some two centuries of democratic representative government.

So we hope to extend, again, the understanding to students of all ages, young people and adults. We hope to have a better understanding, again, of the basic foundations of the process of government, and these publications will help in that important responsibility.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise to associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA).

I am delighted to cosponsor and support House Concurrent Resolution 139. This resolution, as the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) ably explained, authorizes the printing of brochures entitled ''How Our Laws Are Made'', ''Our American Government'', and the publication entitled ''Our Flag'', the document-sized annotated version of the United States Constitution and the pocket version of the United States Constitution, both vitally important to so many of our constituents and used by so many of our colleagues here to impart information about our government and our Constitution to our citizens.

Madam Speaker, these documents are more than just handy reference materials. Collectively they explain how our federal system of government works, contain the essential documents on which the government is based, including the Declaration of Independence, and answer a wide range of questions frequently asked of our constitutional system.

They are, in a word, indispensable to every American and should be made widely available to every person who seeks answers about what it means to live in the United States. The resolution before us will do just that. I urge the House to support the concurrent resolution.

Madam Speaker, I would be remiss if during today's proceedings concerning the Joint Committee on Printing that I did not mention that one of the institution's finest employees, Mike Harrison, who is on the minority staff and is minority staff director for the Joint Committee on Printing, is not here today. Normally, Mike would be here right by my side.

□ 1415

He has helped me in the past shepherd through legislation. Unfortunately, Mike is home recovering from an ailment and cannot be here today. The good news is that he is doing quite well and convalescing at home. I spoke with both him and his wife, Lori; and I know so many from here send their best wishes for his speedy recovery. He is as witty as ever, and we look forward to his speedy return.

Madam Speaker, having no further speakers, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

In conclusion, again, I am here to present House Concurrent Resolution 139, which authorizes the publication of some very important documents, including the Constitution of the United States, ''Our Flag'' and ''How Our Laws Are Made,'' tools that are important to constituents, to students, and a great

resource of this body, a somewhat mundane, but necessary, obligation of the Committee on House Administration.

I am sorry that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY), the chairman of the Committee on House Administration on which I am privileged to serve, is not able to be with us; but I know he supports this publication and also this House concurrent resolution, and I am honored to have the opportunity to act in his stead, to move and recommend for passage by the House H. Con. Res. 139. I urge passage of this measure.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. EMERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 139.

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.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MICA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of H. Con. Res. 139, the legislation just passed.

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

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF UNITED STATES CONGRESS, 1774–2005

Mr. MICA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 138) authorizing the printing of the Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774–2005.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 138

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION OF PRINTING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There shall be printed as a House document a revised edition of the Biographical Directory of the United States Congress for the period ending with the 108th Congress.

(b) SPECIFICATIONS.—The document described in subsection (a) shall be in the style, form, manner, and binding as directed by the Joint Committee on Printing after consultation with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate. The Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate shall each provide appropriate biographical data and other material for the document, including data for—

(1) Senators and individuals who have served in both the Senate and the House of Representatives, to be provided by the Secretary of the Senate; and

(2) Members of the House of Representatives (including Delegates and Resident Commissioners to the Congress), to be provided by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

(c) NUMBER OF COPIES.—In addition to the usual number, there shall be printed with suitable binding the lesser of—

(1) 1,280 copies of the document, of which 250 shall be for the use of the Senate, 930 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, and 100 copies shall be for the use of the Joint Committee on Printing; or

(2) a number of copies that does not have a total production and printing cost of more than $96,500.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) and the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA).

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

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to rise here today in support of House Concurrent Resolution 138. This bill authorizes the printing of the ''Biographical Directory of the United States Congress,'' again, something rather mundane but something necessary and the responsibility of the Committee on House Administration to make this publication available for both the historical, for research and for access of information purposes.

This is the first Federal Government printing of this publication since the 1989 bicentennial edition published pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 85 passed in the 99th Congress.

This particular edition of the ''Biographical Directory'' will include over 12,000 entries providing valuable information about the individuals who have served in the Continental Congresses, as well as each man and woman who served the 1st through the 108th Congress. Since the first bicentennial edition, there have been an additional 1,198 Members who have become Representatives, and it will also include rosters of State congressional delegations and elected officers.

Under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate will be responsible for the composition of new entries, as well as review all existing entries for accuracy and completeness. The Joint Committee on Printing has been responsible for the compilation and issuance of the ''Biographical Directory'' since 1928.

This edition of it would be the 16th in a series of such reference works published over the past 140 years, beginning with the 1859 publication of the ''Dictionary of Congress,'' which was a collection of biographers of former and sitting Members of Congress gathered by Charles Lanman, former secretary to Daniel Webster.

This particular publication will complement the online biographical directory, bioguide.congress.gov, which was first posted in the late 1990s and has been maintained by the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate.

Madam Speaker, I urge the passage and support of this particular measure.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume; and I, again, wish to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Florida.

Madam Speaker, as the Chair and many of our colleagues know, I am an avid student of this great institution and its history and was proud to sponsor legislation, along with the Chair, that led to the writing of the history of the House by Professor Remini; and it should, therefore, be no surprise that I am an enthusiastic cosponsor of this resolution authorizing the printing of the ''Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774 to 2005.''

The volume, as the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) pointed out, was last printed in 1989 for the bicentennial of the establishment of the United States Government under the Constitution and before that in 1971. The Joint Committee on Printing has supervised the biographical directory's printing since 1928.

In the 1989 edition, the ''Biographical Directory'' listed more than 11,000 men and women who have served in the Congress of the United States, as well as the Continental Congress. The new and revised directory will contain more than 12,000 entries, as well as provide updated information on Members who were included in the 1989 edition.

There is no question that the new directory, like the 1989 edition, will promote a richer understanding of the contributions that the men and women of Congress have made over the 200 years of national growth, challenge, and change.

Some, like Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, and Daniel Webster, were the heroes of their age. Others, like Jeannette Rankin, Margaret Chase Smith, and Shirley Chisolm, broke significant race and gender boundaries while rendering notable public service. Countless others have worked quietly behind the scenes, like the Chair, Madam Speaker, and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) seated to my right, and my esteemed colleague from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL).

The new edition of the ''Biographical Directory'' of the United States Congress will gather in one updated volume useful historical information for teachers, students, and others describing the careers of the men and women who have served in the United States Congress.

To be sure, much of the material in the biographical directory is available through the Clerk of the House Web site; but there is much that is not, such as listings of the congressional memberships by State and the multiple changes that occurred in each of those Congresses. There is much to be said to be able to leaf through a volume rich in historical detail and discover its secrets rather than simply researching specific items on the Web.

The ''Biographical Directory'' is an invaluable resource to students, teachers, historians, and all citizens who are interested in the history and the personalities of this great deliberative body. Anytime that we walk through these hallowed hallways or in Statuary Hall, where generations before President Lincoln sat, John Quincy Adams sat, it should give everyone in this body pause to celebrate the great institution that the House of Representatives is.

I urge my colleagues to support the concurrent resolution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I do not have any additional speakers at this time. I am urged to stall a bit because we are waiting the arrival of another Member on another issue, but I would be glad to let the gentleman have this time and then have a few remarks on closing.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I have no other speakers at this time, but I would like to note for the record that the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL) was a student of Professor Remini's in college; and we do not know what his grade point average was, but nonetheless we are proud to note that he was a student at that time.

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

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

I want to take just a minute since we do have some extra time, if I may, I want to thank the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) and the minority staff, the other half of the Committee on House Administration. I have served on the committee in some rough times, and I am glad to say that I have served on the committee in some good times, good, bipartisan times; and no one has done a better job in service to any committee as ranking member than the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON).

I have seen the manner in which he has conducted the important business of the Committee on House Administration. It basically runs the House of Representatives and takes it on in a serious, bipartisan manner; and I want to compliment him and the staff for working together.

We have got a number of important projects, not just these mundane passage of publications that we are doing here, the construction of the visitors center, the oversight and again the operations of this institution, which belongs to the American people; but I do respect so much his work and his effort.

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) is not with us at this time, and I have the privilege of handling these measures for him; and it is indeed an honor to work with such distinguished colleagues, both the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) and the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON), on this important legislation and responsibility of the Committee on House Administration.

Also, I must say that I am so glad that we will be publishing a ''Biographical Directory of the United States Congress,'' if for no other reason to get the Mica brothers straightened out. As my colleagues may know, and I was told by the former historian of the House, that the Mica brothers are the only two brothers since 1889 to serve in Congress from the same family but different political parties. We have the Kennedys all of one ilk, and we have the Hutchinsons all of another party; but my brother and I got separated somewhere slightly after birth.

He served with distinction as a member of the Democrat Party in the majority from 1978 to 1988, and I came in 1992. So, unfortunately, the Congress has been burdened with the Micas for 2 decades; but since I am not in this most recent publication, at least people will understand that there are two of these folks from different political parties and hopefully actually educate some of the Members who have introduced me as Dan Mica on numerous occasions, both from the Democrat side and the Republican side of the aisle.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICA. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much for his gracious accolades, and I want my colleague to know that many Democrats, along with the gentleman's mother, pray continually for his conversion; but nonetheless, we are proud to note how well the gentleman has distinguished himself on the floor of the House, our great House and also as a person who has championed bipartisanship and the great role that he has also played along with his lovely wife in terms of making the annual bipartisan, biannual, bipartisan retreat such an enormous success because of his care for this great institution of ours.

Mr. MICA. Again, I am deeply indebted to the gentleman for his kind words, not only about me and my brother and the Democrat side of my family, but also for mentioning my long-enduring and suffering-of-31-years wife. That will certainly enhance the remainder of my day.

□ 1430

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. EMERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 138.

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.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MICA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of H. Con. Res. 138, the concurrent resolution just agreed to.

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

There was no objection.

TIMOTHY MICHAEL GAFFNEY POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. TURNER of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1596) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2318 Woodson Road in St. Louis, Missouri, as the ''Timothy Michael Gaffney Post Office Building''.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1596

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

SECTION 1. TIMOTHY MICHAEL GAFFNEY POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2318 Woodson Road in St. Louis, Missouri, shall be known and designated as the ''Timothy Michael Gaffney 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 Timothy Michael Gaffney Post Office Building.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TURNER of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 1596.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TURNER of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 1596, introduced by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY), designates the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2318 Woodson Road in St. Louis, Missouri, as the Timothy Michael Gaffney Post Office Building. The entire delegation from the State of Missouri has cosponsored this legislation.

Madam Speaker, it is my hope that today this House will honor one of the most devoted and distinguished members of the U.S. Postal Service community by naming one of its facilities after him. Timothy Michael Gaffney worked for the Post Service in St.

Louis since 1967, when he began his career as a substitute city letter carrier. He served the Postal Service in many capacities before reaching the rank of Customer Service Manager at St. Louis' Overland postal facility.

Sadly, the St. Louis area and all of America suddenly lost Mr. Gaffney on December 26 at the age of only 54. I commend the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) for introducing this meaningful measure that celebrates the life and career of Mr. Gaffney. His outstanding resume includes the position of Superintendent of Branch Operations, Network Planning Specialist, and Manager of Customer Service for several USPS branches in St. Louis. He will be missed, and I hope that the Gaffney family will take some comfort in the likelihood that soon a postal facility in Mr. Gaffney's hometown will be named after him.

Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 1596 to honor the legacy of Timothy Michael Gaffney's career with the United States Postal Service.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise as a sponsor of H.R. 1596, a bill to honor the memory of U.S. Postal Service employee Timothy Michael Gaffney, and would like to thank the membership of the entire Missouri delegation for their cosponsorship on this measure.

Mr. Gaffney, while a manager at the Overland Post Office for 2 short years, made a huge impact on the employees there. In the words of one co-worker, Leslie Beck, ''He was a personable manager who managed with a huge heart. He continued to help his employees with their personal problems, such as death of elderly parents. We had an employee pass away with cancer, another employee's wife who passed away with cancer at age 49, and yet another employee's daughter who passed away at age 10 with a brain tumor. This was all in the year 2002. It was a very emotional year for all of us, but he was there as support to all of us.

''Then Tim's passing in December 2002 was devastating to all of us. We are working through our grief by planting a tree, purchasing a nice bench and putting it in a peaceful area at the Post Office, and purchasing a memorial plaque for Tim. We have raised almost $600 from just our employees for these projects. We have not asked for or would take money from anywhere else. This had to be all from just us. We are his 'Postal Family'. He was there for us, and we are there for him.''

Madam Speaker, renaming the Overland Post Office in honor of Mr. Gaffney would appear to be a fitting reminder of his role and dedication to the community.

I would be remiss if I did not share the full scope of Mr. Gaffney's life both on the job and in his private life. Born on October 30, 1948, Mr. Gaffney was the son of Joseph and Lorayne Gaffney, both deceased as well. A sister Jill Delonjay, and a brother, Mark Gaffney, both live in the St. Louis area, as does a nephew, Tom Harris, who also works for the U.S. Postal Service. Divorced, Mr. Gaffney had no children.

As a youngster, he attended Buder Elementary School and Christian Brothers College High School. It was shortly after high school graduation that he began working part-time at a local Post Office in the St. Louis area. In 1972, Mr. Gaffney received a teaching degree from the University of Missouri at St. Louis. Also, he served proudly and honorably in the Missouri Army National Guard from 1970 to 1976.

He remained active in alumni activities at the Christian Brothers College High School and an avid golfer; he supported the school's charitable golf tournaments, as well as being a great supporter of CBC's football team. Mr. Gaffney showered other organizations with his support, including the Backstoppers and their support for firefighters and police officers. Working with the Combined Federal Campaign in the Postal Service, Mr. Gaffney helped the Overland Station rank number 5 in the St. Louis area for donations to charities. It was very important to him to support charities.

Finally, a big Rams football fan, he was a season ticket holder. I urge Members to support this measure in tribute to a man whose life meant so much to his co-workers and his community.

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

Mr. TURNER of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) for introducing this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1596.

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. TURNER of Ohio. Madam 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.

ROBERT P. HAMMER POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. TURNER of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1625) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1114 Main Avenue in Clifton, New Jersey, as the ''Robert P. Hammer Post Office Building''.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1625

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

SECTION 1. ROBERT P. HAMMER POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1114 Main Avenue in Clifton, New Jersey, shall be known and designated as the ''Robert P. Hammer 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 Robert P. Hammer Post Office Building.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TURNER of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 1625.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TURNER of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 1625, introduced by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL), designates the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1114 Main Avenue in Clifton, New Jersey, as the Robert P. Hammer Post Office Building. The entire delegation from the State of New Jersey has cosponsored this legislation.

Madam Speaker, Robert P. Hammer was the highly regarded city manager of the New York City suburb of Clifton. He was credited with promoting rapid business expansion which helped to revitalize this northeastern New Jersey community. He improved countless roads, city parks, and single-handedly orchestrated a complex reorganization of city departments that greatly increased their efficiency. Unfortunately, Mr. Hammer's 7-year tenure as Clifton city manager and his distinguished life was cut tragically short when he passed away last December 20, just over 1 week before the beginning of his retirement.

By scanning the news clips that covered his funeral service last December, the words that appear time and again to describe Mr. Hammer include ''wonderful,'' ''respected,'' ''friend,'' ''leader'' and even ''hero.'' The prayers and condolences of this House go out to Mr. Hammer's wife, Kathleen, and their five children, Megan, Sean, Kelly, Staci and Brett. He was a man who was genuinely devoted to public service. He cared deeply about his community, his friends, and his family, and worked tirelessly to improve the quality of life for all Clifton residents.

I urge all Members to honor Mr. Hammer by supporting the passage of H.R. 1625.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL).

Mr. PASCRELL. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER) for his generous words.

I want to also thank this Congress for moving this and putting this on a fast track. Hopefully next month this Post Office will open up, and it will be a fitting gesture from Congress.

I rise today to speak in strong support of H.R. 1625, legislation to name the new postal facility in Clifton, New Jersey, after a really great public servant, Robert P. ''Bob'' Hammer, former city manager of Clifton, New Jersey.

He was a man who understood what public service was all about. He was honest. His word was his bond. He had integrity. He was a fixture at city hall and in the community, a leader who worked each day to improve the life of every Clifton resident. He was a city manager for 7 years before succumbing to a serious health problem in December 2002 at the age of 54.

In his position as city manager, Madam Speaker, Bob Hammer oversaw a blooming Main Avenue business district. How many towns throughout this landscape we call America are older towns trying to fight back and become part of the economic dream. It is our hope that the new downtown Post Office will be an anchor that holds the redevelopment together and brings residents down to the local businesses. This was one of his dreams.

Naming this Post Office after Bob is an appropriate tribute for an extraordinary individual. He helped improve city parks and playgrounds and ushered in scores of new businesses and homes to this great city even during very tough economic times. He was credited with guiding Clifton through a period of economic growth all while maintaining minimal tax increases. There is no question that Robert Hammer left Clifton a better city than when he started.

How often can we say that for individuals throughout this great country, and that is all anybody can ever ask of us, did we leave the place a little better than how we found it?

A father of five, Bob Hammer developed strong friendships with his humor and his professionalism. He was a leader in the truest sense of word, and a tremendous public servant. My friend and mayor of Clifton, New Jersey, James Anzaldi, said that never in his 30 years of service in Clifton government has he known anyone with Hammer's leadership qualities.

A native of Stanhope, New Jersey, Bob earned a Master's Degree in public administration from Farleigh Dickinson University, and a Bachelor's Degree in commerce from Rider College.

□ 1445

He was a member of the New Jersey and International City Managers Association, the New Jersey Finance Officers Association, and New Jersey International Clerks' Association. He was also an adjunct staff member of Montclair State University, which is also in the Eighth Congressional District.

Before working for Clifton, Bob Hammer was a borough administrator in Oakland, Bergen County, and borough administrator in Bloomingdale, Passaic County. He was a parishioner of St. Philip the Apostle Roman Catholic Church in Clifton and a member of the St. Philip's Knights of Columbus. He was also a past president of the Clifton Rotary. He was a dedicated husband and a great father and son. I know how proud the whole family feels about him.

Our thoughts are with his wife Kathy; his five children, Megan, Kelly, Sean, Brett and Staci; and his parents, Stanley and Vera Hammer, of Stanhope, New Jersey. My staff and I have fond memories of working with Bob on a host of issues over the years. He was on my transportation advisory committee. We worked on Clifton highway interchanges, access to mass transit facilities, and pedestrian safety measures. Government and politics is all local, as someone who stood in your place, Madam Speaker, said many, many times.

Most recently, I was able to work with Mayor Anzaldi and Bob and other Clifton officials and representatives of the U.S. Postal Service to make the new postal facility in Clifton, New Jersey, a reality. The new postal building, which is currently in its final phase of construction, is on schedule to be completed next month. It will service the people of Clifton. The fact that this construction got done at all is a tribute to Bob Hammer.

Madam Speaker, I urge the House to pass this fitting tribute to my friend and our friend, Bob Hammer.

Mr. TURNER of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I want to thank the gentleman from New Jersey for introducing this legislation. I urge all Members to support the passage of this measure.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I simply join with the gentleman from New Jersey in promoting passage of this resolution. I think he has eloquently spoken of the tremendous value of Mr. Hammer to the community where he lived and worked. I simply join with him and urge swift passage of this resolution.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 1625, which names a facility of the U.S. Postal Service, located at 1114 Main Avenue in Clifton, New Jersey, after Robert P. Hammer, was introduced by Representative BILL PASCRELL (D–NJ) on April 3, 2003.

Mr. Robert Hammer served as the Clifton City Manager for seven years before he passed away on December 20, 2002. Long heralded as a distinguished public servant, Mr. Hammer held a number of important positions in city government.

A native of Stanhope, New Jersey, Mr. Hammer had a bachelor's degree in Commerce from Rider College and a master's degree in public administration from Farleigh Dickinson University. In addition, he was a certified municipal finance officer and a registered municipal clerk. He served on numerous State associations and was known throughout the State for his leadership ability and for being inclusive and promoting unity.

Madam Speaker, the Mayor and City Council of Clifton, New Jersey, support this bill. As I understand it, the postal facility to be named after Mr. Hammer, is being built in Clifton and should be operational this month.

I support this measure and urge its swift passage.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. EMERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1625.

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. TURNER of Ohio. Madam 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.

DR. CAESAR A.W. CLARK, SR. POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. TURNER of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1740) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1502 East Kiest Boulevard in Dallas, Texas, as the ''Dr. Caesar A.W. Clark, Sr. Post Office Building''.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1740

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

SECTION 1. DR. CAESAR A.W. CLARK, SR. POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1502 East Kiest Boulevard in Dallas, Texas, shall be known and designated as the ''Dr. Caesar A.W. Clark, Sr. 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 Dr. Caesar A.W. Clark, Sr. Post Office Building.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TURNER of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TURNER of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 1740, introduced by the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON), designates the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1502 East Kiest Boulevard in Dallas, Texas, as the Dr. Caesar A.W. Clark, Sr. Post Office Building. The entire delegation from the State of Texas has cosponsored this legislation.

Madam Speaker, by renaming this post office for Dr. Caesar A.W. Clark, this House will commemorate a remarkable American. Dr. Clark has served as the venerated pastor of Good Street Baptist Church in Dallas for over 50 years and is well known throughout the Dallas-Fort Worth area. At 88 years of age, Dr. Caesar A.W. Clark still preaches on Sundays at Good Street Baptist Church. He has delivered his vibrant sermons all over the world during his extraordinary career in the clergy. In addition, he has served as president of the Missionary Baptist Association of Texas and as vice president of the National Baptist Convention.

Growing up, Caesar Clark could not continue in school past the seventh grade because his help was too valuable to the family farm. He ultimately educated himself during his teenage years and earned admittance to Bishop College from which he graduated in 1946. In 1950, he became pastor at Good Street Baptist.

While his professional focus has always been squarely on the valued worshippers at Good Street Baptist, Dr. Clark is also an involved community leader who continues to enjoy membership on the Boy Scouts of America Advisory Committee and the Dallas Black Chamber of Commerce. In addition, Dr. Clark played an active role in our Nation's civil rights struggle. Perhaps most notably he was responsible for drawing Dr. Martin Luther King to his church in 1958 for his first of many speeches in Dallas.

Dr. Caesar A.W. Clark's life is one of dedicated service, compassion, faith, and devotion. For all these reasons, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 1740, which names this Dallas post office building after Dr. Clark. I thank the gentlewoman from Texas for introducing this important legislation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I might note that the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) is returning from the Persian Gulf and is unable to be here at the moment with us. I would read her statement into the RECORD:

H.R. 1740, Legislation to Designate the Caesar A.W. Clark, Sr. Post Office. The Honorable EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas in the House of Representatives.

''Madam Speaker, H.R. 1740 designates a post office located at 1502 East Kiest Boulevard in Dallas, Texas, as H.R. 1740 enjoys the support and cosponsorship of the entire Texas delegation.

''Madam Speaker, during his 50-year tenure of the Good Street Baptist Church, Reverend Caesar A.W. Clark has provided a wealth of services to thousands of Dallas residents. Leading by example is how Reverend Clark became a pillar of the Dallas community. As an early pioneer in the civil rights movement, Reverend Clark was responsible for the first visit to Dallas by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Following that 1958 visit, Reverend Clark continued to work to end segregation in Dallas.

''We honor Reverend Clark, a nationally renowned member of the clergy, humanitarian and respected leader that Ebony magazine has twice named one of the 15 ''Outstanding Black Preachers in America.'' Under his leadership at Good Street Baptist Church, the church has progressively grown by establishing two day care centers, a free legal clinic, and a federally assisted complex for the elderly. Of particular note in the 1950s, a time when credit was expensive and loan sharks took advantage of people, Reverend Clark organized to create a church credit union. Today, the Good Street Baptist Church has more than $1.2 million in assets and serves nearly 1,500 members and their families. Indeed, this is an honor for Reverend Clark who has served as a vice president of the National Baptist Convention and president of the Missionary Baptist Association of Texas. He has been a source of spiritual inspiration for some of Dallas' oldest African American families and many of our political and civic leaders. While sharing knowledge with residents and cultivating their humility, he is still dedicated to his congregation and to his daily work at Good Street Baptist.

''The designation of this post office acknowledges Reverend Clark's outstanding contributions as pastor at Good Street Baptist Church for more than 5 decades.

''Born in 1914 in Louisiana, Reverend Clark was subjected to a 'Jim Crow' South, a time when nearly all African Americans were not allowed an equal opportunity to receive a quality education. Determined to not let adversity remain a barrier, Reverend Clark studied independently and gained admission to Bishop College. Reverend Clark graduated from there in 1946.

''Reverend Clark is known throughout the State of Texas as a remarkable pastor and dedicated leader who views the community as extended family. I can think of no one more deserving of this honor.

''Madam Speaker, we wish to congratulate Reverend Clark on the designation of this post office and for his many years of service and dedication to the Good Street Baptist Church and citizens of Dallas. His achievements are an inspiration to all of us.''

I commend the gentlewoman from Texas for extending to the good reverend this honor.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, it is an honor and privilege to make this statement on behalf of legislation I sponsored honoring a great Texan and American.

H.R. 1740 designates a post office located at 1502 East Kiest Boulevard in Dallas, Texas, as the Ceasar A.W. Clark Post Office. H.R. 1740 enjoys the support and co-sponsorship of the entire Texas delegation.

Madam Speaker, during his 50 year tenure of the Good Street Baptist Church, Reverend Ceasar A.W. Clark has provided a wealth of services to thousands of Dallas residents. Leading by example is how Rev. Clark became a pillar of the Dallas community. As an early pioneer in the civil rights movement, Rev. Clark was responsible for the first visit to Dallas by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Following that 1958 visit, Rev. Clark continued to work to end segregation in Dallas.

I rise to honor Rev. Ceasar Clark, a nationally renown member of the clergy, humanitarian, and respected leader Ebony magazine has twice named one of the fifteen ''Outstanding Black Preachers in America''. Under his leadership at Good Street Baptist Church, the church has progressively grown by establishing two day care centers, a free legal clinic and a federally assisted complex for the elderly. Of particular note in the 1950's, a time when credit was expensive and loansharks took advantage of people, Rev. Clark organized to create a church credit union.Today, the Good Street Baptist Church has more than $1.2 million in assets and serves nearly 1,500 members and their families.

Indeed this is an honor for Rev. Clark, who has served as a Vice President of the National Baptist Association of Texas. He has been a source of spiritual inspiration for some of Dallas' oldest African-American families and many of our political and civil leaders. While sharing knowledge with residents and cultivating their humility, he is still dedicated to his congregation and to his daily work at Good Street Baptist.

The designation of this post office acknowledges Rev. Clark's outstanding contributions as pastor at Good Street Baptist Church for more than five decades.

Born in 1914 in Louisiana, Rev. Clark was subjected to a ''Jim Crow'' south, a time nearly all African-Americans were not allowed an equal opportunity to receive a quality education. Determined to not let adversity remain a barrier, Rev. Clerk studied independently and gained admission into Bishop College. Rev. Clark graduated from there in 1946.

Rev. Clark is known throughout the state of Texas as a remarkable pastor and dedicated leader, who views the community as extended

family. I can think of no one more deserving of this honor.

Madam Speaker, I wish to congratulate Rev. Clark on the designation of this post office and for his many years of service and dedication to the Good Street Baptist Church and citizens of Dallas.

His achievements are an inspiration to us all.

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

Mr. TURNER of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) for introducing this legislation. I urge all Members to support the adoption of this measure.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1740.

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. TURNER of Ohio. Madam 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.

ADMIRAL DONALD DAVIS POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. TURNER of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1609) to redesignate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 201 West Boston Street in Brookfield, Missouri, as the ''Admiral Donald Davis Post Office Building''.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1609

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

SECTION 1. ADMIRAL DONALD DAVIS POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) REDESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 201 West Boston Street in Brookfield, Missouri, and known as the Brookfield Main Office, shall be known and designated as the ''Admiral Donald Davis 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 Admiral Donald Davis Post Office Building.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TURNER of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on the bill under considerations.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. TURNER of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 1609, introduced by the distinguished gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES), redesignates the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 201 West Boston Street in Brookfield, Missouri, as the Admiral Donald Davis Post Office Building. The entire delegation from the State of Missouri has cosponsored this legislation.

Madam Speaker, this bill honors a true American combat hero. Admiral Donald Davis served as a sailor and later as an aviator in three wars for the U.S. Navy. His esteemed career covered 38 years following his graduation from the Naval Academy in 1943.

During World War II, Admiral Davis took part in nine missions aboard the cruiser Mobile in the Pacific Theater. After earning his pilot's wings in 1946, Admiral Davis spent the next 12 years in naval fighter squadrons. During the Korean War, Admiral Davis flew 51 combat missions. Finally, while serving in the Vietnam War, he was assigned to be commanding officer of the aircraft carrier *Kitty Hawk* in the Indian Ocean. Admiral Davis' career culminated with his tour as commander of the Pacific Fleet from May of 1978 to July of 1981. Among his many honors, Admiral Davis was awarded the Air Medal with a gold star, was twice awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, and earned the Legion of Merit four times.

Admiral Davis passed away in July of 1998, but I understand the gentleman from Missouri has known Admiral Davis and his wonderful family for some time. I am privileged to be a part of the consideration of this legislation that renames the post office in Brookfield after the distinguished Admiral Donald Davis.

Therefore, Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to vote in favor of H.R. 1609. I thank the gentleman from Missouri for introducing this measure.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

H.R. 1609, which names a postal facility located at 201 West Boston Street in Brookfield, Missouri, after the late Admiral Donald Davis, was introduced by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GRAVES) on April 3, 2003.

Admiral Davis had a very active and distinguished military career which spanned three wars: World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War. A graduate of the United States Naval Academy, Admiral Davis flew with the Navy's first jet squadron, trained fighter pilots, and served as a commanding officer of the carrier *Kitty Hawk*.

During his career, which lasted almost 40 years, Admiral Davis received a number of distinguished and meritorious military declarations: two Distinguished Service Medals, four Legion of Merit, and an Air Medal with a gold star.

As a true hero and patriot, Admiral Donald Cooke Davis served his Nation and community with great honor. I commend my colleague for seeking to recognize the admiral's contributions in this manner. I urge swift adoption of this bill.

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

□ 1500

Mr. TURNER of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to support this measure.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. EMERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1609.

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. TURNER of Ohio. Madam 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.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1835

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. FLAKE) at 6 o'clock and 35 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 766, NANOTECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2003

Mr. DREIER, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 108–90) on the resolution (H. Res. 219) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 766) to provide for a National Nanotechnology Research and Development Program, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 1596, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 1625, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 1740, by the yeas and nays.

The vote on H.R. 1609 will be postponed until tomorrow.

The first and third electronic votes will be conducted as 15-minute votes. The second remaining electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

TIMOTHY MICHAEL GAFFNEY POST OFFICE BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 1596.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1596, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 405, nays 0, not voting 29, as follows:

[Roll No. 159]

YEAS—405

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldwin
Ballance
Ballenger
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bass
Beauprez
Becerra
Bell
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Boozman
Boswell
Boucher
Bradley (NH)
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Burgess
Burns
Burr
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Cardoza
Carson (OK)
Carter
Case
Castle
Chabot
Chocola
Clay
Clyburn
Coble
Cole
Collins
Cooper
Costello
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Cubin
Culberson
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
DeFazio
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart, M.
Doggett
Dooley (CA)
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Farr
Fattah
Feeney
Ferguson
Filner
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gingrey
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall
Harman
Harris
Hart
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Hill
Hinchey
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley (OR)
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Janklow
Jefferson
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kleczka
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Lynch
Majette
Maloney
Manzullo
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCotter
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Mica
Michaud
Millender-McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy
Murtha
Musgrave
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Rodriguez
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Sanchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanders
Sandlin
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Sullivan
Tancredo
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Turner (OH)
Turner (TX)
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velazquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—29

Bishop (UT)
Bonner
Boyd
Buyer
Carson (IN)
Combest
Conyers
Crowley
Deal (GA)
DeGette
Diaz-Balart, L.
Dicks
Dingell
Gephardt
Hinojosa
Hyde
Inslee
John
Larsen (WA)
McCollum
Miller, Gary
Ose
Otter
Payne
Simpson
Sweeney
Tanner
Tauzin
Weller

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FLAKE) (during the vote). Members are reminded there are 2 minutes left to vote.

□ 1855

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.

ROBERT P. HAMMER POST OFFICE BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 1625.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1625, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 405, nays 0, not voting 29, as follows:

[Roll No. 160]

YEAS—405

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldwin
Ballance
Ballenger
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bass
Beauprez
Becerra
Bell
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Boozman
Boswell
Boucher
Bradley (NH)
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Burgess
Burns
Burr
Burton (IN)
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Cardoza
Carson (OK)
Carter
Case
Castle
Chabot
Chocola
Clay
Clyburn
Coble
Cole
Collins
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Cubin
Culberson
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
DeFazio
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart, M.
Doggett
Dooley (CA)
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Farr
Fattah
Feeney
Ferguson
Filner
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frost
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gingrey
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall
Harman
Harris
Hart
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Hill
Hinchey

Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley (OR)
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Janklow
Jefferson
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kleczka
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Lynch
Majette
Maloney
Manzullo
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCotter
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Mica
Michaud
Millender-McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy
Murtha
Musgrave
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Rodriguez
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Sanchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanders
Sandlin
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Sullivan
Tancredo
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Turner (OH)
Turner (TX)
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velazquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—29

Bishop (UT)
Bonner
Boyd
Buyer
Calvert
Carson (IN)
Combest
Crowley
Deal (GA)
DeGette
Diaz-Balart, L.
Dicks
Dingell
Frelinghuysen
Gephardt
Hinojosa
Hyde
Inslee
John
Larsen (WA)
Leach
McCollum
Miller, Gary
Otter
Payne
Simpson
Sweeney
Tanner
Tauzin

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FLAKE) (during the vote). Members are advised 2 minutes remain to vote.

□ 1902

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.

DR. CAESAR A.W. CLARK, SR. POST OFFICE BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 1740.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1740, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 405, nays 0, not voting 29, as follows:

[Roll No. 161]

YEAS—405

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldwin
Ballance
Ballenger
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bass
Beauprez
Becerra
Bell
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Boozman
Boucher
Bradley (NH)
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Burgess
Burns
Burr
Burton (IN)
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Cardoza
Carson (OK)
Carter
Case
Castle
Chabot
Chocola
Clay
Clyburn
Coble
Cole
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Cubin
Culberson
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
DeFazio
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart, M.
Doggett
Dooley (CA)
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Farr
Fattah
Feeney
Ferguson
Filner
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gingrey
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grijalva
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall
Harman
Harris
Hart
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Hill
Hinchey
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley (OR)
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Janklow
Jefferson
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kleczka
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Lynch
Majette
Maloney
Manzullo
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCotter
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Mica
Michaud
Millender-McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, George
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy
Murtha
Musgrave
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Rodriguez
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Sanchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanders
Sandlin
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Sullivan
Tancredo
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Turner (OH)
Turner (TX)
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velazquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watson
Watt
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—29

Bishop (UT)
Bonner
Boswell
Boyd
Buyer
Carson (IN)
Collins
Combest
Crowley
Deal (GA)
DeGette
Diaz-Balart, L.
Dicks
Dingell
Gephardt
Hinojosa
Hyde
Inslee
John
Larsen (WA)
McCollum
Miller, Gary
Otter
Payne
Simpson
Sweeney
Tanner
Tauzin
Weller

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FLAKE) (during the vote). Members are reminded that 2 minutes remain in the vote.

□ 1919

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

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I was unavoidably detained in my congressional district. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on rollcalls 159, 160, and 161.

MAKING IN ORDER AT ANY TIME ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 2003, CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE RESOLUTION 148, PROVIDING FOR EXPENSES OF CERTAIN COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN THE 108TH CONGRESS

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it shall be in order at any time on Wednesday, May 7, 2003, without intervention of any point of order to consider House Resolution 148;

The resolution shall be considered as read for amendment;

The amendment that I have placed at the desk (which reflects the amendment ordered reported by the Committee on House Administration) shall be considered as adopted;

The resolution, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on House Administration; and

The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the resolution, as amended, to final adoption without intervening motion.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike all after the resolved clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. COMMITTEE EXPENSES FOR THE ONE HUNDRED EIGHTH CONGRESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—With respect to the One Hundred Eighth Congress, there shall be paid out of the applicable accounts of the House of Representatives, in accordance with this primary expense resolution, not more than the amount specified in subsection (b) for the expenses (including the expenses of all staff salaries) of each committee named in such subsection.

(b) COMMITTEES AND AMOUNTS.—The committees and amounts referred to in subsection (a) are: Committee on Agriculture, $10,327,531; Committee on Armed Services, $11,931,357; Committee on the Budget, $11,869,572; Committee on Education and the Workforce, $14,673,371; Committee on Energy and Commerce, $18,622,138; Committee on Financial Services, $13,696,487; Committee on Government Reform, $19,614,435; Committee on House Administration, $8,527,057; Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, $7,809,730; Committee on International Relations, $14,552,695; Committee on the Judiciary, $14,048,616; Committee on Resources, $13,509,424; Committee on Rules, $5,669,311; Committee on Science, $11,690,845; Committee on Small Business, $5,120,301; Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, $3,071,250; Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, $16,461,893; Committee on Veterans' Affairs, $5,486,795; and Committee on Ways and Means, $15,976,288.

SEC. 2. FIRST SESSION LIMITATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of the amount provided for in section 1 for each committee named in subsection (b), not more than the amount specified in such subsection shall be available for expenses incurred during the period beginning at noon on January 3, 2003, and ending immediately before noon on January 3, 2004.

(b) COMMITTEES AND AMOUNTS.—The committees and amounts referred to in subsection (a) are: Committee on Agriculture, $5,084,900; Committee on Armed Services, $5,871,876; Committee on the Budget, $5,856,333; Committee on Education and the Workforce, $7,047,896; Committee on Energy and Commerce, $9,101,042; Committee on Financial Services, $6,601,085; Committee on Government Reform, $9,740,963; Committee on House Administration, $4,122,092; Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, $3,780,487; Committee on International Relations, $6,993,645; Committee on the Judiciary, $6,957,554; Committee on Resources, $6,492,029; Committee on Rules, $2,797,898; Committee on Science, $5,711,401; Committee on Small Business, $2,535,261; Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, $1,527,825; Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, $7,982,558; Committee on Veterans' Affairs, $2,703,328; and Committee on Ways and Means, $7,828,037.

SEC. 3. SECOND SESSION LIMITATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of the amount provided for in section 1 for each committee named in subsection (b), not more than the amount specified in such subsection shall be available for expenses incurred during the period beginning at noon on January 3, 2004, and ending immediately before noon on January 3, 2005.

(b) COMMITTEES AND AMOUNTS.—The committees and amounts referred to in subsection (a) are: Committee on Agriculture, $5,242,632; Committee on Armed Services, $6,059,481; Committee on the Budget, $6,013,239; Committee on Education and the Workforce, $7,625,475; Committee on Energy and Commerce, $9,521,097; Committee on Financial Services, $7,095,402; Committee on Government Reform, $9,873,472; Committee on House Administration, $4,404,965; Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, $4,029,243; Committee on International Relations, $7,559,050; Committee on the Judiciary, $7,091,062; Committee on Resources, $7,017,395; Committee on Rules, $2,871,413; Committee on Science, $5,979,444; Committee on Small Business, $2,585,041; Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, $1,543,425; Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, $8,479,334; Committee on Veterans' Affairs, $2,783,466; and Committee on Ways and Means, $8,148,251.

SEC. 4. VOUCHERS.

Payments under this resolution shall be made on vouchers authorized by the committee involved, signed by the chairman of such committee, and approved in the manner directed by the Committee on House Administration.

SEC. 5. REGULATIONS.

Amounts made available under this resolution shall be expended in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Committee on House Administration.

SEC. 6. ADJUSTMENT AUTHORITY.

The Committee on House Administration shall have authority to make adjustments in amounts under section 1, if necessary to comply with an order of the President issued under section 254 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 or to conform to any reduction in appropriations for the purposes of such section 1.

Mr. LINDER (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment in the nature of a substitute be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS TO UNITED STATES-CHINA SECURITY REVIEW COMMISSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 1238(b) of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (P.L. 106–398) as amended by division P of the Consolidated Appropriations Resolution, 2003, the Chair announces the Speaker's reappointment of the following members on the part of the House to the United States-China Security Review Commission:

Mr. Stephen D. Bryen, Maryland, for a term to expire December 31, 2005;

Ms. June Teufel Dreyer, Florida, for a term to expire December 31, 2003;

Mr. Larry Wortzel, Virginia, for a term to expire December 31, 2004.

BUY AMERICAN

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

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, we are losing our industrial base in this country. U.S. manufacturers have laid off 95,000 workers just in the month of April; and since July of 2000, we have lost 2.2 million manufacturing jobs in this country.

We have an obligation through the money we spend in this country to make sure that our companies are buying American. We need to strengthen the Buy American Act and strengthen the Berry amendment, which requires the Department of Defense to buy U.S.-made products.

Currently, we are buying our titanium from Russia to make military planes, and we are buying our tires for armored vehicles from France. Meanwhile, the average U.S. taxpayer is paying $1,000 a year to fund the defense of this country.

We are willing to stop eating French fries to protest France; but where the rubber meets the road, the Department of Defense is out to lunch. The sad part is they are probably eating French fries.

CONGRATULATING TONY HOPSON ON BEING HONORED AS THIS YEAR'S FIRST CITIZEN OF PORTLAND

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, this evening in Portland, Oregon, Tony Hopson is going to be recognized as our First Citizen, special recognition for a special gentleman who has developed an innovative program for young people that for 20 years has not only helped Portland's youth and stabilized our neighborhoods; it has provided significant impact in terms of being a critical foundation for the revitalization of critical areas of northeast Portland. Not only has his program touched the lives of thousands of young people; it has been a signal about how communities can come together and solve problems, bringing out the best in everyone. The success goes beyond our children and our neighborhoods. All who have had the privilege of working with him and his team have been influenced for the better.

I am pleased, Mr. Speaker, that our community is recognizing Mr. Hopson as our First Citizen, important recognition for an outstanding leader and an innovative program.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, 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 California (Mr. FILNER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. FILNER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

THE WISDOM OF TAX CUTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, the current tax debate is more about politics than serious economics. Both sides use demagoguery but propose only modest tax cuts. The benefits that could come from the current tax cut proposal, unfortunately, are quite small and not immediate.

Some say tax cuts raise revenues by addressing economic activity, thus providing Congress with even more money to spend. Others say lowering taxes simply lowers revenues and increases deficits. Some say we must target tax cuts to the poor and the middle class so they will spend more money. Others say tax cuts should be targeted to the rich so they can invest and create jobs. We must accept that it is hard to give tax cuts to people who do not pay taxes. But we could, if we wanted, cut payroll taxes for lower-income workers.

The truth is, government officials cannot know what consumers and investors will do if they get a tax cut. Plugging tax cut data into a computer and expecting an accurate projection of the economic outcome is about as reliable as asking Congress to project government surpluses. Two important points are purposely ignored: first, the money people earn is their own, and they have a moral right to keep as much of it as possible. It is not Congress' money to spend. Government spending is the problem. Taking a big chunk of the people's earnings out of the economy, whether through taxes or borrowing, is always harmful. Taxation is more honest and direct and the harm is less hidden. Borrowing, especially since the Federal Reserve creates credit out of thin air to loan to big spenders in Congress, is more deceitful. It hides the effects and delays the consequences. But over the long term, this method of financing is much more dangerous.

The process by which the Fed monetizes debt and accommodates Congress contributes to, if not causes, most of our problems. This process of government financing generates the business cycle and thus increases unemployment. It destroys the value of the dollar and thus causes price inflation. It encourages deficits by reducing restraints on congressional spending. It encourages an increase in the current account deficit, the dollar being the reserve currency of the world, and causes huge foreign indebtedness. It reflects a philosophy of instant gratification that says, live for the pleasures of today and have future generations pay the bills.

Two final points to remember: whether or not people can keep what they earn is first a moral issue, and second an economic issue. Tax cuts should never be referred to as a ''cost to government.'' Tax cuts should be much bigger and come much sooner for everyone.

Remember, the real issue is total spending by government. Yet this issue is ignored or politicized by both sides of the aisle here in Congress. The political discussion about whether to cut taxes has avoided the real issue and instead has degenerated into charges of class and party warfare, with both sides lusting for power. Of course, the great issue for the ages, namely, what is the proper role for government in a constitutional republic, is totally ignored. Yet another question remains: Are the American people determined they still wish to have a constitutional Republic?

□ 1930

DISSENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HINCHEY. Madam Speaker, to publicly disagree with the President in wartime is seen by some as being somehow un-American. However, such dissent in this country has a long and distinguished heritage. Thomas Jefferson and James Madison protested John Adams' undeclared war against France. Madison in turn presided over a war so unpopular that it caused the New England States to consider secession. Abraham Lincoln and John Quincy Adams also criticized President James Polk's war on Mexico; and Theodore Roosevelt harshly criticized President Woodrow Wilson's handling of World War I.

Efforts to stifle criticism of the President and his administration during war also have a long history in this country. The Sedition Act of 1798 led to the arrest of many who criticized the Adams administration. A new Sedition Act was passed and enforced during World War I. It was not until 1964 that the Supreme Court effectively eliminated the crime of sedition in the United States and reaffirmed the constitutional right of free expression.

But my own recent experience and the experience of others who opposed military action against Iraq demonstrates that there are still many who believe freedom of speech should be curtailed when American troops go into battle. Respected elected officials have been lambasted for criticizing President Bush's foreign policy failures. Musical groups have been boycotted for making their anti-war feelings known. A screening of Bull Durham at the Baseball Hall of Fame was cancelled because two of its stars are outspoken peace advocates.

When Lincoln was challenged to defend his dissent in 1848, he explained that the Founding Fathers' decision to give war-making powers to Congress was primarily influenced by a long history of oppressive kings involving their peoples in wars under the pretense that it was for the public good. ''But your view,'' Lincoln argued to his correspondent, ''destroys the whole matter and places our President where kings have always stood.''

Lincoln saw a great peril in the contention that the President should be the sole judge of the necessity to invade another country. He wrote, ''Allow the President to invade a neighboring nation whenever he shall deem it necessary . . . and you allow him to make war at his pleasure.''

Theodore Roosevelt had strong views on the need to speak out in wartime. Regarding the Sedition Act of 1918, Roosevelt wrote, ''To announce that there must be no criticism of the President, or that we are to stand by the President, right or wrong, is not only unpatriotic and servile, but it is morally treasonable to the American public.'' In that one eloquent sentence, Roosevelt neatly summed up the point

that needs to be made. When we disagree with the President and his administration during a war, we have not merely a right but a responsibility to publicly air those disagreements. Accepting that responsibility is imperative for the survival of the Republic as we know it. Without it the checks and balances of our separated system of government would be lost. The suppression of dissent in wartime would provide an unscrupulous or overzealous President with additional motivation to wage war. Senator Robert LaFollette said it best on a speech on the Senate floor in 1917. ''It is no answer . . . to say that when the war is over, the citizen may once more resume his rights and feel some security in his liberty and passion. . . . If every preparation for war can be made the excuse for destroying free speech and a free press . . . then we may well despair of ever again finding ourselves for a long period in a state of peace.''

LaFollette was not un-American nor were Abraham Lincoln or Theodore Roosevelt. They were patriots in the true sense of the word as are Michael Moore and Susan Sarandon and the Dixie Chicks. Patriotism is defined as ''love for or devotion to one's country.'' Our country is not one President or one administration or one military action or even one flag. It is a place where we are free to openly disagree with our President and his decisions. That is what our country stands for. That is the principle to which we are devoted, and that is what we love.

The most recent ostensible reason we went to war to remove Saddam's regime was to bring this principle to Iraq. Would we have any credibility as freedom preachers if there were no public disagreement in our own home? Vocal displays of dissent during war do not hurt the cause of democracy and freedom. On the contrary, they provide a shining example for those parts of the world that are not yet free. Let us continue to show the world what it is like to live in a country where one can protest against its leaders without fear of reprisal. Let us continue to speak out. Let us continue to be true patriots.

THE OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. BASS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BASS. Madam Speaker, 4 days ago New Hampshire lost an old friend. It went unnoticed probably between 2 a.m. in the morning on Saturday. The Old Man of the Mountain collapsed and fell a thousand feet off the face of Canon Mountain, and I know New Hampshire mourns the loss of this great icon as if it were a friend. We all got to know the Old Man of the Mountain very well. We take it and took it very seriously. I remember as a child driving up through Franconia Notch and always stopping to see the Old Man because it was really an extraordinary landmark. As recently as a month and a half ago, I drove down through Franconia Notch with my two children, ages nine and eleven, and we stopped for a moment just to take a look at it and get a quick photograph. Indeed, it was an extraordinary symbol of our State.

I have to say, however, that its loss was not totally unexpected. As long ago as 1880, people began to notice that there was some cracking and slipping beginning on this face, and it has continued to deteriorate over the years, and there have been organizations and groups who formed over the years to try to preserve it, but ultimately the day came when this 10,000-year-old rock formation which consists of over seven different ledges together to create this allusion of a face finally perished.

What does this loss mean for my State of New Hampshire? As I said a minute ago, the Old Man of the Mountain was indeed an icon for New Hampshire; yet it meant something different to each and every one of us. To some it was a tourist attraction, an important part of the local economy. As I said a minute ago, it was a childhood memory for me and my children and countless millions of other people not only from New Hampshire but all over the country. And most importantly, perhaps it is a symbol of what New Hampshire is all about and what New Hampshire has been for the last 200 years.

Indeed, those of us from New Hampshire take this symbol very seriously. The Old Man of the Mountain is on every single road sign of New Hampshire, every single license plate in the State. Highway tokens have the Old Man's face on it. The U.S. commemorative quarter for New Hampshire has the Old Man on it and the postage stamp which was created a couple of decades ago commemorating the Old Man of the Mountain.

I want to quote Daniel Webster, if I could, who served in Congress from New Hampshire over 200 years ago. He once wrote of the Old Man: ''In the mountains of New Hampshire, God almighty has hung out a sign to show that he makes men.''

We will all miss the Old Man of the Mountain. He is gone. But like any loss, his symbol and his memory will live on and New Hampshire will be a greater and stronger State as a result.

THE REPUBLICAN TAX PLAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Madam Speaker, budgeting is about choices, whether they are a working family or the Federal Government. Working families know far too well that they cannot afford everything. They often must decide between making a mortgage payment or taking a family vacation or between paying for health insurance or buying a new car. Their decisions reveal their priorities. It is more important to have a safe home for their families and to know that they can take their children to the doctor if they get sick. Parents routinely forego luxuries in order to ensure their children are safe and secure. The future of their children is clearly a top priority.

Just like working families, the Federal Government has limited resources, and just like working families, the decisions we make about how to use our limited resources say a great deal about our priorities. The tax package presented by the Republican leadership once again reveals what we have known for a long, long while: Working families are not their priority. When push comes to shove and difficult decisions are made under the Republican leadership, working families get the short end of the stick each and every time.

The message Republicans are sending with their tax package is clear: If one is wealthy, if one is heavily invested, they deserve a huge amount of permanent tax relief. If one is a working parent with a child, forget it. Not only will their tax cut be much, much less if they get one at all, it will be temporary. The $1,000 per child tax credit will be lowered in the year 2006 to $700, proving once again that families are not a priority.

The message from Republican leaders is clear: Working families are not their priority. I say that is a very bad policy. These are the toughest fiscal times that our States have seen in decades, and working families are suffering the consequences. As States are forced to tighten their belts and make cuts, teachers are losing their jobs and children are being taught in overcrowded classrooms. State health insurance programs now cover fewer children and are not providing as many services, and in many States families must now meet stricter eligibility requirements to enroll in State childcare programs, and all of this is done so the Republicans can give our Nation's wealthiest a big tax cut.

But the fact is we have a choice. We can help States meet these shortfalls or we can give tax breaks we cannot afford to the wealthiest people in this country, people who are actually not particularly feeling the pain of these bad times. The Republican message is inescapable. The rich are more important. If one is among the more than 1 million unemployed workers in this country who have exhausted unemployment benefits, this administration is saying you are certainly not a priority. Instead of extending benefits which would help care for families and immediately stimulate the economy for those who are out of work and out of their unemployment benefits, it is more important to put a little extra cash in the pockets of investors in the hopes they eventually will invest this extra money back into the economy.

Republicans may on occasion say they care about American families, but their actions expose their feelings. When offered the choice between making the rich a little bit richer or helping working families make their lives a little easier, Republicans pick the wealthy every time.

Madam Speaker, the budget process often forces us to make tough decisions, but if one asks me, the choices being made today are not difficult ones. Helping families so that they can do the best to make ends meet or enriching the wealthiest who do not even need our fiscal help is a no-brainer. In the same way that parents put the needs of their children over frivolous luxuries, it is time to adopt fiscal policies for this Nation that prove that we have our Nation's priorities in order, and that means, Madam Speaker, we need to work for hard-working families.

□ 1945

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

THE HIGHER COST OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS IN THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. GUTKNECHT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Madam Speaker, I rise tonight to speak about the issue of the higher cost of prescription drugs in the United States.

The gentlewoman who just preceded me who was talking about tax relief, I think I agree with some of the points she raised. When we talk about tax cuts, what we are really talking about is allowing people to keep more of what they earn. In soft economic times, I happen to believe it makes sense to allow people to keep more of what they earn.

As you see on this chart, which you can find on my Web site, we start by saying if we want to allow Americans to keep and spend over $600 billion during the next 10 years. Here is a good place to start. It has got a picture of prescription drug capsules here.

The next page says, ''That's right. According to the CBO,'' that is the Congressional Budget Office, ''American seniors will spend over $1.8 trillion over the next 10 years on prescription drugs.''

This is a conservative estimate. We are going to show you a chart in a minute that says that we could save 35 percent by allowing free markets to work. Thirty-five percent of $1.8 trillion translates to $630 billion.

Let me show you this chart. This is not my chart. I have a number of independent experts around the country that have been working on this a lot longer than I have, they are a lot smarter than I am, but they have actually done some of the comparisons in terms of what we as Americans pay for prescription drugs compared to the rest of the world.

This is a chart by a group called the Life Extension Foundation out of Florida. They have been studying this for more than a decade. Here are some of the figures in terms of the prices we pay versus what Canadian consumers pay and what European consumers pay for the same drugs.

Let us look at the top right here. We have Augmentin. In the United States, a 30-day supply sells for about $55.50. That same drug in Canada, made in the same plant under the same FDA approval, sells for $12. In Europe it sells for $8.75.

Cipro. We learned a lot about Cipro last year when we had anthrax here in the Capitol building. It is made by a German drug company called Bayer; we usually call it Bayer, Bayer aspirin. Cipro in the United States sells for $87.99 for a 30-day supply. That same drug in Canada sells for $53.55. Over in Germany it sells for $40.75.

My father takes a drug called Coumadin. Here in the United States the average price for a 30-day supply of Coumadin is $64.88. That same drug, again made under the same FDA approval in the same FDA-approved plant, sells in Canada for $24.94. Over in Europe the average price is $15.80.

Madam Speaker, as you look at this list, it just becomes very, very aggravating, when you see how much we pay. Glucophage, an amazing drug we sell here in the United States, the average price, according to the Life Extension Foundation, the average price in the United States, the average price, is $124 here. The average price in Canada for the same drug, same dosage, is $26.47. Over in Europe the same drug sells for $22. Glucophage.

A couple of weeks ago I and one of my staffers were in Germany. We had the opportunity to actually do some shopping of our own. We bought a drug called Tamoxifen. It is amazing in terms of being one of the most amazing drugs we have developed in the United States.

Let me just talk about the drug itself, because it was developed largely with American taxpayers' money. Tamoxifen is the most effective drug against women's breast cancer that we have developed, but the American taxpayers paid for most of the research costs.

This drug in the United States at a pharmacy here in Washington, D.C. for a 3-month supply just like this sells for about $360. In Munich, Germany, we bought it a week and a half ago for $59.05, the same drug.

Now, some people would say shame on the pharmaceutical industry; but I have to say shame on us, because we have allowed this environment to be created. It is not shame on them, because they are only exploiting a market opportunity that we have allowed them. The answer is open markets.

Many years ago President Ronald Reagan said that markets are more powerful than armies.

My time has expired, but I will be back in coming nights to talk about this issue and how Members can help solve this problem.

AN OVERVIEW ON PUBLIC BROADCASTING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, we of the Public Broadcasting Caucus are pleased to share with our colleagues this evening some very good news from the world of public broadcasting. The Overseas Press Club has presented NPR with the 2002 Lowell Thomas Award for the series ''The Mideast: A Century of Conflict.'' This groundbreaking seven-part series, which aired on NPR's Morning Edition last fall, tells the history of the conflict between the Israelis and Palestinians.

Veteran NPR News correspondent Mike Shuster researched, reported, and chronicled this in-depth series on the key moments in the history of the struggle between the two peoples. It covered the early Zionist movement during the turn of the 20th Century and traced the intensifying conflict between Jews and Palestinians during the years of the British mandate, leading up to David Ben-Gurion's announcement of the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948.

The Mideast: A Century of Conflict,'' also explored the events that led up to the Six-Day War, the Yom Kippur War, the first Intifada, and the Oslo Peace Process. It concluded with investigations on the reason why the Oslo Peace Process collapsed and how and why the second Intifada started.

Kevin Klose, NPR's president and CEO, put it best when he said, ''This series tells the history of the confrontation using radio to bring the views of leading historians of the region to air, documenting the deep and conflicting roots of today's Middle East. The series touches on the beliefs and emotions that motivate both sides.''

Madam Speaker, it was no surprise when the Peabody Awards were recently announced for excellence in television and radio; public broadcasting was honored with one-third of those over-30 awards. This is part of why one in seven adults listens to public radio by tuning into more than 700 stations which carry NPR programming. Each week, over 20 million Americans listen to NPR, an audience that exceeds the top 35 U.S. daily newspapers combined.

When we consider this figure, along with 100 million people who watch public television each week, we see the

profound reach of public broadcasting stations. They connect people with their local community, their Nation, and their world in a way that no other outlet can or does.

The caliber of public broadcasting is unmatched by any other programming. Public radio and public television provide valuable commercial-free educational, informational, and cultural programming for communities all across America.

But it is not just an addition; it is not just an add-on and a frill. Many communities rely on public broadcasting stations as their only source of news and information. Some even use the public broadcasting system for day-to-day or emergency communications, such as AMBER Alerts and severe weather detection. As we work to improve our hometown security, Federal funding for these services is increasingly important.

Sadly, the future is cloudy. Nationally, while 41 States have public broadcasting operations, the source of the State support, which averages $7 million a year, is in jeopardy. Given the current times of economic slowdown and State budget crises, many stations are facing severe financial cuts.

I am sad to say in my home State of Oregon, which faces one of the Nation's worst budget deficits, our State is considering eliminating funding for Oregon Public Broadcasting altogether. Even though only 6 percent of that $33 million budget for the last 2 years comes from State funding, slightly more than $2 million, right now the loss of any of that funding is compounded by the recession and the squeeze on corporate and individual donors.

Oregon is not alone in its public broadcasting cuts. Minnesota's Governor has recommended a 25 to 35 percent reduction in its public broadcasting budget. But there are some States that are standing firm. I was pleased to note that Nebraska, for example, reaffirmed its commitment to public broadcasting. Despite a 14 percent shortfall in its biannual budget, it will maintain its yearly State funding of approximately $8 million.

Madam Speaker, we are all in this together: the Federal and State governments, our listeners, viewers and private sector donors. This is all the more reason for us to keep our commitment to public broadcasting. If we do not, many of the award-winning programs, like the one I just mentioned, ''The Mideast: A Century of Conflict,'' will be at risk. All of us need to do our part, whether elected officials or individual listeners, to support this critical national resource.

REVISIONS TO THE 302(a) ALLOCATIONS AND BUDGETARY AGGREGATES ESTABLISHED BY THE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEARS 2004 THROUGH 2013

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUSSLE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NUSSLE. Madam Speaker, I submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD revisions to the 302(a) allocations and budgetary aggregates established by H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2004. The authority to make these adjustments is derived from Sections 421 and 507 of H. Con. Res. 95 (H. Rept. 108–71).

As enacted, H.R. 1559, a bill making emergency wartime supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, contains changes in new budget authority, outlays and revenues that differ from those assumed in the budget resolution. For fiscal year 2003, the supplemental provides $4,432,000,000 in budget authority, $3,745,000,000 in outlays, and $2,000,000 in revenues above the amounts assumed in H. Con. Res. 95. The supplemental also provides $215,000,000 in additional new budget authority and $332,000,000 in additional outlays for fiscal year 2004; over the period of fiscal years 2004 through 2013, it provides an additional $888,000,000 in budget authority and $1,406,000,000 in outlays over the amounts assumed in the resolution.

Under section 421 of the resolution, the Chairman of the Budget Committees are authorized to adjust the budget resolution to reflect the differences between the levels assumed in the budget resolution for the supplemental and the levels provided in the enacted bill. The adjusted levels of budget authority and outlays in the functional levels for net interest (900) and allowances (920) are as follows:

NET INTEREST (900)

Fiscal year 2003: $240,203,000,000 in new budget authority and $240,203,000,000 in outlays.

Fiscal year 2004: $259,528,000,000 in new budget authority and $259,528,000,000 in outlays.

Fiscal year 2005: $310,822,000,000 in new budget authority and $310,822,000,000 in outlays.

Fiscal year 2006: $352,463,000,000 in new budget authority and $352,463,000,000 in outlays.

Fiscal year 2007: $380,846,000,000 in new budget authority and $380,846,000,000 in outlays.

Fiscal year 2008: $405,947,000,000 in new budget authority and $405,947,000,000 in outlays.

Fiscal year 2009: $429,867,000,000 in new budget authority and $429,867,000,000 in outlays.

Fiscal year 2010: $450,997,000,000 in new budget authority and $450,997,000,000 in outlays.

Fiscal year 2011: $473,746,000,000 in new budget authority and $473,746,000,000 in outlays.

Fiscal year 2012: $496,401,000,000 in new budget authority and $496,401,000,000 in outlays.

Fiscal year 2013: $514,926,000,000 in new budget authority and $514,926,000,000 in outlays.

ALLOWANCES (920)

Fiscal year 2003: $79,190,000,000 in new budget authority and $42,024,000,000 in outlays.

Fiscal year 2004: –$7,406,000,000 in new budget authority and $22,678,000,000 in outlays.

Fiscal year 2005: –$6,366,000,000 in new budget authority and $1,921,000,000 in outlays.

Fiscal year 2006: –$7,151,000,000 in new budget authority and –$5,581,000,000 in outlays.

Fiscal year 2007: –$8,835,000,000 in new budget authority and –$8,666,000,000 in outlays.

Fiscal year 2008: –$9,875,000,000 in new budget authority and –$9,873,000,000 in outlays.

Fiscal year 2009: –$11,476,000,000 in new budget authority and –$9,922,000,000 in outlays.

Fiscal year 2010: –$12,860,000,000 in new budget authority and –$10,864,000,000 in outlays.

Fiscal year 2011: –$16,396,000,000 in new budget authority and –$12,653,000,000 in outlays.

Fiscal year 2012: –$21,444,000,000 in new budget authority and –$15,691,000,000 in outlays.

Fiscal year 2013: –$25,608,000,000 in new budget authority and –$19,171,000,000 in outlays.

The changes in the functional levels cause changes in the budgetary aggregates. Accordingly, I also modify the budgetary aggregates and revenues for fiscal years 2003 through 2013 to the following levels:

BUDGET AUTHORITY, OUTLAYS, AND REVENUES

Fiscal year 2003: $1,867,072,000,000 in new budget authority and $1,819,167,000,000 in outlays.

Fiscal year 2003: $1,303,113,000,000 in revenues.

The amount by which revenues should be reduced, fiscal year 2003: $56,721,000,000.

Fiscal year 2004: $1,861,333,000,000 in new budget authority and $1,884,280,000,000 in outlays.

Fiscal year 2005: $1,990,603,000,000 in new budget authority and $1,981,995,000,000 in outlays.

Fiscal year 2006: $2,122,725,000,000 in new budget authority and $2,089,892,000,000 in outlays.

Fiscal year 2007: $2,233,213,000,000 in new budget authority and $2,190,978,000,000 in outlays.

Fiscal year 2008: $2,349,256,000,000 in new budget authority and $2,307,637,000,000 in outlays.

Fiscal year 2009: $2,454,814,000,000 in new budget authority and $2,420,227,000,000 in outlays.

Fiscal year 2010: $2,555,986,000,000 in new budget authority and $2,528,260,000,000 in outlays.

Fiscal year 2011: $2,669,845,000,000 in new budget authority and $2,651,603,000,000 in outlays.

Fiscal year 2012: $2,754,409,000,000 in new budget authority and $2,724,337,000,000 in outlays.

Fiscal year 2013: $2,875,544,000,000 in new budget authority and $2,855,914,000,000 in outlays.

DEFICITS (ON-BUDGET)

Fiscal year 2003: $516,054,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $558,828,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $488,120,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $432,381,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $400,727,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $405,793,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $366,465,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: $360,323,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: $381,063,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: $314,765,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $301,929,000,000.

DEBT SUBJECT TO LIMIT

Fiscal year 2003: $6,750,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $7,388,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $7,982,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $8,540,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $9,069,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $9,608,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $10,109,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: $10,608,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: $11,132,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: $11,596,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $12,048,000,000,000.

DEBT HELD BY THE PUBLIC

Fiscal year 2003: $3,921,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2004: $4,303,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2005: $4,604,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2006: $4,835,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2007: $5,013,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2008: $5,175,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2009: $5,278,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2010: $5,356,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2011: $5,435,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2012: $5,432,000,000,000.
Fiscal year 2013: $5,402,000,000,000.

These changes in the budget resolution also affect the allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations. The 302(a) allocation to the House Committee on Appropriations becomes $844,986,000,000 in new budget authority and $846,706,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 2003. For fiscal year 2004, the allocation to the Appropriations Committee is $784,675,000,000 in new budget authority and $861,084,000,000 in outlays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

THE REAL AMERICAN AGENDA IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, this evening I would like to include in the RECORD an excellent editorial from the Toronto Star written by the editorial page's editor emeritus, Haroon Siddiqui. The focus of this article is looking at the United States and our role in the Middle East and Central Asia. Though I cannot read the entire editorial tonight, I thought it had some excellent observations that are important for the American people to hear. It is often helpful to have a country from the outside looking at us, rather than us looking out at the world.

Mr. Siddiqui writes that a superpower like the United States would find it somewhat easy to defeat an incidental power like Iraq, but to do so not only for its publicly stated reasons, fighting terrorism, liberating Iraq and triggering a domino effect of democratization of the Middle East.

But, he observes, the real American agenda is now only becoming clearer. The conquest of Iraq, he says, is enabling a new Pax Americana, the exertion of American power. That goes well beyond control of oil, though that surely remains a central enterprise.

He points out that America is pulling out of traditional bases of allies like Saudi Arabia and Turkey, and probably doing so because of the rising conservative backlash in those countries to our very presence. He mentions that U.S. relations with Egypt have been placed upon the back burner; Egypt, of course, being the most populace Islamic and Arab country.

It is no accident that the three nations, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Egypt, are the region's most populous, but that America's newest partners are some of the most thinly populated, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and the United Arab Emirates, all as well tightly controlled monarchies.

People are a problem for America, he observes in the Arab and Muslim world. They are bristling with anti-Americanism, principally over the Israeli-Palestinian dispute, which remains unresolved.

He points out that the pullout just announced by the Bush administration of 10,000 U.S. troops from a Saudi air base was long overdue, but it so embarrassed the ruling House of Saud, which had to place it very far away from public view at a remote base in the desert.

I would point out in a way I was very disappointed that the Bush administration announced this current withdrawal so quickly, because Osama bin Laden has been given a victory. Osama bin Laden on 9–11 said to us that he wanted the infidels out of Saudi Arabia, and, among others, he was referring to U.S. troops based on Saudi soil. Why did we have to give him that victory? I think that helps to ripen terrorism globally.

The article goes on to say that the kingdom with the world's largest oil reserves, Saudi Arabia, and the highest output, will lose clout as America now controls the second largest reserves in the world in Iraq. And he states that America now has a vise grip on the region with 14 new post-9–11 bases, from eastern Europe, through Iraq, the Persian Gulf, Pakistan and Afghanistan, to the two Central Asian republics of Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan.

□ 2000

The singular feature of all those new allies, he says, is that they are weak states. Most are undemocratic, if not repressive. So America is replicating its failed model of using unrepresentative regimes to suppress people, but doing it on new turf. He says this short-term gain, therefore, of victory in Iraq may come at the expense of long-term pain and rising terrorism, as he sees America determined to install its own puppet regime in Baghdad with the majority Shiites being shunted aside.

He then comments on the Bush administration quietly cozying up to a most notorious terrorist group, the leftist Mujahideen-e-Khalq in Iraq, and he questions why would the Bush administration even want to do that, a terrorist group that killed Americans when we were having difficulties in Iran.

Taken together, he says, these American moves bear an uncanny resemblance to the British colonial enterprise of nearly a century ago which is still being paid by the people there. As America confronts this new world in the Middle East and Central Asia, it is worth reading Mr. Siddiqui's very perceptive comments.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. MALONEY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

HONORING THE SONGWRITING TEAM OF HOLLAND-DOZIER-HOLLAND

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, today I take the well to celebrate one of the great music writing teams in contemporary writing history, and that is the fabulous legendary song writing team of Brian Holland, Lamont Dozier and Edward Holland, who wrote frequently with the Berry Gordy Motown group creating the enduring Motown sound that is still being heard in this country and all over the world.

I am happy to point out that these three great songwriters, all from Detroit, Michigan, will be honored by the Broadcast Music Incorporated, BMI, on May 13 with the ICON Award which is reserved for songwriters who have been unique and had indelible influences on generations of music makers. They will receive this award at the 51st Annual BMI Awards Dinner in Beverly Hills, California, and its president and CEO, Ms. Frances Preston, will present the award.

I am happy to tell you that I have had the honor of watching this great musical system of Berry Gordy and his family and these writers develop over the years. How interesting to now turn back only a little while ago to find that the Hollands had to go to church

and Mr. Dozier did too, and they could not go to the movies on Sunday until they had gone to church. They could not do anything else for the rest of the week if they had not gone to church. And in their home the only music that was allowed was gospel and classical and sometimes Billy Eckstein or Sarah Vaughan or Nat King Cole. And so these youngsters on the west side and east side of Detroit where they went to school, some of them met and knew Aretha Franklin, who was then singing in her father's, the late Reverend C.L. Franklin, church on Linwood Avenue already at the tender age of 9 years old, and they came out of this great family tradition.

Mr. Dozier's grandmother, Mrs. Melvine Watson, was the choir director at the Spiritual Israel Church Pentecostal; and when he was in junior high school he had formed the vocal group, The Romeos, five young men who had a recording contract with Atlantic; and then they went to Gwen Gordy, Berry Gordy's sister, Anna Records, and opened up their career and furthered it there. Then Gwen Gordy went with her brother Berry Gordy and they formed the Motown sound.

It is just so wonderful to recall how all these artists began, where their first writing was for Jackie Wilson, where they wrote this song, Reet Petite. And then they began to develop, Robert Bateman will always be remembered for bringing them together. It was wonderful. They finally began to click.

Madam Speaker, I rise to celebrate the contributions of the legendary songwriting team of Holland-Dozier-Holland, consisting of Brian Holland, Lamont Dozier, and Edward Holland to American cultural history. The songwriting trio, known as H-D-H, wrote most of the songs that created the enduring American ''Motown Sound.'' On May 13, 2003, they will be honored with the 2003 BMI (Broadcast Music, Inc.) ICON Award, which is reserved for songwriters who have been unique and indelible influences on generations of music makers. H–D–H will receive this award at the 51st annual BMI Pop Awards dinner in Beverly Hills, California. BMI President & CEO Frances W. Preston will present the award. Brian Holland, Lamont Dozier, and Eddie Holland are most deserving of this award, which puts them in the company of Chuck Berry, James Brown, Bo Diddly, and Little Richard.

In 1959, a young African American Detroiter, Berry Gordy, Jr., formed a company named Motown (an abbreviation of Detroit's 'Motor City' moniker). Holland-Dozier-Holland were architects of the instantly recognizable and barrier breaking ''Sound of Young America,'' of Motown, creating the songs that turned a fledgling Detroit record company and its associated songwriters, producers, and artists, into an industry groundbreaker and powerhouse.

As songwriters and producers, H–D–H created such classics as ''Reach Out, I'll Be There,'' ''Stop in the Name of Love,'' ''Where Did Our Love Go?'' ''Heat Wave,'' ''Baby Love,'' ''Baby I Need Your Lovin','' ''How Sweet It Is to Be Loved By You,'' and dozens more hits. The blend of sweet and joyful lyrics and complex musical stylings defined an era. Their music is on the soundtrack of countless films and television programs and has become the soundtrack for many American lives. Their innovative style and sound inspired millions of musicians throughout the world to improve and enhance their craft.

The astonishing success of H-D-H and Motown was a symbol of change in the United States in the 1960's, and the end of an era when access to an audience was limited by either opportunities or racial prejudice.

The sales of Holland-Dozier-Holland's music run into hundreds of millions of dollars and include some of the most widely-recognized pop songs in the world. Holland-Dozier-Holland songs also have accrued nearly 100 million airplays on United States radio and television stations. The songwriting team is a member of the Rock & Roll Hall of Fame, the Songwriters Hall of Fame, and winner of The Rhythm and Blues Foundation's 2002 Pioneer Award.

I commend BMI, an American performing rights organization that represents more than 300,000 songwriters, composers, and publishers, in all genres of music, for honoring Brian Holland, Lamont Dozier and Eddie Holland. I also congratulate the three worthy recipients.

SINKING AMERICAN ECONOMY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. WYNN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WYNN. Madam Speaker, now that we have achieved victory in Iraq, the country will refocus its attention on matters close to home, specifically our sinking economy. Unfortunately, victory in war does not necessarily translate into success in domestic economy. In terms of the economy, we have been treated to a cycle of failure by this administration and my Republican colleagues. Consider that unemployment is now up to 6 percent. There has been a decline in the length of the workweek, meaning more people are working fewer hours. Manufacturing workers were hurt particularly hard last month. Factory payrolls fell by 95,000, the 33rd consecutive monthly decline.

According to Jerry Jasinowski, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, ''Since July 2000 manufacturing has lost 2.2 million jobs, among the highest-skilled, best-paying jobs in our economy.''

My colleague, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT), goes on to point out that ''Republican claimed that both the 2001 and the 2002 tax cuts would create jobs but they were wrong. Instead, 2.7 million private sector jobs have vanished since this administration took office a little over 2 years ago.''

The fact is tax cuts have yielded 400 to $500 billion deficits. They did not revive a sluggish economy, and what you are hearing now is, well, this is because of the war. Not true. Forty-three percent of our current deficits are directly attributable to these tax cuts. A small percentage is attributable to the war. We have only authorized $80 billion and the rest comes from the sluggish economy which the 2001 tax cuts failed to revive.

What happened in 2001 was that we had a $5.6 trillion surplus, and my Republican colleagues came down here and said, We have got to give this money back to the American taxpayer so we can invigorate our economy. That did not happen. What we have instead is a projection over the next 10 years of a $2 trillion deficit and we are going to borrow over $500 billion this year.

The fact of the matter is the tax cut policy of the Republicans has not worked. We have seen this plan before.

Now we turn to what I call the Bush/Thomas model. I think it is a model of tax unfairness and ineffective economic policy. An analysis of the Thomas proposal by the Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center concluded that his plan would be even more tilted to the affluent than Bush's original plan. According to the Brookings analysis, the average tax cut offered by the Thomas proposal for households earning more than a million dollars would be almost $43,000 in tax cuts in 2003, compared with the administration's original proposal to give the very wealthy only 27,000. Then on top of that the top 5 percent of households, the top 5 percent of American households would receive 64 percent of the Bush dividend proposal, but under the Thomas proposal that they will roll out this week that same 5 percent would get 75 percent of the tax benefits.

There is something fundamentally unfair about that.

Now, in truth the middle class will only get about $100 to $200 in so-called tax relief; but the administration says, oh, no, a family earning about $40,000 would get about $1,000. That is called flimflamming the numbers. What they do is they take the average, reflecting the fact that the millionaire will get $43,000 annually. That is how they get that false average.

In addition, we find that the Thomas plan does not create jobs. There is broad census among economists that reducing dividend taxes does not create jobs. In fact, economy.com has rated this as one of the least effective options in terms of stimulating growth. Bill Dudley, chief U.S. economist for Goldman Sachs has pointed out, ''Rather than shoehorning the dividend plan in, they should be trying to shoehorn in the most amount of economic stimulus.''

When the Democrats talk about our plan, we will talk about that, stimulus, putting money into the pockets of the middle class, helping our States' government so we can really stimulate this economy.

Finally, the Republicans tell us, well, look at our child care tax credit. We do not just care about the wealthy. It is very interesting when you look closely because although the tax breaks for the very wealthy are permanent, the

child care tax credit that they would have you focus on is really only temporary, and by the year 2006 they will actually be losing money on the child care tax credit.

So what we see in conclusion is a very flawed tax proposal tilted very much to the wealthy. They give us a solution to the American economy that says if you cut taxes on the wealthy, you will improve the economy by creating jobs. It did not work in 2001. It did not work in 2002. It is as Yogi Berra said, deja vu all over again.

I think we ought to reject this approach to tax policy and adopt a progressive Democratic approach that really works for middle class and working Americans.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

THOMAS TAX PLAN BAD FOR AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I did not think it was possible but the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) came up with a worse tax plan than the one President Bush proposed earlier this year. And, of course, we all know that that tax proposal was marked up. It was considered this afternoon in the Committee on Ways and Means. And I want to say that neither the President's plan nor the House Republican plan that was marked up by the Committee on Ways and Means today will jump-start the economy, which is our major concern.

We have now been through several months, even several years of an economic downturn and something has to be done to jump-start the economy, but nothing that the Republicans in the House nor the President have proposed will accomplish that.

Madam Speaker, since the President took office, more than 2.7 million private sector jobs have been lost, the worst record in 40 years. Any tax cuts passed by Congress should be fair, fast acting and fiscally responsible; but the Republicans plan fails all three of those tests. The Republican plan does not create jobs. It irresponsibly piles up debt, risks Social Security to make room for tax cuts for the wealthy, and continues the failed economic policies responsible for the current economic downturn.

□ 2015

Madam Speaker, the Republican tax plan, in my opinion, is simply unfair. The wealthiest Americans will fare better under the Republican tax plan in the President's plan, while middle-class Americans, Americans with annual incomes between $30,000 and $100,000, will actually receive less under the Republican plan than they would have under the President's plan, which also was not good.

According to a report released this week on the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, households with incomes of more than $1 million per year would receive an average tax cut this year of $105,600 under the House Republican plan, and that is $15,000 more than they would have received under the President's proposal. Contrast those benefits with the middle fifth of households that would receive an average tax cut of $218 under the Thomas plan, slightly less than under the Bush plan.

Let me reiterate, a millionaire under the Republican plan would see a tax benefit of more than $105,000; but an average American making between $40,000 and $50,000 would receive a cut of only $456.

I just do not understand what my Republican colleagues and what the House Republican leadership have in mind with this rush once again to pass another tax cut that will primarily benefit wealthy Americans and corporate interests and really do nothing to turn the economy around. We frankly cannot take another 6 months or another year of this economic downturn; and to suggest that somehow we are going to do something like this that helps a few people who happen to be wealthy, as opposed to helping the general populace or doing something to create jobs, makes absolutely no sense to me.

We understand that coming out of the Committee on Ways and Means today this is likely to be on the floor sometime the end of this week. We probably would vote for it on this Friday, and I would hope that there would be an opportunity to bring up Democratic alternatives and to bring up amendments under an open rule so we have an opportunity to make some changes in what the Republican leadership has proposed. I doubt it, but I think we have to continue to agitate and say that other options must be considered.

Again, as I said, Madam Speaker, at a time when we should be doing everything possible to jump-start the economy, the Republican solution centers around tax cuts on dividends, stock dividends and capital gains, two cuts that are, again, a target towards the wealthiest Americans and according to economists will not create new jobs. If my colleagues think about it, if we think about eliminating the tax on stock dividends, what does that accomplish? What makes anyone on the Republican side think that by eliminating a tax on stock dividends that the money saved by the people who would benefit from that would necessarily be reinvested in the economy, in the creation of new jobs, in the creation of a new means of production? We have no guarantee of that, and there is nothing in our economic policy that suggests that those kinds of tax cuts or elimination of stock dividends or capital gains are actually going to force or create a situation where money is reinvested in the economy, that is, creates more jobs.

My colleagues do not have to take my word for it. There are about 400 economists earlier this year who put out a statement that basically said that ''the tax cut plan proposed by President Bush is not the answer to the problem.'' They concluded that ''the permanent dividend tax cut, in particular, is not credible as a short-term stimulus.''

We need things that are going to create jobs immediately, money pumped into infrastructure, into economic development projects, not money that is just going to go to pay for people who have invested in the stock market and somehow that that is going to be turned around. There is no guarantee this is going to create jobs in the short term.

Madam Speaker, like the Bush economic blueprint, the House GOP plan is also fiscally irresponsible because of the debt that it would create, saddling our children with debt and hurting long-term economic growth. This is such a reversal of fortunes from what we witnessed before the President took office under the Clinton administration. The economy was growing; we had a surplus rather than a deficit. Now, under the Bush economic plan, the deficits keep mounting.

When the Bush administration came into office, there was a projected $5.6 trillion 10-year surplus. With this latest tax package that we will probably vote on this Friday, coupled with the huge tax cut in 2001, Republicans will produce a record $1.4 trillion deficit over the next 10 years. That is a $7 trillion reversal in our country's fortunes from where we were 2 years ago in the last few months of the Clinton administration.

What I really do not understand is how the Republican leadership in the House is no longer concerned about deficits. Madam Speaker, I remember a time when I was first elected here, which is about 15 years ago now, when I would come down on the House floor to do a Special Order, and there were a group of Republican Congressmen who used to bring a huge clock. It was about the length of the entire desk here where the House Clerks are sitting behind me; and it was so heavy and long they used to have the pages to come down and carry the digital clock. It recorded the level and the increase in the deficit on a daily basis or a weekly basis and the Republicans would harangue about the problem that the Nation faced because of increasing deficits. Where is that concern? It does not seem to exist anymore on the GOP side.

Back in 1995, the current majority leader, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY), voiced concern that President Clinton's economic policies would lead to record deficits; and he said, ''By the year 2002, we can have a Federal Government with a balanced budget or we can continue down the present path towards fiscal catastrophe.'' Well, the gentleman was correct about a fiscal catastrophe, but he was wrong about the culprit. He has nobody but himself and President Bush to blame for the fiscal crisis our Federal Government now faces, and they are trying to make it worse with this latest round of tax cuts.

Today, based on the tax proposal this House will debate, as I said, this Friday, it is clear that House Republicans have changed their tune. No longer are skyrocketing deficits a priority. This, despite the fact that Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan last week agreed that huge deficits will threaten economic growth. He stated before a committee in the Congress, ''If, through tax cuts, you get significant increases in deficits which induce a rise in long-term interest rates, you will be significantly undercutting the benefits that would be achieved from the tax cuts.'' That is Alan Greenspan whom the President says that he is going to reappoint, basically saying that the President and the Republican economic policies are essentially going to continue the economic downturn over several years, not just now but down the road.

So how can they talk about how these tax cuts will have a long-term benefit to the economy? They will not. They will only make the economy worse.

Finally, Madam Speaker, the Republican tax plan is full of what I call gimmicks designed to hide the true cost to taxpayers. In fact, the only proposals within the Republican plan that are beneficial to America's middle class, the marriage penalty relief and the child tax credit, which the previous speaker, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. WYNN), mentioned, both of these would expire after 2005. So, of course, nobody thinks that would actually happen. Instead, the Republicans would come back and extend the benefits which then would raise the total cost of the package to at least $760 billion through 2013 over the next 10 years. Again, The Washington Post editorial page called these gimmicks tax-cut trickery this morning.

So the Republican leadership is not even being honest about what they are doing here. They are suggesting that they are going to put these important proposals, the marriage penalty relief and the child tax credit, into play. They do not even talk about the economic costs of them over the 10-year period that we are discussing.

I want to say, and I have to say because I think it is always important that the party in opposition put forward proposals that are different if we do not like what the majority is proposing, the Democrats have proposed a true economic stimulus plan that meets the test of being fair, fast acting, and fiscally responsible. Our plan would create one million jobs this year, provide an extension of unemployment benefits to millions of Americans still looking for jobs, provide tax relief to small businesses to invest in new equipment this year, and provide assistance to cash-strapped States and municipalities.

Let me explain that. As we all know, in my home State of New Jersey as an example, States have to balance their budgets. They cannot go into debt the way the Federal Government does; and so State after State and Governor after Governor, both Democrats and Republicans, across the country over the last few years, because of the economic downturn, have had to make major cuts in their expenditures because they cannot go into debt. What is the consequence of that? Less and less money is being spent by State and local governments in real terms, and so what that means is that there is not the money out there to generate the jobs and the economic opportunities.

Rather than giving the wealthy a big tax cut, what the Federal Government should do is take some of that money and give it back to the States so that they are not withdrawing funding and programs and infrastructure needs from the economy that cause the economy to contract. That is what the Democrats would like to do, take some money from the Federal Government, give it back to the States so that they do not have to cut their budgets the way that many of them have had to do, which has a negative impact on the economy.

Of course, our Republican colleagues do not want to do that. They just want to cut taxes; and again, that problem really goes to wealthy individuals and corporate interests. Not only are the Republicans attempting to trick the American people with their tax proposal, but unfortunately, President Bush is also misleading Americans all over this country as to why we may once again face budget deficits as far as the eye can see.

I talked about the budget deficits. They are primarily caused by Republican economic policies, i.e., the tax cuts; but again, Mr. Bush says the opposite. The President says the opposite. This morning's Washington Post editorial says, ''And then there's Mr. Bush, peddling a woefully incomplete account of how the deficit got so large and dangerously misstating the impact of his tax cut on future deficits.''

According to The Washington Post editorial again, ''In Arkansas yesterday, for example, Mr. Bush attributed the deficit to the recession and to his decision to send troops into combat. Both have indeed helped turn projected surpluses into deficits. But so has something Mr. Bush's account omits,'' and that is his first $1.35 trillion dollar, that is trillion dollar, tax cut.

The Post editorial continues, and says, ''Budget Director Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr. Acknowledged to the House Budget Committee in February that next year's deficit would be more than one-third smaller were it not for the tax cut. So the President is simply misleading Americans when he says we have a budget deficit either because of the war or because of a recession. The fact of the matter is the tax cuts he enacted into law in 2001 are the main reason for the deficits we now face. And, unfortunately, those deficits will get even larger if we enact either the President's plan or the House Republican plan.''

Madam Speaker, over the last 2 weeks, the President has toured the country trying to sell his tax cuts, even as congressional Republicans disagree among themselves about the proposal, delaying action to fix an economy that is badly broke. As the President has tried to convince the country of the merits of his proposal, it is clear that his rhetoric bears little resemblance to the facts.

Let me give my colleagues a couple of the best example of the President's rhetoric as opposed to the reality of the situation. In Canton, Ohio, on April 24, President Bush claimed that ''ending the double-taxation of dividends, according to many economists, will help the stock market. If getting rid of the double taxation of dividends increases the markets, it will be good for millions of investors all across America. It will be good for our economy. And it will reduce the cost of capital, which means jobs.'' That was the President's statement.

Based on those statements by the President, a likely listener in Canton, Ohio, understandably would have believed the tax cuts on dividends would lead to jobs; but, again, the President's claim, in my opinion, is simply false. In fact, economists have rated this proposal the one with the least bang for the buck in jump-starting the economy of all the different proposals that have come forward in the Congress.

For example, Song Won Sohn, chief economist with the Wells Fargo Company said, ''A dividend tax change is not the best tool to stimulate the economy. Joe Sixpack does not have much in the way of dividends.''

Similarly, according to Jonathan Rauch of the Brookings Institute, ''Few economists believe that the gains from efficiency would offset more than a small portion of the increases in deficits.''

The President continues to talk about stock dividends as the way to solve the economic problem. There is no economist who will tell us that.

During this same Canton, Ohio, speech, the President blasted away at those of us who have rightly called his tax proposal a tax cut for the wealthy.

Madam Speaker, I have said it many times tonight, and I will continue to say that that is what it is; but the President told the crowd in Canton,

''So when you hear politicians say it's a tax cut for the rich, they're talking about you. Tax relief is good for the average citizen.'' Well, the President says that, and it is nice rhetoric; but it is not the facts.

Under the Bush plan, 25 percent of families with children would get no tax cut at all and half of all Americans would get less than $100. Half of all Americans, Madam Speaker, would get less than $100. In contrast, as I said earlier, under the President's plan, someone making $1 million a year would get a tax cut of $90,222.

□ 2030

Overall, just 17 percent of the Bush tax cut goes to families with income under $75,000. If we want to talk about fuzzy math, how can the President say all Americans are going to benefit when only 17 percent of the tax cuts go to the overwhelming majority of Americans who make under $75,000 a year. This is not something that is going to help the little guy, it just helps the wealthy; and primarily it helps the very wealthy, the millionaires and even billionaires.

Madam Speaker, as the President continues to travel around the country in an attempt to rally support for a failed tax proposal, critical education, health care and homeland security programs are being ignored by this administration and the Republican Congress.

The point I want to make tonight is that not only are these tax proposals not going to help the economy, but at the same time critical programs, education, health care, homeland security, the very things that President Bush has talked about, are being ignored and neglected by this administration.

Let me talk about that. Both the President and the House Republican tax plans crowd out investments important to long term economic growth, like education, training, research and transportation.

Let me talk about the education initiative. When President Bush signed the bipartisan No Child Left Behind Act in 2002, and I commend the President for it, it was a great piece of legislation that we passed on a bipartisan basis. But the President promised to write a healthy check for education. We cannot just pass a bill like that and not provide the funding that is going to provide for the education programs mentioned in the bill. So he said he was going to write a healthy check for education and it was nice words, but 1 year later when the President had an opportunity to support historic education reform with funding in his 2004 budget, he widened what I call his credibility gap by providing $9.7 billion less than what was promised in the No Child Left Behind Act.

I am hearing from educators and teachers that are telling me that they are not getting the funding promised under the No Child Left Behind Act. The President signs this legislation, he says he will leave no child behind, but he does not back it up with the appropriate funding. It is a credibility gap, essentially.

The simple fact is that the President cannot provide the critical education funds because of his huge tax cut for the wealthy. It is not that he does not want to do it, it is because he has this huge tax cut and once that is put in place, there is no money to fund the No Child Left Behind initiative. The simple fact is that the tax cut precludes that.

Now we see thousands of teachers being given pink slips in California, class sizes increasing all over the country, and one of the Teachers of the Year in South Carolina was being laid off because the State was forced to make cuts in education. If we really want to make something or do something that is going to be meaningful in terms of education reform, we have to fully fund No Child Left Behind so it can become a reality; but that is not possible if the Republicans are successful on Friday and in the next few weeks in passing their tax bill and sending it off and the President signs it.

Madam Speaker, let me also talk about another need that the President talked about in his State of the Union Address in January, and that is health care. The President and the Republicans will also find it difficult to address the health care needs of seniors and low-income Americans if they are successful in passing their tax proposal.

President Bush's rhetoric was in high gear earlier this year when he stated in his State of the Union Address that ''Medicare is the binding commitment of a caring society.'' Unfortunately, in my opinion, Madam Speaker, that bond would break if the President's intentions of turning Medicare into a voucher program became reality. Again, I do not know whether or not he is ideologically driven in saying he wants to make Medicare into a voucher program.

The bottom line is because of deep tax cuts he may not have a choice because there is not the money to fund the Medicare program in the traditional way. That is why I believe the President is seeking a voucher-type system for Medicare because he will not be able to afford to continue to fund Medicare in the traditional way with these tax cuts.

The President has a so-called modernization proposal for Medicare that would limit the government's responsibility and shift costs to seniors under this voucher plan, ending the Medicare program seniors have depended on for 25 years. I know he is going to say it is not ending Medicare, it is a different type of Medicare. It is more of a privatization. If it is not the type of Medicare that seniors have traditionally relied upon where they have guaranteed benefits, then it is not really Medicare any more.

Furthermore, President Bush's prescription drug proposal goes so far as to essentially force seniors into HMOs if they want to receive prescription drug coverage. There again it is a form of privatization. He is saying if you want to get prescription drugs as part of your Medicare program, you have to purchase private insurance, move to some type of system where you are provided prescription drugs, but you have to go under an HMO.

Again, not traditional Medicare. If seniors have to be forced into an HMO in order to get prescription drug coverage, then I think the promise of Medicare that they would be able to choose their own doctor, be able to choose their own hospital, goes unfulfilled. Again, these are all cost-cutting measures that become necessary because the money is not there as a result of tax cuts.

Madam Speaker, I do not think when it comes to Medicare there is really any credibility any more on the part of the President when he continues to advocate these kinds of changes. He is essentially dismantling the Medicare program the way we know it by giving the impressions to seniors that he is somehow strengthening it.

The other thing that these tax cuts will have a devastating impact on is Medicaid which unlike Medicare which is mostly for seniors, Medicaid is the health care program for low-income Americans. I think the huge tax cuts will make it almost impossible for Republicans to address the health care needs of seniors under Medicaid and low-income people in general under Medicaid.

Earlier this year the President proposed a plan to shift responsibility of the Medicaid program to the States in the form of block grants. Again, this is a recipe for disaster considering most States now face severe fiscal problems. The President would cap the amount of Federal funding States receive from Medicaid, requiring States to either spend more out of their own budgets or face the difficult decision of dropping beneficiaries or cutting social services. So what we are going to see is fewer and fewer people becoming eligible for Medicaid and the needs of low income individuals not being met.

Madam Speaker, the Federal Government I do not think can ignore its responsibility to these 44 million low income children, adults and elderly Americans who depend on Medicaid services. The President and Republicans would not have to propose again these changes in Medicaid, this block granting and ultimately reduction in funds to the States if they scrapped their current tax proposal that primarily benefits the wealthiest Americans. Maybe in the case of Medicaid it is the worst juxtaposition because it is giving tax cuts to primarily wealthy people and taking away health care in many cases for the most needy under Medicaid.

Madam Speaker, at a time when our economy needs a true jolt to reverse American's fears of losing their jobs,

the Republican leadership once again plans to give a huge tax cut to the wealthiest Americans, and the plan that they put forth offers very little to families and middle class Americans and instead sacks them with a huge deficit, a deficit that risks the future of Social Security and Medicare and means likely future interest rate increases.

I know I sound like doomsday today, but frankly for 2 years we have seen the Republican economic policies in effect, and I think it is only fair to say they have been a failure. The economy has gotten worse. More jobs have been lost. The debt continues to pile up. So there is no reason to believe that these continued economic policies that are basically in the form of tax cuts are going to do anything more than continue the economic downturn.

Democrats, on the other hand, have proposed what I consider a true economic stimulus plan that is fair, fast acting and fiscally responsible. Again what we are essentially doing is putting more money in people's pockets, and we are giving money back to the States so they can spend the money on infrastructure, health care, education, and other needs. It would mean that more jobs would be created because there would be transportation projects and infrastructure projects in general that would need new people to go on the job.

Also, we say that we want to provide an extension of unemployment benefits to millions of Americans still looking for jobs and tax relief to small businesses to invest in new equipment. We would target tax relief for small businesses, assuming that they turn it around and they spend it for new means of production, new opportunities, new jobs.

Most important, we would provide assistance to cash-strapped States and municipalities which right now because of the fact that they are contracting their spending are also, I think, contributing to the economic downturn.

I know that many of my colleagues on the Democratic side have talked about and contrasted what the Republicans would like to do and what we would like to do on the economy, and we will continue to talk about that this week as we move forward with this Republican proposal that is supposed to come up for a vote on Friday.

But I would just say to anyone who says why would I believe the Democratic proposal is better, I would say look at what has happened over the last 2 years under the President and the Republican proposal. It has not worked. I frankly do not think we can go on another 2 years with the same failed economic policies. It is time to do something different, and we should be looking at some of the Democratic alternatives instead of just saying we are going to continue with the Republican tax cut.

ENCOURAGING INDIA-PAKISTAN TALKS

Madam Speaker, I did want to change the subject for just another 5 minutes tonight before I end this Special Order, and go to another topic which relates to foreign affairs because I do think that what we have been witnessing the last few days, particularly over the weekend with regard to the potential for bilateral talks between India and Pakistan, is a very optimistic development in an area of the world which has a great potential for future war.

Anything the United States can do to encourage negotiations, talks, between India and Pakistan I think are very important, and this is an opportune time for the Bush administration and the Congress to urge support for those kinds of negotiations and eventual peaceful settlement.

Madam Speaker, I was encouraged over the last week by Indian Prime Minister Vijpayee's leadership in seeking peace with Pakistan. Vajpayee's efforts to reinstate full Indo-Pakistani diplomatic relations and to restore cross-border transportation between the two countries exemplifies his willingness and commitment to finding a permanent peace settlement within South Asia.

I would like to express my praise for the Prime Minister's recent brave steps, given the incessant cross-border terrorism in Kashmir. In the past, India was insistent that an end to cross-border terrorism had to occur prior to any renewal of talks between India and Pakistan. Unfortunately, any efforts by President Musharraf of Pakistan to curb terrorism in Kashmir have been superficial and Pakistani militant violence in Kashmir has continued to no end.

I would urge President Bush and Secretary of State Powell to pressure Musharraf to end the cross-border terrorism into Kashmir and India in general. I would also like to note, even as we have had these murders take place by terrorists in Kashmir, this has been aggravated by the fact that the Taliban continue to find safe refuge in many of the border towns of Pakistan near Afghanistan. The U.S. worked so hard to remove the Taliban from power in Afghanistan, and to learn that Taliban members continue to receive moral and financial support from parties within the Pakistani government, including the Pakistani military, is by far the greatest hypocrisy.

Again, the Bush administration must do more to pressure President Musharraf to end support within Pakistan for the Taliban.

Madam Speaker, I also wanted to say that I am very encouraged by the fact that Deputy Secretary of State Richard Armitage is visiting both Prime Minister Vajpayee and Prime Minister of Pakistan Jamali, and I know he is going to recognize the recent positive developments from both sides. Again, the United States must do whatever it can to encourage negotiations between India and Pakistan that would lead to long-term peace in South Asia.

Madam Speaker, Congress also can play a role in encouraging the peaceful settlement of disputes between India and Pakistan.

□ 2045

I have at least two proposals that I would like to mention in that regard. First with bilateral dialogue already resuming, the Congress should provide funding for projects that cross the two countries' borders. This could be done as an effort to provide confidence-building measures for the future stability of this region. For example, we could include infrastructure projects, such as roads, railroads or water projects that cross the borders between Pakistan and India. Second, Madam Speaker, if negotiations lead to a settlement that is agreed upon by both India and Pakistan, the Congress should provide funding in the form of a peace dividend that could bring the two countries together and all of South Asia together as one economic union.

Madam Speaker, the peace dividend could take the form of economic development projects that tie the two countries together for trade and other business purposes. I think the United States itself would also benefit from increased trade with all of South Asia.

So, Madam Speaker, I just wanted to say in conclusion, I look forward to successful dialogue between India and Pakistan and ultimately peace in South Asia. Again, I think that the President, the administration and Congress must together encourage negotiations and not lose what in effect is a golden opportunity, not let this pass by because we might not see another opportunity like this where these two nations, both of which have nuclear weapons, seem to be willing to move forward toward peaceful negotiations. Let us not let the opportunity slip by. Let us do whatever we can to encourage the two countries to get together and ultimately bring peace to the South Asian area.

ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDO) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. TANCREDO. Madam Speaker, I rise tonight to bring to the attention of the body an addition to the list of homeland heroes that we periodically bring forward to focus a little attention on because these folks face an incredible task. They have been waging a battle on their own property and their open land for quite a number of years now. I simply believe that it is deserving of our attention.

Tonight I want to talk about Larry and Toni Vance. These are homeland heroes residing near Douglas, Arizona. Larry Vance lives only one mile from the Arizona border and three miles

west of the border town and port of entry of Douglas. Larry is the son of a legal Mexican immigrant. He and his wife Toni have lived in the area for 29 years. The Vance family has seen many changes in that nearly 30 years that they have lived a mile from the border.

Among the changes they have witnessed is the character of the illegal aliens crossing their land. In the 1970s and 1980s, they told us when we were visiting down there not too long ago, there were very few drug smugglers, that most groups coming across their land were small, three or four or five people; that they were polite and often asked to stop for directions or ask for water. The Vances were friendly and accommodating. There were periods during the late 1970s and early 80s when bandits posed a real danger to the residents along the border and burglaries were common. The Vance home was burglarized twice. There was a crackdown on the border crossings, the border patrol was beefed up; and the crime problem was brought under control.

But in the mid-1990s they noticed that groups of illegal trespassers were getting larger and that there were many more of them. By 1997, the Vance family was seeing a daily pattern of 20 groups of 20 or more people passing through at all hours of the day and night.

I want to say here that this is something that we heard over and over again while we were visiting around the Douglas, Arizona, area, that is, that something is changing, something is happening in the character of the immigrants coming through, illegal immigration into this country. It is certainly not a pleasant thing for the people who live in the area. The groups were not only men. Now they were women and children and also sometimes pregnant women and elderly people. Groups were coming through their property so close to the house that they could not sleep at night because the dogs would bark so much. In fact, the dogs literally would lose their voice, become hoarse, I suppose, is one way to say it, from barking night after night.

In September of 1999, his two dogs were poisoned, the Vances' two dogs were poisoned. One of them eventually died. Bandits from across the border preyed on helpless illegal aliens that were crossing. They robbed them, they beat them, they raped them. The screams of the victims were often heard across the desert at night. The Vances had to install a high chain link fence around their house and wrought iron window guards. Such measures were unheard of in rural Arizona until the mid-1990s, and it is traceable to the rising crime from illegal aliens crossing their land.

The illegal aliens often asked for rides to Tucson or Phoenix, and on several occasions Larry Vance was offered $300 to $500 to transport people to Phoenix. The Vances' horses often escaped and had to be chased the next day because their fences were knocked down or cut. Three years ago, he quit trying to keep horses; it became so difficult and expensive to keep the fences repaired. Larry Vance used to keep water troughs filled for the wildlife, but he cannot do that anymore because the illegal aliens constantly break the water lines. They do not merely drink the water. That would be okay. In fact, oftentimes I have seen where these ranchers along the border would actually put out cups, hang a cup along the water trough and along the water well for people to use themselves. But unfortunately they do not just take the cup and drink, now they destroy the water lines. The environmental damage to their land is tremendous. Trash is left in huge heaps and left everywhere. Both cattle and wildlife are killed because they eat the plastic bags and other trash. Traffic accidents caused by illegal aliens chasing other vehicles or just careening into a ditch have become regular occurrences. Many local residents have been killed by crashing with rampaging cars and trucks driven by illegal aliens fleeing across the border. A young father of two children was killed in such an accident just a short time ago.

In the weeks and months immediately following the terrorist attack of September 11, 2001, there was a dramatic decrease in the flow of illegal aliens across the land. The ports of entry at Nogales, Naco, and Douglas had been strengthened and more border patrol agents added to the ranks. But by mid-2002, the flow had resumed. The groups merely went around the ports of entry and came across the miles of unguarded fence that opened onto private lands. I often talk about the very peculiar and ironic view that we had from a helicopter when we were flying over this area, this area he is talking about here, Nogales, where there is a port of entry and there are large numbers of cars all lined up trying to come into the United States at that port of entry. We have got all these guards stationed where the cars come through, at these ports of entry; but you can, of course, see for many miles there, because it is just flat desert land, you can fly for a couple of miles either side of that port of entry and see people coming across at their will, driving cars right through the desert, walking across; but, of course, right there at the port of entry, they are checking IDs and all that sort of thing. It is ironic to say the least. It is a microcosmic look, if you ask me, of the entire system, of the entire problem.

The groups merely went around the ports of entry, as I say. By late 2002, the drug smuggling had risen dramatically and marijuana-laden trucks crossed the border regularly in the area far away from the ports of entry but right near Larry and Toni Vance's home. During December of 2002 alone, there were 41 reported incidents of drug seizures. We can only imagine how many trucks got through the border patrol and made it to Phoenix and Los Angeles and elsewhere.

The lives of ranchers like Larry Vance and his wife, Toni, have been radically altered in the last 10 years because their government, their own government, has failed to protect them and their property from the invasion across their land. Invasion is exactly what this is. That is the proper term to use to describe what is happening on the border and what these people along the border are facing. As I say, the Vances are just one of many couples, one of many families that we visited, that we became acquainted with just a month or two ago down on that border. I determined at that point in time that it would be important to bring their story to this body and to the Nation, because frankly, Madam Speaker, not many people know about them. Not many people beyond their immediate family and the immediate area around Douglas know of the Vances. But they should know, because these people are truly in a war zone. They are fighting a war and they feel like they have been abandoned, abandoned by their own government. And, in fact, they have.

I could not bring them good news when I was down there. I could not say to them, not to worry, the government is going to come to your rescue. The Federal Government is going to do what it promises it should do and what it promises to do for every American citizen, and, that is, to protect their lives and property. I wish I could tell them that. I cannot do that in all candor. I cannot say that. Because this government has chosen to ignore the Vances, ignore all of the families, all of the homeland heroes that I have brought to the attention of the body over the last several weeks.

They have chosen to ignore the millions of people in this country who plead with us, plead with Members of Congress, to do something about illegal immigration, to try to stem the flow of illegal immigration into the country, to try to get a hold of this problem. Not to slam the door to people, not because anyone is doing this or is concerned about the issue from racial lines or any of the ugly aspects of the immigration debate. Certainly there are people like that on both sides out there. You can go to the Web sites on both sides of this issue and find people who are racially motivated. I guarantee you it is on both sides of this debate. Racism can be a factor. It is not what motivates people like the Vances, I say, Mr. Vance himself, the son of a legal Mexican immigrant. He is devoted to his land. He is devoted to the country. He is devoted to the United States of America. He believes in the United States. He believes in the rule of law. All he asks is that the law be enforced, especially in his area, that his property be protected from this invading force. Is that too much to ask, I wonder. I do not think so. I only wish the public officials of this Nation had as much courage as the Vance family.

We need to follow their example and take our responsibilities seriously. We need to gain control of our borders so citizens like the Vances can live their lives free of this constant threat.

Madam Speaker, I am going to go on to another aspect of this discussion, beyond the Vances and the homeland heroes; and I want to talk a little bit about one other aspect of this whole immigration dilemma that we face. We have tried to break down the discussion of the immigration debate into several component parts. Over the weeks I have come to the floor of the House with a discussion of one particular part of the immigration dilemma or debate. I have talked about the national security implications of open borders, of the porous borders that we now have, the fact that people can and do come into this country at their will, some of them to do great harm to the United States. It is to the credit of many of our agencies, many of the law enforcement agencies that are devoted to the task of protecting America that some events have not already occurred with people who have come into this country illegally for the purpose, as I say, of doing us great harm.

But we have a significant national security problem because of open borders and because of our unwillingness as a Nation to actually secure our own borders. That was the first night that I focused on that. And then we talked about the cost to the Nation, the infrastructural costs to the Nation of massive immigration. I talked about the fact that there are hospitals all over the Southwest that are going broke. I talked about the fact that hundreds of billions of dollars are being expended by citizens of this country through the health care process in order to provide health care for illegal immigrants into the country. Sometimes situations occur where we actually see ambulances coming up to the ports of entry carrying people who need help and they are waved into the United States, go to a hospital, obtain the help they need, and then they go back to Mexico and, of course, pay no bills. I talked about the infrastructural costs of housing, of schools, of highways, of imprisonment. Upwards of 25 percent of the population in Federal prisons are noncitizens. There is an enormous cost to massive immigration into the country, both legal and illegal.

People suggest that it is of benefit to the country to have massive immigration and that it is economically beneficial, that these people pay a lot of taxes and that they do jobs no one else would do and so our economy prospers. In reality, the costs of immigration are far greater than the contributions in terms of either the labor or certainly the taxes that are paid. Another thing that I talked about was the damage to the environment. I mentioned a little bit in my discussion here tonight about the Vances, the amount of trash that despoils the land in this area, where people are coming through by the hundreds of thousands, in fact, over time millions of people crossing the border on foot, sometimes, of course, in an automobile simply driving off the road. We could see it time and time again where people drove off the road right into the middle of the desert, right off the desert floor. Those tracks will not go away for generations. Not in my lifetime, anyway.

□ 2100

We can see from the air where the footpaths go on and on and on, and they spread out like cobwebs over the land where people come walking across that land, thousands of feet, hundreds of thousands of feet, millions of feet, plodding the ground in areas that are quite pristine, and they destroy the environment. They affect the migration pattern of animals in the area, of endangered species. They deposit trash in huge amounts. They congest in these areas called pickup sites where people dispose of the trash they have been carrying to get ready to be picked up by the next form of transportation, usually a car or a truck, moving them into the interior of the United States, into a city in the United States away from the rural areas where they are congregated. But where they congregate in these pickup sites, the trash problem is enormous. I am going to talk about a little bit later and show something that we found in one of these trash sites, but there is that aspect, the environmental damage to the land.

I talked last week about the culture, about the danger immigration, massive immigration, poses to the culture and especially because it is connected, massive immigration is connected unfortunately with something happening in the United States. The sort of cult of multiculturalism is the best way to describe what is going on here, where we teach our children that there is nothing unique about the United States or Western civilization and if there is anything unique, it is uniquely bad, that there are no aspects of Western civilization worth mimicking. We tell our children they should not say the Pledge of Allegiance in schools. We ban it. We attempt to erase any sort of semblance of patriotism, any commitment to the idea of America, and I talked about the implications of such a phenomenon, the very serious implications of this combination of massive immigration into the country, both legal and illegal, combined with the cult of multiculturalism.

Tonight I want to talk about another aspect, and that aspect is the attack on citizenship that is represented by massive immigration into this country, especially illegal immigration into the country. It is an attack on the concept of citizenship. That is, I suppose, the best way for me to describe my concern.

There have been several very good books written about this and a lot of articles. I will quote liberally from one book in particular by Georgie Anne Geyer. It is called ''Americans No More,'' and, Mr. Speaker, I certainly suggest it to anyone who wants an interesting read on this particular subject. We start out talking about the importance of citizenship. Does it matter? Does the idea of citizenship matter? Is it an important element of our society, of any society? Citizenship is more than just banding together for protection against enemies. Citizenship particularly as it has evolved throughout the Western world, as Georgie Anne said, is the unique and ennobling story of the post-feudal modern relationship of the individual human to the state, of the state to the individual, and of the human being to his fellow man. It is a dignified component of respect, responsibility, even friendship and love.

Citizenship I think is important. We are seeing everywhere, however, that the whole concept of citizenship is being attacked, as I say. It is being eroded by a variety of actions, by a variety of different kinds of laws that are being adopted, by States and localities and certainly even by this body. It is being eroded by the aggressive actions of other nations.

I want to talk about one specific aspect of this. There is today a card that is being used by several governments distributed to their nationals, to their citizens and their nationals, and it is the Matricular Consular. It is a card given out by foreign governments to their people. It is an identification card that is provided by a foreign government to their nationals. Interestingly, this is not a new phenomenon. It has been available for a long time, but only recently have governments realized that it can be used, this process, this idea of the Matricular Consular, can be used as a way of avoiding and getting around the roadblock that the Congress of the United States has presented in the form of an opposition to amnesty, to amnesty for all people living here who came in illegally, which is an assault on citizenship as far as I am concerned.

The desire of many people, Mr. Speaker, the desire of many people even in this Congress, is to eventually eliminate anything that would distinguish a citizen of the country from someone who is not a citizen of the country. How do we do that? We do that by providing all of the benefits of citizenship to people who are simply here, to people who are residents, and pretty soon it simply becomes impossible to tell the difference. We just do not know, and that is the desired goal of many people, foreign governments, and the Government of Mexico is heavily involved in this process, certainly Members of the Congress of the United States. Even others I think in the administration want to push this concept that there is nothing that really should distinguish an American citizen from someone who is here ''illegally'' or someone who is here legally but not a

citizen. Eventually they want to reach a point where there is nothing that distinguishes any of those people from each other, and so one of the things that has happened is that they begin to push this Matricular Consular.

Here is how it works. It is interesting. I have to give them credit. This was a smart move on the part of the Government of Mexico now being followed by four or five others, most recently Honduras. As I say, every government is allowed to do whatever they want, to provide their citizens with whatever kind of I.D., identification, that they want; but only recently have they found out that this can be used to advance the whole concept of amnesty or of the elimination of a distinguishment of citizenship. By giving the Matricular Consular, this I.D. card, to all of their nationals now living in the United States illegally, and frankly that is the only type of person that would actually need the Matricular Consular or this card from the Government of Mexico and four or five other South American/Central American countries. The only people in this country, I repeat, the only people in this country who need a form of identification provided by some other country is someone living here illegally because if they are here legally they have a document that the United States gave them, a visa, green card, or a passport given to one by the Nation that they came from. But they have something. They have an I.D. given to them, and that is a legitimate form of identification. They do not need the Matricular Consular, but they are now handing them out in the thousands. One can go to almost every Mexican consulate in America, the 40 some Mexican consulates in America, and one will usually see a line of people sometimes around the block. This is just recently happening because they are now handing out the cards to people who are here illegally; then the Mexican consulate goes out and lobbies States, cities, police departments, school districts, lobbies them to get them to accept the Matricular Consular for the provision of services as identification, and they have been quite successful. Scores of cities have done this. Many, maybe in the hundreds, police departments have agreed to accept the Matricular Consular as an identification. We have already, by the way, arrested people carrying multiple Matricular Consulars with their picture on it but with a whole bunch of different names, easily forged of course, but the desire is to establish a different immigration policy from the one that the United States Federal Government runs and to get a local government, a city or a State, to accept these cards. It is happening all over.

In my own State of Colorado, four cities, Denver, Colorado Springs, Glendale, and Boulder all agreed to accept the Matricular Consular for the provision of services and for identification purposes. Police departments all said yes, sure, we will do it. Some of them, not knowing exactly what the implications of this were, looking at it in a very short-sighted way, saying we need something to identify these people, not realizing that once they use that, once they say that we have accepted this form of I.D. that is provided by a foreign government, they have immediately conferred status upon the person who has it, a status that that person does not deserve because that person is here illegally.

Colorado, to its credit, was the first State in the Nation, I think just a couple of days ago, I think no longer ago than last week, passed legislation to stop this thing, to say no entity of the State of Colorado, no city, no department in the State of Colorado could accept the Matricular Consular, or what I think the legislation was that they could not accept any card that was not issued by the Federal Government or by the State for purposes of identification.

I hope other States do this. I understand that there are at least two other States that are looking at this, and I certainly hope that that legislation will progress. I believe Iowa and Arizona are the other two States that are looking at this.

Banks are using these cards to allow people to open up bank accounts. Remember, if one is here illegally they do not have a true Social Security number. I always wonder, when the bank allows someone to open up an account using these Matricular Consular cards for identification purposes, whether or not they are actually listing the Social Security numbers because of course they cannot because they are here illegally. So what happens to the interest on that account? How does that get identified come income tax time?

This Matricular Consular is a tool that is being used, as I say, to acquire what they could not get through this Congress, and that is amnesty, and that is a an attack on citizenship. It is part of the movement to eliminate the whole concept of citizenship. Mexico and the Mexican government, as I say, has tasked these consular officials, and we have tons of documentation to show where Mexican consular officials have gone out to lobby.

Let me ask the Members, Mr. Speaker, what do they think would happen if an American consular official would go to an official in the State of Chihuahua in Mexico and say, ''Look, we need your help in allowing people from the United States to come down here and violate the law?''

□ 2115

We would like you to help us out. Would you please accept an ID given by our government? Even though people are here illegally in Mexico, we would like you, nonetheless, to accept our ID for all the services that might be rendered to an illegal American citizen living in Mexico.''

What do you think would happen? First of all, the Mexican Government would throw you out on your ear. The Governor of Chihuahua is, by the way, now visiting, as I understand it, the Governor of Colorado to get him to be a little more lenient with regard to the immigration issues.

That is another interesting aspect of this. We see all this communication now between the Government of Mexico and State governments, this ongoing lobbying activity with States and localities, on immigration issues.

Immigration is supposed to be uniquely a Federal responsibility; yet because of the fact that they cannot achieve their goals through this body, they are taking and doing the next best thing. And they admit this. They have stated on many occasions, Mexican officials have stated quite publicly that their desire is to obtain amnesty for, obtain all of the benefits of citizenship, for the people who are living here illegally. Even though they cannot do it through this body, they will do it through things like the advancement of the Matricula Consular being accepted all over the place.

But as I say, what do you think would happen? First of all, the Mexican Government would demand an apology from the State Department for having an American consular official go down to Mexico, or any other country on the planet, and try to lobby them, lobby their local government leaders, to get them to help people violate the national law.

That is exactly what is happening here. Yet we have said nothing to the Government of Mexico. We have filed no protest. I brought this up to the Secretary of State, Colin Powell, in a hearing on the Committee on International Relations on which I sit, and he said he was concerned. He was concerned. He did say that. That is as far as it has gone.

I want the American people to know, Mr. Speaker, that apparently the policy of this government is to allow the law of the land to be eroded; and in order to erode the law of this land, they conspire, our own government conspires with foreign governments to help them lobby State and local communities to obtain what they cannot obtain through the Congress of the United States.

The California Assembly last Monday approved legislation that would allow legal and illegal immigrants from Mexico to obtain city and county services by displaying the identification card issued by the Mexican consulate. Under the terms of the legislation, these cards would enable illegal aliens to do everything from acquiring a marriage or business license, borrowing books from the public library, securing senior citizen or student discounts or public transportation, and on and on and on and on.

According to a recent news article, few of the 5 million undocumented Hispanic immigrants had bank accounts

because they lacked sufficient identification. In late 2001 that changed for Mexicans when banks began accepting an ID issued by Mexican consulates, the Matricula Consular. Almost 2 million Mexicans have already obtained the card, largely because it is a key into the banking system.

Some immigrants arrive with $20,000 in cash, according to this article. Bank of America often sends staff out to ply those waiting for the Matricula Consular with brochures and coffee. The banks of the country are aiding and abetting people who are here violating the law in order to get them to be customers.

Interestingly, however, is that banks in Mexico do not recognize the Matricula as legal identification. It is far too easy to forge, for one thing.

The Dominican consulate is planning a move that it says they hope will ease some of the lives of some of the Dominican immigrants, because they are going to start issuing the card. They are going to start issuing Matricula Consular. With this ID, illegal immigrants would find it easier to open bank accounts, they say, and identify themselves to the police. There are tens of thousands of illegal Dominicans in New York City and Chicago alone, for example.

The longer the government waits to develop a coherent policy on immigration, the longer we postpone efforts to improve border security, the more frequently we will see thinly disguised attempts at policy-making like the Matricula Consular cards emerge.

That is certainly what is going to happen, because we do have a tendency to try to ignore this issue. In a way, I can understand why there is a desire to ignore it, because they are accomplishing their goals by ignoring it. By not dealing with it here, by this body refusing to deal with it, then I assure you, the people who support the concept of amnesty and the people who oppose the concept of citizenship will achieve their goals.

What else are we doing in this country to attack the whole concept of citizenship? Well, recently both the State legislatures in Virginia and Maryland passed legislation that would give in-state tuition to illegal immigrants; but they were met with vetoes, at least in Maryland. I do not know for sure about Virginia. Perhaps they have also vetoed the legislation.

In fact, what happened in Virginia is this, that they passed a bill to stop anyone from providing illegal immigrants with in-state tuition, and that bill was vetoed, it is true. Unfortunately, I should say, it is true. The issue has come to the State of Colorado also.

A few States, California, Texas, New York and Utah, have already granted in-state tuition to children of illegal immigrants, this in violation, by the way, of the 1996 Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigration Responsibility Act. It says specifically that States cannot offer in-state tuition to illegal residents, unless they also offer it to all legal residents, regardless of what State they come from.

So, Mr. Speaker, a parent today paying out-of-state tuition prices for his or her daughter or son to go to school in California, Texas, New York or Utah, could, I believe, file a lawsuit on the basis of our 1996 Immigration Reform Act if California, Texas, New York, and Utah do not extend that same privilege to everybody. I am an American citizen, a citizen of the State of Colorado, a legal resident; but I cannot send my child to those four States and get in-state tuition.

Unless they approve it for everyone, then they should not approve it for anyone. That is the law of the land. That is the 1996 act that we passed. But these States are doing it. I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that anyone out there who is in fact paying out-of-state tuition for their kids in these places should think about this very seriously and consider the possibility that they may have some legal action against these States to regain the tuition that they have spent.

But this is another attack on the whole concept of citizenship. If in fact you can provide all of the services, all of the benefits, all of the things that the California legislation provides, cards that would enable illegal aliens to do everything, from acquiring marriage licenses, business licenses, borrowing books, securing senior citizen discounts, getting all kinds of social services, if you can do that, if you can send your child to school in any State in the Nation, or at least these four, and several others are proposing it, and get in-state tuition, if you can get driver's licenses, which are now being proposed for illegal immigrants, do you not see, there is little if anything left that distinguishes you from a person who is here legally.

If you can obtain all that by coming into the country illegally, then why in the world would you go through the brain damage and the expense of doing it the right way? Why would you spend the money or the time or the energy? You can get everything else, because, after a while, citizenship will not matter. It will be of no consequence. And that is the desired goal of the people who support this kind of State legislation and who refuse to take it up in this body.

Luckily, there are some Members of this body who have been steadfast in their opposition to this kind of malarky. They have been steadfast supporters of immigration reform. They were laboring in this vineyard before I ever came to this body. One of them has joined me here this evening, my friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER). I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to take this opportunity to point out to my fellow colleagues and those who are listening in on C-SPAN, as well as those reading the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the tremendous courage it takes for the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDO) to be leading this effort.

This is a thankless effort. The gentleman just suggested that when you add up these various different approaches of things that are going on that it is minimizing the importance of citizenship, and that perhaps this is being done by design.

Well, it is clear there is a coalition of a very powerful people in this country who do not really believe in the type of United States of America and the laws of the population we grew up with, but instead have more of a ''global concept'' and are willing to basically experiment with the rights, if not discard the rights, of American citizens in order to create this new dream.

These are powerful people. These are people who have attacked the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDO). They are people that have great deals of financial resources and political power.

I personally am just rising tonight, when I saw the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDO) here again trying to be like Paul Revere and spreading the word and talking about the danger ahead of us, I wanted to come down here and let everyone know what a risk the gentleman is taking, that he is doing this at great personal expense.

The gentleman could be a ''go-along, get-along'' guy. Those of us who try to make waves here, I try to be very amicable and I know the gentleman from Colorado does as well. He has a wonderful laugh and smile. We try to be fun-loving, good people, with good hearts and of good will; but at the same time, we are having to tackle issues that mean life and death to the people of the United States. It means whether our people are going to have their children go to school or not, whether the standard of living of our people is going to decline.

Why do we have a situation where dramatically during the 1990s, there was such a huge increase in the GNP in our country, and, yes, the top 20 percent of our country did benefit, but the working people of this country, by and large, were kept behind? If you really trace it back, and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDO) has done this many times before, we have looked at the charts, illegal immigration, this overwhelming flood of illegal immigration in the 1990s dragged down the standard of living, dragged down any pressure for an increase in wages for the working people.

I know that I do not come from a wealthy family, and I am sure the gentleman from Colorado does not either. We identify with working people.

There is no doubt that in the Federal Government there are many people who come from the elite of our society. But our job is to watch out for the working people and the regular human beings who go off to fight the wars, and

go to work every day, and our good citizens by way of every race, of every ethnic group, of every religion. America, what we are so proud of, it is the fact we are a combination of the whole world; but we are working together, and because we have this love of liberty and justice and these ideals that keep us together.

That is why it is so ever-important to recognize that we are a unit, that Americans are a family; and if we have policies that are bringing in strangers, even though they may be very good strangers and very positive people, from the outside, but it is happening in such a magnitude as to prevent our people from sharing in this great prosperity that we had in the 1990s, keeping wages down, that it is wrong. It is a wrong thing.

Ordinary people are having their standard of living brought down by helping strangers. Our first and foremost job is to watch out for America and Americans and do what is right. Sometimes it takes a very courageous person to do that, and the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDO) has demonstrated that time and again.

For those of you who do not know, the gentleman has made every hit list of every radical group, and other political groups, unfortunately. People that should know better have targeted the gentleman.

I am very proud of him tonight, and I hope all of you who are looking at the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and are seeing this on C–SPAN and the rest of the colleagues here will give Mr. TANCREDO his due.

I have my own Special Order later on tonight after the gentleman is done, but I thought I would make sure everyone understands what a great job the gentleman is doing for our country and for each of them.

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I am flattered, and I am humbled by my colleague's kind words. I sincerely appreciate it. I have said this over and over again, because I know the gentleman feels this way, I know there are many other Members of the Congress who feel this way, and that is that massive immigration, combined with this sort of radical multiculturalism that permeates our society, this is so dangerous. It will not only determine what kind of a Nation we are in the future, that is to say divided, Balkanized, or united, it will determine whether we will be a Nation at all.

Those are the stakes that I think are on the table. Therefore, I feel compelled to come here night after night, to stand up in any venue I am allowed to, and talk about this issue. I cannot think of anything that has more of a potential detrimental impact on the Nation than this massive uncontrolled immigration, combined, as I say, with this cult of multiculturalism.

□ 2130

Because it does conspire to make, for instance, a severe and very, very dangerous attack on citizenship itself, on the Nation itself. We talked about the various things that people are allowed to do now and that governments, State and local governments, are allowing to do who are living here illegally who are breaking our laws. And I mentioned that if you can come to the United States illegally, get your children educated for free, which you certainly can, K through 12, if you can now get your children educated at the state institution of higher education for in-state tuition, if you can obtain all the social services, all of benefits, if you can go to the hospital, get treatment for your ailments, get treatment for your children, get health care paid for, if you can use public housing get subsidized housing, if you can get all of those benefits, then there are very few things left that distinguish you as the citizen. One of those things is the ability and the right to vote. But guess what, this right to vote, this right to vote which we for a couple of centuries anyway held so dear, this right to vote is also being now threatened. And it is added, I should say, that right to vote is being added to the list of things that people can obtain here in the United States even if they are not citizens.

In 1991, Tacoma Park, Maryland, not far from here, voted to give non-U.S. citizens the right to vote in city elections. Several others by the way, several other cities around here have followed suit. Every time I say this people say no, that is impossible. That is not true. No, it is quite true. There are cities throughout the country, especially on the East Coast here, not too surprisingly I guess, that say if you are a resident of the city, simply a resident of the city, show us your utility bill, show us your driver's license, you can vote. Your citizenship will not be a question.

Now, there was a former state delegate in Maryland by the name of Thomas Mooney. He wrote an article in the Prince George's Journal. He was on the opposite side of this vote. He said, ''Never have I heard of anything so ridiculous, so devoid of merit and so blatantly anti-American as the recent proposal to allow illegal aliens the opportunity to vote in city elections. If I went to Mexico or El Salvador I would not expect to be involved in their electoral process. I am an American citizen. My allegiance is to the United States. Voting is much more than supporting one candidate over another. It is a positive affirmation of our system of government. It is an act of involvement, a rite of passage for defining American citizenship. It is a vital piece of our common culture. It is under intense, strident attack by the Hate America First crowd. By allowing aliens to vote we demean that act which legitimizes our government and is one of the essential unifiers of our society.''

Absolutely true. Now, Tacoma Park, as I say, was not the only one, has not been the only one who has ever done this. Even in the late 1960s a radical move occurred in New York City where the decentralization of the New York City schools, all parents, legal or illegal residents, were given the right to vote in 32 community school board elections. In New York City citizens were voting not only in elections for school boards, but, interestingly, on policy boards that were in charge of distributing anti-poverty funds to community groups.

In Chicago not too long ago a television station there, WLS–TV, did a comprehensive investigation of illegal aliens and the vote. It was a 5-part series in the early 1980s. They found that illegal voting was rampant. People were questioned on air and asked about it and they all said, yeah, sure, I vote. Robert Baskin states, ''Carlos is a citizen of Mexico, but he had no trouble registering to vote in Chicago.''

In California there have been bills up before the state legislature to allow anyone to vote. Time and again we have seen where people have actually set up stalls and set up tables in parking areas in California especially that are frequented by people who are here illegally, day centers where people come to get jobs and things of that sort. They set up these tables to register illegal aliens in parking lots and then tell them how to vote. They complete absentee ballots by hundreds and thousands and give them to illegal aliens to sign them and send them in. They transport van loads of illegal aliens to multiple voting locations in various names. This has gone on for quite some time.

Again, when you add it to all of the factors, when you add it to all of the things that I have said people can obtain by simply being here and not necessarily being a citizen, you can see why there is concern, why there is great concern for what is happening to the United States of America.

Theodore Roosevelt said in his speech on true Americanism in 1894, ''We have no room for any people who do not act and vote simply as Americans and as nothing else. We demand that all citizens shall have fair treatment in every way. They all alike shall have the rights guaranteed them. The mighty tide of immigration to our shores has brought in its train much of good and much of evil. And whether the good or evil shall predominate depends mainly on whether these newcomers do or do not throw themselves heartily into our national life, cease to be aliens and become Americans like the rest of us. But where immigrants or sons of immigrants do not heartily and in good faith throw in their lot with us, but cling to the speech, the customs, the ways of life, and the habits of thought of the nation which they have left, they hereby harm both themselves and us. If they remain alien elements, unassimilated, and with national interests separate from ours, they are mere obstructions to the current of our national life and get no good from it themselves, and they are who really suffer the most.''

''It is an immense benefit to the immigrant to change him into an American citizen. To bear the name of American is to bear the most honorable title. From his own standpoint it is beyond question that the wise thing for the immigrant is to become thoroughly Americanized. Moreover, from our standpoint we have the right to demand it. We freely extend the hand of welcome and of good fellowship to every man no matter what his creed or birthplace who comes here honestly, intent on becoming a good United States citizen like the rest of us. But we have the right and it is our duty to demand that he indeed shall become so. Above all, the immigrant must learn to talk and think and be the United States.''

Not too long ago I had an opportunity to have a breakfast meeting with a Bishop Gomez, Bishop of the Catholic Church in the Denver archdiocese. And he did not agree with my concerns about immigration and about what is happening in the country with the lack of interest in citizenship and the attack on citizenship. And he said to me, Congressman, I do not know why you are so concerned about this, he said. He said, Most of the people coming here from Mexico today do not want to be Americans. And I said, Well, of course, Bishop, that is exactly the problem, is that they do not want to be and, by and large, they are not coming to be, we are witnessing, by the way, something else. Even people who are here legally are choosing not to become citizens at a far higher rate than ever before. Two-thirds of the people living here legally but who are not citizens of the United States have chosen not to pursue the citizenship route. That is another new phenomenon. And, again, I guess I could say, why should they? What is the benefit of citizenship? Why should anybody go through it? Everything obtainable under citizenship can be obtained if you simply walk across these borders. It is a dangerous thing.

There is a celebration for the Hispanic community in the United States referred to as Cinco de Mayo. It was over the weekend. It is an enjoyable celebration many people attend and certainly a large number of Hispanics in Colorado attend and enjoy it. I was listening to a radio talk show and they were talking to several of the vendors on the street. I thought it was interesting the vendor who was doing the biggest interest at Cinco de Mayo in Denver, according to this radio program on National Public Radio so it certainly had to be accurate, right, but the stall that was doing the most business was the stall selling Mexican flags. And later on that evening I saw a short clip on television show Cinco de Mayo and they were, of course, waving thousands and thousands of flags. All Mexican flags. I did not see a single American flag there.

Now, there is every reason to be prideful in the country that you are from. I certainly am proud of my Italian heritage. I do not wave the Italian flag on any particular holiday of Italy, and I certainly never would have thought of doing so. And if I did ever put out an Italian flag for some reason, I think I would put out an American flag next to it or above it to show my commitment and loyalty is to the United States. It is just a little thing. It is not a huge thing. You cannot draw a lot of conclusions from it. I thought it was an interesting thing that that was the one stall doing the most business and it was the prominently displayed flag during this celebration.

Why should anyone care? We encourage them not to in many ways, not to care about being an American, not to care about the fact that citizenship is a privilege, conferred upon people who have strived to come to the United States, overcome tremendous obstacles, devoted their lives in many cases to attaining that wonderful goal, being so excited when they were able to do so, when they were able to raise their hands and take that oath of allegiance to the United States of America.

Interestingly enough, now that oath, even the citizenship ceremony, the INS is letting individual groups, some religious groups, actually determining who will pass the test. They put out little brochures talking about how easy it is to pass the test, so that you do not have to worry anymore. They are not going to ask you any really tough questions. We will give you the tests in your own language. Doing everything possible to simply eliminate anything that is sort of a hardship to becoming an American citizen.

Well, I think anything that is given away is not valued. And I think that we should begin to be concerned about where we are going as a Nation, and how massive immigration combined with this multiculturist phenomenon in the United States has the tendency to tear us apart and to do great damage to this country.

My friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER), when he stood up he talked about courage and that sort of thing to say these things, but really it is imperative that all of us address these issues.

I came across this, and I will just end with this. This is a speech given by Enoch Powell in England, 1968, on the issue of immigration. He said,

> The supreme function of statesmanship is to provide against preventable evils. In seeking to do so it encounters obstacles which are deeply rooted in human nature. One is that by the very order of things such evils are not demonstrable until they have occurred. At each stage in their outset there is room for doubt, for dispute, whether they be real or imaginary. By the same token they attract little attention in comparison with current troubles which are both indisputable and pressing. Once the besetting temptation of all politics is to concern itself with the immediate present at the expense of the future. Above all, people are disposed to mistake predicting troubles for causing trouble, and even for desiring trouble. ''If only,'' they love to think, ''if only people wouldn't talk about it, it probably wouldn't happen.'' Perhaps this habit goes back to the primitive belief that the word and the thing, the name and the object are identical. At all events, the discussion of future grave, with effort now avoidable, evils is probably the most unpopular and at the same time the most necessary occupation for the politician. Those who knowingly shirk it, deserve, and not infrequently receive, the curses of those who come after.

I choose to avoid that particular environment. I do not want to have to look back and think, I wonder how this all happened? I wonder what happened to the Nation that I knew? And I do not want to have to try to explain to my children and to my grandchildren that it happened on my watch and that I did nothing, I did absolutely nothing to prevent it.

□ 2145

I want to convince them that I tried my best and so I will come back to this well of the House and as long as I am able, on as many occasions as I possibly can, to discuss this topic and to try and get our colleagues and the American people, to get our colleagues to reflect the attitudes and the opinions of the American people, 70 percent of whom agree with everything we are saying here tonight who are asking our own government for help, like this family that I brought to my colleagues' attention earlier and like the millions of others who are seeking to deal with the massive immigration and the negative effects it has had on their lives.

The people of this country know there is something wrong. I do not think there is a bigger divide between what the people of this country want and what the government is willing to give them than it is on this immigration issue.

So we will do everything we can; and as I say, I certainly appreciate the efforts of those who have labored in this particular environment long before I came here, like my friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER), the gentleman from California (Mr. GALLEGLY), and others who I know have been sounding this alarm for a long time. I join them in that chorus, and I ask for my colleagues' support.

LESSONS LEARNED SINCE 9/11

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HENSARLING). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, tonight, I thought that I would discuss some of the lessons learned since 9/11 and discuss some of the current events that we are seeing happen on a daily basis and put them into some historical perspective.

First of all, 9/11. Let us note that 9/11 was not an unavoidable natural occurrence. 9/11, an attack upon the United

States by an organized group of terrorists, happened because past American policies toward Afghanistan were wrong and because during the Clinton administration our general policy of weakness led our enemies to the conclusion that they could attack the United States of America and murder our people by the thousands and that there would not be the type of repercussions that they have had to endure since they did attack our country on 9/11.

I have spoken extensively about the past policies about Afghanistan which led to the establishment of a Taliban, an extremist Islamic state in Afghanistan, which then was used as a base of operations for a terrorist organization that was committed to attacking the United States of America and killing as many of us as possible.

I have also spoken in the past about 9/11 representing not only a mistake in policies but also a major, major screw-up on the part of America's intelligence organizations. 9/11, while the policies that we had as a country helped lead us to that situation, we should have at least been protected by our CIA, the FBI, and the national security administration. But what happened?

We were blind-sided. We were blind-sided not just in an attack that cost the lives of thousands of Americans, but we were attacked by an organization, the al Qaeda, which had already been declared the number one enemy of the United States and the number one target of our intelligence community. The number one target of America's intelligence community, a community made up of organizations: the CIA, the FBI, the NASA, DIA and many others. These people receive tens of billions of dollars a year in order to protect us; yet the number one target of American intelligence carried off an extremely complicated plot against the United States that spent tens of millions of dollars putting a minimum of 100, if not hundreds, of people in the field who must have known about this; yet they were able to carry it off and to bring down the Trade Towers in New York and killing 3,000 of our fellow Americans. Let me add, had this happened a half an hour later or an hour later, it would have been tens of thousands of Americans and not 3,000 Americans.

Let me just note that we have learned a lesson from 9/11. The CIA since 9/11, I am happy to report, has gone to great lengths to make up for their shortcomings prior to 9/11. The same with the FBI. The same with NASA. Apparently they learned the lesson.

I remember when I worked in the Reagan administration back in the 1980s; and in 1983, almost just about 20 years, a little more than 20 years ago, right as we speak, Ronald Reagan put America's military forces on alert and sent them to the island country of Grenada in the Caribbean, which was going through a turmoil when a radical group of Communists took over that country. I remember that inside, that was a victory supposedly for the Cold War, and we did return democracy to Grenada; but the liberation of Grenada itself was a catastrophe.

All of our military forces found that they could not communicate with one another. Most of the casualties we suffered, and we suffered almost as many casualties in Grenada as we suffered in taking on Iraq and Afghanistan and Grenada was just a tiny little country, but most of the casualties in the liberation of Grenada were friendly fire casualties. Most of those who died in our military, it was because our own military people were not cooperating. They learned that lesson, I might add.

The leaders of our military took it to heart what they had seen and how embarrassed they were that they were not being serious about their job, and they reconfigured our national military; and today we have such a superb military, headed by, I might add, a man of vision and a decisive leader, Mr. Rumsfeld; and Secretary Rumsfeld and the leadership of our military have just given us one of the most profound military victories, one of the most astounding military victories in the history not only of the United States but of the world.

We took on, with very few casualties on our part, fewer than 200 casualties, we liberated Afghanistan, and we liberated the people of Iraq and the people of Iraq and Afghanistan was, of course, thousands of warriors against us and a terrorist army of thousands. Then in Iraq, we had one of the 10 biggest armies in the world, one of the biggest armies in that region who were certainly a major force; yet we took them on in just a matter of weeks. That is because we did what was necessary to reform our system back in the 1980s and to equip our people with the technology they needed.

The CIA, the FBI, the NSA are now going through that same kind of reform and soul-searching that took place in the 80s after Grenada. Already there have been some major successes. Many of them have not been announced to the public, but our CIA, for example, I know thwarted an assassination attempt on King Zahir Shah of Afghanistan, and there were no praises sung for this; but yet people in the know realized that since 9/11 and over these last few months and last years we have seen a new attitude emerge.

Perhaps it is due to the leadership our President, President Bush, is giving; and I would certainly say that our President has risen to the occasion and since 9/11 has shown himself to be a world-class leader and historic leader of our country.

This President has learned we should, when possible, have our local allies do the fighting for us. Let them fight for their freedom, and let us be there to help them. This is what President Bush, the strategy he laid forward in Afghanistan; and it is very similar to the strategy that Ronald Reagan laid down and was called the Reagan doctrine and how he ended the Cold War. Reagan's doctrine was let us not just do it just with the American military might, but let us depend on helping local people win their own freedom; and that is what we did in Afghanistan, and President Bush also made sure that the people of Iraq knew that our purpose was there to help them liberate themselves, not to occupy their country.

Of course, we learned, and it was confirmed, that America's investment in weapons technology was well worth it, and we did go through a time in the 1990s in our predecessor's administration when there were dramatic decreases in the defense budget; and yes, certain decreases in the defense budget were warranted after the Cold War, but we managed to keep those technology weapons alive; and those developments of the laser systems that are offshoots of missile defense and other types of programs, we managed to keep them in the budget and not just is the defense budget being used as a social welfare distributing system for different systems for different groups that were preferred that our people wanted to make political fronts with. Instead, we kept it a fighting unit; and that was one of the accomplishments of this Congress, as well as working with the Clinton administration.

What did that lead us to? It led us to fewer than 200 American deaths in liberating Afghanistan and Iraq. What an enormous achievement that was.

Let us now make sure that we pay attention to what was learned; also what have we learned from what we have gone through, what we should have learned that we should not pay attention to the liberal whiners who always have seemed to be around.

There is a myth that during the Reagan years the Cold War was ended because of some kind of bipartisan cooperation. I will tell my colleagues from the inside of the White House, we did not see much bipartisan cooperation. Yes, there were about one-fourth of the Democrats who were willing to stand by the administration when the fighting was hardest with the Communists; but by and large, every time Ronald Reagan tried to make a stand against the Communists during his 8 years as President, there was an active group of people on the other side of the aisle who were doing their best to fight those who were fighting Communism. They were anti-, anti-Communists; and it is a miracle that the President was able to succeed in the way he did with the type of people who were undermining his efforts.

The Communists invested in a whole bunch of intermediate range missiles they put into Europe and immediately said let us have a freeze and left them in a position of superiority, and then we have the nuclear freeze movement which was supported by, unfortunately, many people on the other side of the

aisle; and Ronald Reagan stepped forward and said, no way, we are not going to freeze them into a superior position, and then offered, as Ronald Reagan always does and always did, a positive alternative, let us bring the number of missiles down to zero, let us agree to eliminate the class of intermediate range of missiles in Europe which, by the way, he was called names. He was made fun of. They called him an amiable dunce. They were suggesting he does not know what he is talking about, the Russians will never agree to that; and of course, within 5 years there was an agreement signed with the Russians to do precisely that.

These whiners have been with us every time America takes a stand, and it is not just against Communism. We are talking about, these are people predicting doom whenever we try to act. It seems there are people that are part of our political system, part of our political spectrum here that have a compulsive lack of faith in America itself, and they were suggesting all kinds of horrible scenarios of what was going to happen if we took a stand and acted against Saddam Hussein; and they were the ones claiming within a very short period of time after Afghanistan started, oh, are we bogging down in Afghanistan.

After 1 week of fighting, well, remember, let us not forget these predictions and let us learn from them. It was predicted that there would be a major tank battle, Saddam's Republican Guard was going to engage us in a major tank battle outside of Baghdad. Whatever happened to that? I will tell my colleagues what happened to it. We had the technology to destroy most of those tanks before they started moving up to any position where they could threaten our troops. What tank battles there were were limited. Our people were very brave; but by and large, that major tank battle, historic tank battle that would be on the scale of El Alamein and all the rest never happened.

□ 2200

What about the gas attacks and the nuclear attacks that were going to vaporize our soldiers, this fear which immobilized so many people. We have to stop our President from putting our troops in or they were going to be gassed and vaporized by nuclear weapons. That, of course, never happened.

Some ask what happened to the weapons of mass destruction the President was talking about? Let me just note I have been a strong supporter of the President from the very beginning. I have called for eliminating Saddam Hussein for many years. When I was first elected is when we went to the war in the Gulf and I told DICK CHENEY and Colin Powell then not to start this fight unless we are going to finish it. And yes, I have been critical of President Clinton, and now let us be critical of President Bush's father. He did not finish the job. He left us vulnerable, and left a homicidal maniac in charge of the country of Iraq. Well, that was not the responsible course of action, just like many things that Clinton did were not responsible, but we had to make up for it.

I have never suggested that Saddam Hussein had to have weapons of mass destruction for us to justify joining with the people of Iraq or helping liberate the people of Iraq from this dictator or monster because he had a blood grudge against us. It was prudent for us to eliminate that dictator before he was able to amass these mountains of money that were predicted because of the oil revenues that Iraq could expect in the future years, these tens of billions of dollars. He would have bought himself a chemical, biological or nuclear weapon. He would not have to build it; he would have bought chemical and biological weapons. He would have overthrown the Saudis with the tens of billions of dollars of oil money that he was about to reap. No, it made no sense to leave that man there.

We can be proud our President made the stand, even while everyone was throwing up their hands and nitpicking and naysaying and predicting horrible things. How many times did we hear: Why did we rush to this? The President took month after month after month trying to work it out peacefully, and then he was castigated as if he was rushing into war.

We should remember that because those who were predicting weeks of house-to-house combat, building by building would have to be taken, and urban fighting. That never materialized. It never materialized. We kept saying the people of Iraq do not want to live in a dictatorship. And yes, President Saddam Hussein did have his gang of thugs that were somewhat of a threat, but the people of Iraq have by and large been on our side.

What about the massive demonstrations that were going to be precipitated by America's adventurism overseas? And of course as the war ran its course, opposition actually declined. The number of people going into these demonstrations and saying and having all of these very negative thoughts about our country and troop deployment, they decreased over the days of this military operation. And of course now that it has ended in a very successful way, no one is out demonstrating.

Remember if we did this, there were predictions that there would be chaos and destabilization throughout the Arab world and the region and there in the Persian Gulf. Oh, the instability this would create. There would be wars springing up everywhere and regimes falling and it would create a much less safe world. That did not happen, did it?

But we heard all of these predictions. Let us not forget them. Let us not forget who was making those predictions and the speeches we heard right here on this floor by people making these very same predictions and doing their best to make sure that the American people had no confidence in their President's leadership during this vital moment in our history.

So what about the chaos and destabilization? It did not happen. What about the urban fighting that was supposed to go on for weeks? It did not happen. What about the vaporization of our troops with gas and nuclear weapons? That did not happen.

What about the Shiites rising up? There have been a few Shiite demonstrations, and most have been religious marches because under Saddam Hussein they were restricted from demonstrating their faith for 20 years. Finally, there are hundreds of thousands of them marching for their religious faith; but the left wing of this country, the news media, ends up characterizing that as being anti-American. No, the power play by some Shiites who are politically motivated in that direction numbered a couple thousand people, and we have made it clear to the people of Iraq that they are going to elect their own leaders and we are going to set up a system, we are going to work with them for a couple of years, and set up the institutions necessary for them to elect their own leaders.

Mr. Speaker, I have no doubt some Shiites are going to be elected, but they are not going to be elected in the name of establishing a theocracy like Iran. They just got rid of their dictatorship. Clearly the people of Iraq would like to live in freedom; and yes, there are some powermongers there, but we are not going to let them get away with it, and the people of Iraq are not going to let them pressure their way into power.

Remember the predictions about the Turks. They were going to invade the Kurdish areas in the northern part of Iraq. These Turks were going to come in and grab the oil and there would be bloodshed and chaos. Funny thing, that prediction did not come true either. Just remember who made these predictions.

All I am suggesting is let us learn, America, from what we have just gone through so when people get up in the future and undercut a President who is trying to make a tough stand to secure the blessings of peace and liberty for future Americans we will be able to stick behind him and we will know that the naysayers will always be with us, and the naysayers will always try to undercut a President that is acting on the behalf of the United States of America perhaps because psychologically they just down deep have such little faith in our own system because they only see the flaws in America.

I see the flaws. There is no doubt that America has a multitude of flaws. Look, we had slavery in this country. We had slavery long after Great Britain eliminated slavery. We have had racism in this country over the years.

Let me point out that race relations to almost all of the other countries in the world in those days, they were just as bad as we were; but that does not excuse us, a country that Thomas Jefferson wrote down such wonderful founding principles as ''Rights are given by God to every person.'' These are children of God, and we have not done right by many people here.

American Indians were not treated well, we know that. We know over the years we have had our share of corruption, but we know we, as Americans, have other things that we can be so proud of, that the average person has had so much more freedom here than in other countries. Even though there has been racial discrimination, we are going to try to work to end that. We have made a lot of progress in this.

Our Army during the Gulf War, if we look at who made up that Army, it was a little bit of America. Every American was there and represented, the leadership of the Army and the leadership of our country with Colin Powell and Don Rumsfeld standing side by side along with our President, George Bush.

We have throughout the administration and in Congress seen these great examples of progress, and throughout the countryside and cities throughout our country, there is not the racial hatred and animosity that there was. I personally sense since 9/11 a wonderful rebirth, if not a rebirth, maybe it is a birth for the first time, of a feeling of goodwill among all Americans. We have gone through these times before, but I think 9/11 has unified us as never before, and we are building upon that. This President is building upon that goodwill to try to help us improve this country.

One day in the Los Angeles Times, when we talk about what the President has put up with and the pessimism, and this is the day before yesterday, they had a front-page story talking about the quagmire that we are in in Iraq. Talk about naysayers. But what happened just today, look at the Los Angeles Times. The very next day they have a story detailing the emergence of new leadership in Iraq.

Something is wrong here. We cannot have a story one day where we are in the middle of a quagmire and the next day have a new democratic leadership emerging in a country that has been under a dictatorship for so long. The problem is we had critics and naysayers who have been speaking out in loud voices and repeatedly they have been wrong, they have been wrong, and they have been wrong.

What we need to do tonight and what we must do in the weeks and months and years ahead is not forget what they have been saying and how wrong they have been so we will not listen to them and take their advice and base it on pessimism, on just undue pessimism in the future.

America in the future, as we have had now, and thank God we have had a President that is not afraid to act, we cannot be afraid to act if we are to be a prosperous people and if we are to live at peace and if our freedom is to be protected. We should have no apologies about acting in our own country's interest.

Let me repeat that because many of the people who are attacking our President are doing it based on some global strategy or some notion of what is going to happen in the world. We should have no compulsion about holding back when it is our country's interest, and I mean long-term interest. In the long-term interest of our country supporting the cause of freedom, supporting the cause of peace and freedom in this world, of liberty and justice for all as we say, this is in America's interest.

Ronald Reagan demonstrated that acting on the behalf of freedom, acting on behalf of liberty and justice, helping to support the various people struggling against the Soviet Union and supporting those people that believed in democracy, that helped end the Cold War; and now President Bush has clearly demonstrated that America's most powerful and successful strategy is not based on coalition building and some international acceptance or global strategy. Instead, our most powerful and successful strategy is one that is based on promoting human freedom.

Look at what happened in the last few months. Our foreign policy establishment seems obsessed with pleasing the international foreign policy establishment. Our own State Department, these are the people who are supposed to be doing our bidding, their liberal allies in the press and the leadership of the Democratic Party, had George W. Bush jumping through hoops. And as President of the United States, they had him going from here to there groveling before the United Nations and begging our NATO allies to join with us or to at least give us your approval.

Why should we need the approval of the United Nations or of our NATO allies to go forward and to do what is in our national security interest as long as that is consistent with promoting the cause of human freedom? By the way, again, if we are not furthering the cause of freedom and democracy, we probably should have second thoughts about what we are doing. But our enemies are the enemies of freedom. The Taliban in Afghanistan, al Qaeda in Afghanistan, Saddam Hussein in Iraq, these people are enemies of the United States because we represent what is best in Western civilization.

□ 2215

We do not and should not need the approval of the United Nations to defend ourselves and to support other people who are struggling for freedom and democracy in far-off lands. Unfortunately, this has almost become a cliche about the United Nations. People think of the United Nations as our best hope. The United Nations is not our best hope. The United Nations is our worst nightmare. I hope the American people after looking at what has happened these last few months will understand that too is a lesson that we need to have learned. The United Nations is still with countries that are vicious, ugly dictatorships at the same level of Saddam Hussein. The world's worst human rights abuser, Communist China, has a veto power over anything the United Nations will do. We see the United Nations putting countries up that are dictatorships and human rights abusers. Fidel Castro ends up on the Human Rights Commission; and we end up being removed. Syria, you name it, these countries that do not have democratic governments, do not permit political opposition, end up in pivotal, decision-making positions.

Let us note that if we depend on the United Nations, we are going to pay a price anytime we have to do anything; and in this case it took so long, it almost undermined our entire effort in Iraq because it was just taking so much time, it would have put us in the middle of the summer and it would have compromised the entire military operation. But our President, trying to prove that he is going to do everything he can to bend over backwards in order to convince our allies and convince the United Nations that we respected their institutional prerogatives.

But what does it mean when you get the U.N. behind what you are doing? What it means is you have had to buy off the Communist Chinese. I do not know if we made any agreement, if our government ended up making an agreement with Communist China. I do not know. But I will tell you in the future, look very closely when people have a United Nations-based strategy. Perhaps in order for us to do something in our national security, they may demand that we never mention Tibet again. So we just write off the people of Tibet. Or how about other religious believers in China? Is that worth the price of getting their little approval in a vote in the United Nations? I say that is baloney. I say that is not worth it at all. There is no trade-off there. To get them to vote in the United Nations, that is worthy of us giving up millions of people in China who believe in God and so we will never mention it because we do not want to break our word to them that we are going to let them run their internal affairs now?

And then there are people in our State Department and throughout academe and the press who are trying to build this global strategy for America, yes, based on the United Nations which, as I say, very precarious, but then they want to, of course, set up an economic organization, the world trading organization, that will control trade and economic decisions so that we will have economic harmony, another great dream just like the United Nations. But if you look real close, it is a disaster. It is a disaster waiting to happen. We will have panels set up that

will be making decisions for what? It will be making decisions on whether or not our economic policies are consistent with the international agreements. Who will be on the policy boards and the commissions? And who will be running these structures and making these determinations? People from third-world countries, like Burma. How about Nigeria? How about Bolivia or Colombia? Do we really want countries like this to be making determinations if we are in compliance with international economic regulations and agreements? The people who will be serving on these boards from those countries will be bought off in a heartbeat by the Communist Chinese. We will not buy them off because we are moral. We want to go by the system. But they will not think twice; our enemies and the thugs of the world will not think twice about this.

You do not want to go through the U.N., and you do not want to set up a world organization run by countries that are not democratic in order to depend on a prosperity and a peace for the people of the United States of America. We also do not want to rely on NATO and our NATO allies anymore. NATO served its purpose, and its purpose was to deter the Soviets from invading western Europe and that is done. That is totally done. The Soviet Union is gone. Now we have a democratic Russia, a Russia who is struggling to be democratic. We do not need NATO to protect the peace. NATO is a bureaucracy, and now we find that our NATO allies whom we believe that we can depend upon are not dependable allies. We find out that NATO is worthless, that France, Germany and Belgium and even our neighbor Canada are fair-weather friends, fair-weather friends who we cannot depend upon to help us when our liberty is being threatened and when we feel compelled to act.

We have just spent in the last decade billions of dollars to help these NATO allies out in the Balkans, which is part of Europe, part of their responsibility. Yet we spent billions of dollars, put our military people at risk, and they in return gave us the back of their hand. By the way, we still have thousands of troops in Kosovo, thousands of troops in Kosovo. Yet our German, our French, our Belgian and other allies cannot get themselves to help us at a time like this. We did have, and I will say something inspiring, a new concept. As the President moved forward, he said we will have an alliance of the willing. That was extraordinarily inspiring. Great Britain, of course, stood with us. Yes, I think Tony Blair should be given an honorary citizenship in the United States of America. He and the rest of the British people are our great friends. But the people of Spain stood with us. Poland. We found our friends in Bulgaria and the Czech Republic and, yes, we found that our Aussie friends, the Australians, stood by us and proved themselves to be there when it counted.

Let me note, when the Australians come to us, I may be a bit suspicious about the World Trade Organization and setting up a grand alliance with everybody in the world, democratic or not, and having those rules apply and be applied by an international organization controlled by all these countries. I have no problem with the free trade agreement with Australia. They have proven themselves to be our friends and they are democratic.

What about one other country that I have not mentioned here a bit, a lesson that we may have learned in these last few months? What about Russia? They were not with us, were they? I have paid close attention to Russia; and I have separated it out from the rest in terms of an analysis of their potential and how we should relate to them. The Russians, I believe, first and foremost wanted to be on our side in the crisis from which we have just emerged. They requested, however, that if they would be on our side in any attack on Iraq, that the $8 billion that Iraq owes to Russia should not be canceled. They have a very weak economy right now. They are struggling in Russia. It was a very reasonable request for them to make, that if they were going to stand side by side with us, that we not let their economy take the $8 billion hit of a cancellation of the debt the Iraqis owed the Russians. They also said, let us be part of rebuilding Iraq. Those were two reasonable requests. We did not follow through.

We could have had Russia and the United States standing together. It would have been an awesome picture to the world. It would have presented a picture of strength that would have been very difficult for anyone ever to ignore. It would have shown a new alliance for democracy in the world. It was just a very sad thing; and I believe that if the administration has made mistakes, and all of us do, it was a mistake in passing up this opportunity and not following through on it and putting the energy into making it work with Russia as we could have. Just as I say, the vision of Russia and the United States standing there would have so overshadowed the French and the Germans and the other whiners in Belgium and elsewhere, that everyone would have known it is a totally new world. But with Russia, sort of playing games with them and being sort of part of their team, it did give a greater image of strength to those opposing us than need be.

Let me just note this. That does not mean we had to just go along. We could be creative. We could just go along and say, The Iraqis can't cancel their debt to Russia. I understand some of our diplomats were saying that, saying if they end up having to pay the debt to Russia, that is, if they end up paying the debt, it will be a burden around the new democratic Iraqi government's neck. We cannot burden the Iraqi people with having to pay back Russia so that is why we did not take them up on that offer. That is what I have heard. That is just a one-dimensional look at this issue. If we honestly felt that we wanted to have a democratic Iraq that was capable of acting without having to have that type of burden around their neck, we should have then told Russia, we will support your cancellation of Soviet-era debts to the German and French banks. That has been a burden around their neck all this time. We could have fulfilled their desire in a different way using a creative approach by letting the Russians cancel the debt to the German and French banks. That would have sent a very good message and at the same time protected the new democratic government in Iraq from having too much debt and a millstone around its neck. But we did not do it. As I say, it is something that is past now; but we are going to have to work to make up for that what, I believe, is a mistake.

There are ways that we can work with Russia. We need to help the reformers in Russia. I know that just a couple of weeks ago there was a liberal reformer who was assassinated in Russia, showing us that we have got to stand by the good people in Russia who are struggling and even putting their lives at risk to try to build a more democratic and more decent place in what was the Soviet Union. So let us give the Russians a way to work in partnership with us and not to be considered an outsider. We did not do that during this Gulf War, this Gulf War II; we did not go out of our way to do that as we should have. The Columbia shuttle disaster, however, let me note, I am not only on the Committee on International Relations but I am also the chairman of the Space and Aeronautics Subcommittee of Science, so I oversee NASA.

Let me say, the Columbia shuttle disaster, yes, it was a horrible thing and sometimes, as the Chinese say, opportunity and challenges are part of the same word. We have great opportunities in how we are going to deal with the shuttle disaster Columbia. It permits us a chance to work even closer with Russia in the satellite area and in the area of the international Space Station and space transportation. They have rocket engines in Russia that are superior to the rocket engines of the United States. We need not spend money to develop rocket engines in the United States when we can buy that type of capability from the Russians themselves. Let us let them get into the game of selling their services to the world; and when they do have something to sell, let us not cut them out by protecting our own industries. Our industries have to compete with them. Instead of spending money replicating what the Russians can do, let us spend our research dollars developing newer technologies and leapfrog technologies that will put us ahead of the game.

I know that there are some restrictions on Russia, especially in cooperating with Russia in this arena, in the

space arena, because Russia is building a nuclear power plant for the Iranians. I agree, they should not be doing that. The Iranians have oil and natural gas. They do not need a nuclear power plant. There is only one reason that they would want that and that would be to build a nuclear weapon and we will not permit that to happen. But we cannot just lay it on Russia, It is in our interest not to have the nuclear power plant built, and walk away, just like we were saying to them, you are going to have to join us and have the risk of losing that $8 billion in Iraq, you are going to have to absorb the cost.

This is a country that is just struggling to have a decent economy to help their people raise their standard of living which has been going down for years. Now they have a chance to raise it. We should not be trying to undercut them, but let us use some creativity here. If they cannot build a nuclear power plant for Iran because Iran is controlled by hostile powers, let us help the Russians build a nuclear power plant for Turkey. Or how about Australia? Or how about the Philippines?

□ 2230

These are countries that need electricity. We could probably arrange and guarantee a loan from the World Bank, and it would not even cost us any money. We would just have to help guarantee it and arrange the business deal, and then the Russians could build that; and they would be building something that would not be a threat to us like it is in Iran, and then we could move forward with a number of space-related projects in which both countries would benefit. But it takes creativity and a commitment to freedom in American foreign policy. And the struggle for freedom, the direction of Russia, is one of the pivotal fights in our time. If Russia goes in the way of democracy in the West and builds up these economic relations with the people in the Western democracies, especially in the United States, our world will prosper and will live in peace. If it goes the opposite direction, if it begins to more align itself with China, which has an anti-view of Western Civilization and is a belligerent country to democracy or if it starts to align itself with the thugs of the world, then there will be a lot of trouble in the world ahead and the Russian people and the American people will suffer because of it. So let us have a freedom-based policy and work with those people in Russia and elsewhere looking to promote a freer society.

Unfortunately, that is not the basis of what our State Department uses to decide upon American foreign policy. After looking at the American State Department up close now for about 15 years, actually probably more like 20 years now because it has been 7 years in the Reagan White House, I would say that if there is one word that is the goal of the State Department, it is not globalism, it is stability. They believe in a foreign policy which they call a pragmatic foreign policy, which is based on a formula for stability.

Ironically, and this is what is so ironic, pragmatism as a strategy does not work. It is idealism and the ideals of freedom and democracy that work, that help to build a more stable world. We receive stability when we put freedom and liberty and justice into the equation while we are trying to figure out what we should be doing in various parts of the world; and it is only when we have liberty and justice as part of that decision-making concept that we will find that peace is possible.

For example, in Kosovo here we are still. Years and years and years we have been in Kosovo. I remember when I was down on the floor predicting that it was going to be a decade before we got out of Kosovo, and we were assured by all those people who voted for this at President Clinton's request, it will be 1 year, a 1-year deployment. Sure. We should not forget that either. We should remember all the lessons we have learned over these last few years. We are still in Kosovo, and do the Members know why we are in Kosovo? We have got thousands of troops in Kosovo because our State Department has basically convinced themselves that we cannot recognize Kosovo's right to have their own country. In Kosovo 90 percent of them are Muslims; they are Albanian extraction. They want to have their own country just like the Croatians want their own country, just like the Slovenians want their own country, and they have got their own little country; and there is no reason why they cannot, except that would make the Serbs really mad. So in order for the Serbs not to get angry, to make sure that there is not a crisis, to ensure stability of the moment, we have kept our forces in Kosovo all of this time.

We should have worked a long time ago in order to build a consensus and reach compromises within the Kosovo society for there to be free elections and there to be a referendum; and the people of Kosovo should decide with a vote, with their own vote, whether or not Kosovo should be independent. I have no doubt that they would vote for their independence, and then we should support them in building their own defense forces to protect their borders and just let the Serbs know that, I am sorry, they cannot attack the Kosovars. They cannot attack the Macedonians; and whatever they declare their national sovereignty, they cannot attack the Slovenians, the Bosnians. I am sorry, but Serbia has got to be enough for them. By the way, each one of those countries has a map of a greater Serbia or a greater Albania or a greater Croatia, claiming that their borders used to be way down here and thus they should control it even though the vast majority of the people in those areas are no longer Croatian or Serbian or whatever, no. Where the majority of people want to be part of a government, we let them vote on it; and if they want their independence, they have a right to declare their independence. God gave them the right to control their own destiny through the ballot box.

That is what the United States of America is supposed to be all about. We developed a system which works. It is practical, but the basis of the system is an understanding that people have a right to control their own destiny through the ballot box, and they have a right to live in peace and freedom and dignity.

In Afghanistan we are making the same kind of mistake as we are making in Kosovo. And our State Department has again proven itself totally incapable of appreciating America's experience and America's ideals of how we solve things. In Kosovo they will not let these people have their own country even though the vast majority of them want their own country because it might make the Serbs mad. In Afghanistan there are many, many different ethnic groups. And in Afghanistan the major ethnic groups, they call them the Northern Alliance right after we were attacked, and this Northern Alliance is an alliance of ethnic groups, which compose about 50 percent of the population; they were the ones who fought the Taliban, those people, and they have militias. And their militias and their generals, which they call them warlords, which is very pejorative, they fought the Taliban and kicked the Taliban out while a huge chunk of the population of Afghanistan did not fight the Taliban. They sort of sat it out. They are called Pashtans, and the Pashtans of course share Pakistan and Afghanistan. And guess what? Now our State Department, so we do not make the Pakistanis mad, we have to have the Pashtans in power in Afghanistan.

That is not what this is all about. We believe in democracy. We believe in people controlling their own destiny through the ballot box. Our State Department is pushing the French model in Afghanistan. The French model is when there is a strong central government and it appoints the police chiefs, the head of the local schools, the people who provide local services; and they do not have local government really. They have a strong central government. What do the Members think about these five ethnic groups that fought alongside the United States against the Taliban and we are telling them they have to disarm and basically let the strong central government, which is now dominated by another ethnic group who did not fight the Taliban, control them?

I recently went to Afghanistan and helped work out a compromise, and the compromise is very easy. The warlords supposedly, their ethnic groups or their militias, will disband their armies. They will demobilize. They will disarm. But they have to be guaranteed

the right to elect their own mayors and city councils, to elect their own provincial governors, just like here in the United States. Why is it the State Department cannot understand what made America successful? This is what made America successful. We do not centralize power in order to bring about a more peaceful society. We diffuse power and we let everybody share in it, and we have people electing the people who will most affect them.

I will tell the Members I do not understand why the State Department does not understand, but they are pushing the wrong way in Afghanistan. It will not work there, and it is going to cause more trouble and it is not working. It is keeping us tied up in Kosovo. We need to make some decisions here, and we should not be leaving it up to the professionals of the State Department. The professionals at the State Department, when they are negotiating, they are not negotiating, as I have just pointed out, from the idea of what is best for America or even what is most consistent with the American way of government. Instead, they have an ideal of their own in mind. It is a worldwide pragmatic organized world based with United Nations, with the WTO, with all of these world health organizations, world trade organizations, and this is the dream of the people who are representing us. So when we go into negotiations and we try to have our government directed one way or the other, we end up not having America's interest and America's ideals in place. They are not part of the bargaining table. The people on the other side of the bargaining table, they know that they are bargaining for what is good for their country. Our people are bargaining for what is good for the world, what is good for the global vision of the world.

A few years ago the Euro was in trouble. The Euro was in trouble. The dollar of the European Economic Alliance was in trouble. Why is it in our interest to help them build an economic coalition that is aimed at undercutting us? Why should we build our competitors up in Europe? Why should we help them build a currency that permits them to undercut the United States of America? Why did we do this? And this was about 4 years ago, the Euro was collapsing, and we took money from our own account here in the United States that should be aimed at stabilizing the American dollar, and we took it over there and we stabilized the Euro. We should not want our competitors to do well. Our job is to watch out for the people of the United States of America. Instead of these large grandiose worldwide treaties based on economics, we should be going individually to countries like Australia, for example, and having agreements, Japan and elsewhere, having bilateral agreements that we will insist on being enforced with other democratic countries rather than putting ourselves at the mercy, at the mercy, of organizations that will be controlled by people from countries that do not share our ideals. Yet our own State Department has this type of world as their goal.

Let me just note that during the time when our President was trying to do the bidding of the State Department and trying to jump through the hoops, trying to have a strategy based on what they wanted him to do, things seemed to bog down. It looked like we were weak and that our President lost his purpose and was not going to be following through. He kept saying that he was, but it became tiresome. It was frightening for a moment to think that he might back down. Instead, that all changed when the President gave a speech before the American Enterprise Institute, and that is when he outlined the moral basis, not just the pragmatic basis. They were going to have regime change. Remember? They were going to have regime change. That was their goal. When he spoke at the American Enterprise Institute, and I believe that was the end of February, he outlined for the people of the world and for the people of Iraq that our goal was freedom and justice for the people of Iraq and that we will only stay there long enough to help them build a democratic system.

After that our effort was energized. After that there was no stopping the United States of America because we were the freedom fighters, and those who opposed Saddam Hussein and wanted democracy were our allies, and the President allied himself with those people all over the world who believed in freedom and justice and democracy, and most importantly he allied himself with the people in Iraq who believed in those things.

Yes, it is when we stay true to our ideals, it is when we have a morally based, a freedom-based foreign policy that America becomes unstoppable because our goal is not to dominate the world but to create, yes, a better world that is based on freedom, not based on more bureaucratic organizations, but on freedom and on people treating each other decently, on liberty and justice for all, as we have said many times.

□ 2245

We would hope that as we face these challenges in the future, that the people of the United States remember what we just went through and learn the lessons. Our military learned the lessons of the seventies and eighties. Our CIA and our intelligence agencies have learned the lessons of 9/11. But the American people need to learn the lessons of what we have just been through.

There will always be naysayers. There will be pessimists, people who do not believe in our system. There will be people who believe in a global approach, but not believe in America as a leader. But we must lead the way.

The President of the United States is doing a terrific job for us, but we as the American people must stand behind any President that is willing to act in the cause of freedom. We must lead the world, because, if we do not, there will be no courage on the part of the people who believe in freedom and justice anywhere in the world, unless they know that the United States is with them, and we are with everyone throughout the world who would side with liberty and justice and against tyranny.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. CARSON of Indiana (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of primary elections in the district.

Mr. DINGELL (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and May 7 on account of personal reasons.

Mr. BONNER (at the request of Mr. DELAY) for today on account of transportation delays.

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California (at the request of Mr. DELAY) for today on account of illness.

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. WYNN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. FILNER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HINCHEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BLUMENAUER, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. MALONEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CONYERS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. WYNN, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PAUL) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, for 5 minutes, May 7.

Mr. PAUL, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BASS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, today, May 7, 8, and 9.

Mr. NUSSLE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HENSARLING, for 5 minutes, May 8.

Mr. GUTKNECHT, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. WICKER, for 5 minutes, May 8.

Mr. OSBORNE, for 5 minutes, May 7.

Mr. PENCE, for 5 minutes, May 7, 8, and 9.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 47 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, May 7, 2003, 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:

2040. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting the Eighty-Ninth Annual Report of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System covering operations during calendar year 2002; to the Committee on Financial Services.

2041. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to Singapore for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 03-12), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

2042. A letter from the Inspector General, Department of Commerce, transmitting a report in response to the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2000, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2778 Public Law 106—65, section 1402; to the Committee on International Relations.

2043. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed export license with Colombia [Transmittal No. DTC 030-03], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

2044. A letter from the Chair, Commission on International Religious Freedom, transmitting the Commission's 2003 Annual Report, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 6412 Public Law 105—292 section 102; to the Committee on International Relations.

2045. A letter from the Chief Financial Officer, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's inventory of commercial activities for the year 2002 as required by OMB Circular A-76 and the Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act; to the Committee on Government Reform.

2046. A letter from the Attorney/Advisor, Selective Service System, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

2047. A letter from the Acting Director, Selective Service System, transmitting the Performance Measurement Plan for FY 2004; to the Committee on Government Reform.

2048. 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; Final Designations or Nondesignations of Critical Habitat for 101 Plant Species From the Island of Oahu, Hawaii (RIN: 1018-AI24) received May 5, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

2049. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Regulated Navigation Area; Reporting Requirements for Barges Loaded with Certain Dangerous Cargoes, Illinois Waterway System within the Ninth Coast Guard District [CGD09-03-209] (RIN: 1625-AA11) received April 28, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2050. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, Miles 1062.6 and 1064.0 at Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, FL [CGD07-03-048] (RIN: 1625-AA09) received April 28, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2051. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drawbridge Operation Regulations: Mianus River, CT [CGD01-03-031] received April 28, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2052. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zones; Escorted Vessel Transits, Portland, Maine, Captain of the Port Zone [CGD01-03-028] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received April 28, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2053. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Regulated Navigation Area; Reporting Requirements for Barges Loaded with Certain Dangerous Cargoes, Inland Rivers, Eighth Coast Guard District [CGD08-03-014] (RIN: 1625-AA11) received April 28, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2054. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Anchorage Grounds and Security Zones; Oahu, Maui, Hawaii, and Kauai, HI [CGD14-03-001] (RIN: 1625-AA00) [Formerly 2115-AA97] (Formerly RIN:1625-AA01) received April 28, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2055. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; St. Croix, United States Virgin Islands [COTP San Juan-03-047] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received April 28, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2056. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Aircraft Engines CT7 Series Turboprop Engines [Docket No. 99-NE-48-AD; Amendment 39-13090; AD 2003-06-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 28, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2057. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron Canada Model 407 Helicopters [Docket No. 2002-SW-54-AD; Amendment 39-13087; AD 2003-05-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received April 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2058. A letter from the Regulations Officer, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's ''Major'' final rule — Hours of Service of Drivers; Driver Rest and Sleep for Safe Operations [Docket No. FMCSA-97-2350] (RIN: 2126-AA23) received April 29, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2059. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's report entitled, ''2002 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor''; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

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. BOEHLERT: Committee on Science. H.R. 766. A bill to provide for a National Nanotechnology Research and Development Program, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 108–89). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. LINDER: Committee on Rules. H. Res. 219. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 766) to provide a National Nanotechnology Research and Development Program, and for other purposes (Rept. 108–90). Referred to the Whole House Calendar.

Mr. NEY: Committee on House Administration. H. Res. 148. A resolution providing for the expenses of certain committees of the House of Representatives in the One Hundred Eighth Congress, with an amendment (Rept. 108–91).

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. HASTINGS of Washington:

H.R. 1953. A bill to revise the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act relating to naturalization through service in the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER (for himself, Mr. COBLE, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. ISSA, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. KELLER, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, and Mr. BERMAN):

H.R. 1954. A bill to revise the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act relating to naturalization through service in the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCINTYRE (for himself, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. EVANS, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BOSWELL, and Mr. LEACH):

H.R. 1955. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to allow soldiers to serve their country without being disadvantaged financially by Federal student aid programs; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GREENWOOD (for himself, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. HOLT, Mr. FROST, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. OWENS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. LEACH, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. BISHOP of New York, and Mr. MORAN of Virginia):

H.R. 1956. A bill to amend part B of title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide coverage of certain self-administered intramuscular and subcutaneous drugs under the Medicare Program; 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. ANDREWS:

H.R. 1957. A bill to provide for renewal of project-based assisted housing contracts at

reimbursement levels that are sufficient to sustain operations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ANDREWS (for himself and Mr. SAXTON):

H.R. 1958. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the beginning of Korean immigration into the United States; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 1959. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for individuals serving as Federal jurors to continue to receive their normal average wage or salary during such service; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BACA:

H.R. 1960. A bill to provide benefits to public safety officers who die or become disabled as a result of certain injuries; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COSTELLO (for himself and Mr. CALVERT):

H.R. 1961. A bill to provide for the external regulation of nuclear safety and occupational safety and health at the Department of Energy; to the Committee on Science, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Education and the Workforce, 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. ENGEL:

H.R. 1962. A bill to amend the Consumer Product Safety Act to confirm the Consumer Product Safety Commission's jurisdiction over child safety devices for handguns, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FOLEY (for himself, Mr. TANNER, Mr. HERGER, Mr. CAMP, Mr. GORDON, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. FLETCHER, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. JOHN, Mr. BERRY, Mr. POMEROY, and Mrs. CAPPS):

H.R. 1963. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the fair treatment of certain physician pathology services under the Medicare Program; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. FRELINGHUYSEN (for himself, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. WALSH, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. GREENWOOD, Mr. HOLT, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. SAXTON, and Mr. ENGEL):

H.R. 1964. A bill to establish the Highlands Stewardship Area in the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, 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. GIBBONS:

H.R. 1965. A bill to amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to limit the application of that Act with respect to actions on military land or private land and to provide incentives for voluntary habitat maintenance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. HYDE (for himself, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, and Ms. HARRIS):

H.R. 1966. A bill to establish the Millennium Challenge Account and the Millennium Challenge Corporation in order to reduce global poverty through increased economic growth by supporting a new compact for global development; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.R. 1967. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Allyl Pentaerythritol (APE); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.R. 1968. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Butyl Ethyl Propanediol (BEPD); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.R. 1969. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on BEPD70L; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.R. 1970. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Boltorn-1 (Bolt-1); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.R. 1971. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Boltorn-2 (Bolt-2); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.R. 1972. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Cyclic TMP Formal (CTF); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.R. 1973. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on DiTMP; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.R. 1974. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Polyol DPP (DPP); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.R. 1975. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Hydroxypivalic Acid (HPA); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.R. 1976. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on TMPDE; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.R. 1977. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on TMPME; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.R. 1978. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on TMP Oxetane (TMPO); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.R. 1979. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on TMPO Ethoxylate (TMPOE); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. KILPATRICK:

H.R. 1980. A bill to require government agencies carrying out surface transportation projects to conduct a cost-benefit analysis before procuring architectural, engineering, and related services from a private contractor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Government Reform, 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 Ms. LEE (for herself, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BAIRD, Ms. NORTON, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. WEINER, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mrs. MALONEY, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. ISRAEL, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. FROST, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CLAY, Mr. WATT, Ms. WATERS, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. OWENS, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. WYNN, Ms. WATSON, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BALLANCE, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. SABO, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. DOYLE, and Mr. REYES):

H.R. 1981. A bill to reauthorize the public and assisted housing drug elimination program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. MALONEY (for herself and Mr. SOUDER):

H.R. 1982. A bill to amend title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to provide to contracting officers of the civilian agencies the same authorities available to Department of Defense contracting officers to competitively evaluate products offered by Federal Prison Industries, Inc., to assure that such products represent the best value for the taxpayer dollars being expended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD:

H.R. 1983. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to facilitate the immigration to the United States of certain aliens born in the Philippines or Japan who were fathered by United States citizens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD:

H.R. 1984. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve benefits for Filipino veterans of World War II, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California (for himself and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts):

H.R. 1985. A bill to amend the National Housing Act to increase the maximum mortgage amount limit for FHA-insured mortgages for multifamily housing located in high-cost areas; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 1986. A bill to extend the period for temporary mortgage and rental payments under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act from 18 months to 24 months for victims of the terrorist attacks on the United States that occurred on September 11, 2001; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. PAYNE (for himself, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. HOLT, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. SAXTON, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey):

H.R. 1987. A bill to designate the air traffic control tower at Newark International Airport in Newark, New Jersey, as the ''William J. 'Whitey' Conrad Air Traffic Control Tower''; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. RAHALL:

H.R. 1988. A bill to amend the Black Lung Benefits Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin (for himself and Mr. SAXTON):

H.R. 1989. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow individuals to

defer recognition of reinvested capital gains distributions from regulated investment companies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SANDERS (for himself and Mr. OBEY):

H.R. 1990. A bill to establish a counter-cyclical income support program for dairy producers; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SCOTT of Georgia:

H.R. 1991. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require a State to charge in-State tuition rates to active-duty members of the Armed Forces domiciled or stationed on active duty in that State and to the dependents of such members; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. SOLIS:

H.R. 1992. A bill to amend and improve the workforce investment and adult education systems of the Nation; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. STRICKLAND (for himself, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. FORD, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia):

H.R. 1993. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish an Office of Correctional Health; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. STRICKLAND (for himself, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mr. BROWN of Ohio):

H.R. 1994. A bill to ensure that the incarceration of inmates is not provided by private contractors or vendors and that persons charged or convicted of an offense against the United States shall be housed in facilities managed and maintained by Federal, State, or local governments; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. UPTON:

H.R. 1995. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to make a technical correction in the definition of outpatient speech-language pathology services; 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. WILSON of South Carolina (for himself and Mr. ANDREWS):

H.R. 1996. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to clarify the exemption from the minimum wage and overtime compensation requirements of that Act for certain computer professionals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan (for himself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Mr. TERRY, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. PENCE, and Mr. PITTS):

H. Con. Res. 160. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the United Nations should remove the economic sanctions against Iraq completely and without condition; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. OSBORNE (for himself, Mr. BEREUTER, and Mr. TERRY):

H. Con. Res. 161. Concurrent resolution recognizing the outstanding efforts of the individuals and communities who volunteered or donated items to the North Platte Canteen in North Platte, Nebraska, during World War II from December 25, 1941, to April 1, 1946; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. TURNER of Ohio (for himself, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. BOEHNER, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KUCINICH, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. LATOURETTE, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. REGULA, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Mr. NEY):

H. Con. Res. 162. Concurrent resolution honoring the city of Dayton, Ohio, and its many partners, for hosting ''Inventing Flight: The Centennial Celebration'', a celebration of the centennial of Wilbur and Orville Wright's first flight; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. HINCHEY (for himself and Mr. BROWN of Ohio):

H. Res. 218. A resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives that the Federal Communications Commission should not revise its media ownership rules without more extensive review and comment by the public; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WU (for himself, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. HALL, and Mr. GORDON):

H. Res. 220. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives relating to the achievements of the Expedition 6 Crew aboard the International Space Station; to the Committee on Science.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 2: Mr. OSE.

H.R. 23: Mr. BLUNT.

H.R. 36. Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 49: Mr. MICHAUD and Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 58: Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, and Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon.

H.R. 119: Mr. RENZI.

H.R. 153: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland.

H.R. 182: Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 188: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 218: Mr. PETRI, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, and Mr. REGULA.

H.R. 220: Mr. HOEFFEL.

H.R. 223: Mr. BEAUPREZ.

H.R. 235: Mr. KELLER, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. BEAUPREZ, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, and Mr. BACHUS.

H.R. 241: Mr. MILLER of Florida.

H.R. 250: Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. OWENS, and Ms. BALDWIN.

H.R. 303: Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. TIERNEY.

H.R. 333: Ms. PELOSI.

H.R. 340: Mr. JANKLOW.

H.R. 367: Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 384: Mr. OTTER.

H.R. 391: Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 455: Ms. BALDWIN.

H.R. 463: Mr. DOYLE, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, and Mr. HOLT.

H.R. 466: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina and Mr. BAKER.

H.R. 496: Mr. TIAHRT.

H.R. 501: Mr. DOYLE.

H.R. 502: Mr. SHADEGG.

H.R. 527: Mr. GONZALEZ.

H.R. 528: Mr. ENGEL and Mr. ALLEN.

H.R. 545: Mrs. KELLY.

H.R. 577: Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 584: Mr. MANZULLO and Mr. BISHOP of New York.

H.R. 589: Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. INSLEE, Ms. HARRIS, and Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri.

H.R. 655: Mr. SHADEGG.

H.R. 660: Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. THOMAS, and Mr. TURNER of Texas.

H.R. 687: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. ROYCE, and Mr. SHADEGG.

H.R. 719: Mrs. CUBIN.

H.R. 737: Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Mr. DOYLE.

H.R. 765: Mr. UPTON, Mr. BEAUPREZ, Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida, and Mr. GOODLATTE.

H.R. 766: Mr. SESSIONS and Mr. HOLT.

H.R. 768: Mr. BALLANCE, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA, and Mr. TANNER.

H.R. 781: Mr. ANDREWS and Ms. DELAURO.

H.R. 786: Mr. MCINNIS and Mr. HUNTER.

H.R. 792: Mr. JENKINS, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. NEY, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. CASE, and Mr. OBERSTAR.

H.R. 816: Mr. SIMMONS.

H.R. 817: Mr. SAXTON and Mr. ISRAEL.

H.R. 870: Mr. SCHROCK.

H.R. 872: Mr. MANZULLO.

H.R. 876: Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. OSBORNE, Mr. HAYES, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. JENKINS, and Mr. KELLER.

H.R. 883: Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 898: Mr. MENENDEZ, MS. PELOSI, and Mr. WU.

H.R. 906: Mr. TERRY and Mr. MICHAUD.

H.R. 919: Mr. GONZALES, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. SOLIS, Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 936: Mr. VAN HOLLEN.

H.R. 937: Mr. OBERSTAR and Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 946: Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 953: Mr. GONZALES.

H.R. 973: Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut and Mr. FOLEY.

H.R. 979: Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California.

H.R. 991: Mr. SAXTON.

H.R. 997: Mr. SESSIONS and Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 998: Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA and Mr. GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 1006: Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. ISSA, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 1046: Mr. STARK, Mr. ROTHMAN, and Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 1056: Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia.

H.R. 1061: Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, and Ms. BORDALLO.

H.R. 1063: Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. HEFLEY, and Mrs. LOFGREN.

H.R. 1068: Mr. WAMP, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, and Mr. MARKEY.

H.R. 1070: Mr. DOYLE.

H.R. 1083: Mrs. MALONEY and Mr. DAVIS of Alabama.

H.R. 1093: Mrs. MUSGRAVE.

H.R. 1111: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 1117: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 1125: Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. NEY, Mr. CASE, Mr. GILCHREST, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, and Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire.

H.R. 1137: Mr. BERRY and Mr. NETHERCUTT.

H.R. 1148: Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. OWENS, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. KILPATRICK, and Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 1157: Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. ALLEN, and Mr. STUPAK.

H.R. 1163: Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey.

H.R. 1168: Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 1170: Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD.

H.R. 1193: Mr. RYUN of Kansas.

H.R. 1196: Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. ABERCROMBIE.

H.R. 1225: Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. DICKS, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. ROSS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. FORD, Mrs. JO

ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. QUINN, Mr. MOORE, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. STARK, Mr. FARR, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. POMEROY, and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.

H.R. 1244: Mr. CRENSHAW.

H.R. 1250: Mr. MANZULLO.

H.R. 1260: Mr. ROGERS of Michigan and Mr. PUTNAM.

H.R. 1264: Mr. HOLDEN.

H.R. 1267: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. WU, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. WYNN, and Mr. POMEROY.

H.R. 1276: Mr. CANTOR.

H.R. 1301: Mr. DUNCAN, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. MOLLOHAN, and Mr. GIBBONS.

H.R. 1309: Mr. GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 1329: Mr. PUTNAM, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. UPTON, and Mr. SESSIONS.

H.R. 1336: Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. HENSARLING, and Mr. QUINN.

H.R. 1355: Mr. SABO and Mr. VAN HOLLEN.

H.R. 1358: Mr. DAVIS of Florida.

H.R. 1374: Mr. GUTIERREZ and Mr. DAVIS of Florida.

H.R. 1377: Mr. GOODE, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.

H.R. 1385: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. CASE, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. WOLF, Mr. TERRY, Mr. WEXLER, and Mr. BASS.

H.R. 1388: Mr. STRICKLAND, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. AKIN, and Mr. GALLEGLY.

H.R. 1409: Mrs. CUBIN and Ms. BORDALLO.

H.R. 1418: Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 1421: Mr. SIMMONS.

H.R. 1429: Mrs. MALONEY and Mr. OLVER.

H.R. 1430: Mr. LEACH, Mr. TIERNEY, and Mr. STARK.

H.R. 1442: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. NUNES, Mr. ISRAEL, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, and Mrs. MILLER of Michigan.

H.R. 1466: Mr. HOLT.

H.R. 1470: Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mr. GUTIERREZ.

H.R. 1472: Mr. WELLER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. LEACH, Mr. LINDER, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, and Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 1478: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 1510: Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, and Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 1523: Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee.

H.R. 1532: Mr. FARR and Mr. KOLBE.

H.R. 1539: Mr. RANGEL and Mr. BERRY.

H.R. 1540: Mr. MARKEY.

H.R. 1580: Mr. OBERSTAR and Mr. HOEFFEL.

H.R. 1582: Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. LATOURETTE, and Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon.

H.R. 1606: Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina.

H.R. 1613: Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. DICKS, Mr. MEEKS of New York, and Mr. WHITFIELD.

H.R. 1614: Mr. SIMMONS.

H.R. 1615: Mr. ENGLISH.

H.R. 1616: Ms. MAJETTE and Mr. SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 1638: Mr. WICKER and Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA.

H.R. 1643: Mrs. BIGGERT, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. BACA.

H.R. 1659: Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. FARR, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Mr. THOMAS.

H.R. 1662: Mr. TURNER of Texas, Mr. HEFLEY, and Mr. ISSA.

H.R. 1673: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 1675: Mr. NUNES, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee.

H.R. 1682: Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. FROST, Mr. SCHROCK, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. MCINTYRE, and Mr. MILLER of Florida.

H.R. 1685: Mr. DREIER and Mr. PASTOR.

H.R. 1690: Ms. MCCOLLUM and Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 1692: Mr. ISRAEL.

H.R. 1700: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. CASE, Mr. WOLF, Ms. LEE, and Mr. TERRY.

H.R. 1708: Mr. FROST, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. GONZALEZ, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. LEE, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA, Mr. SHAYS, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COOPER, and Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.

H.R. 1710: Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. PAUL, Mr. LEACH, and Mr. CAPUANO.

H.R. 1711: Mr. LIPINSKI and Mrs. KELLY.

H.R. 1713: Mr. GUTIERREZ and Mr. DAVIS of Florida.

H.R. 1714: Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. CASE, and Mr. GOSS.

H.R. 1718: Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 1721: Mr. BAIRD.

H.R. 1754: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota.

H.R. 1758: Mr. OWENS and Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky.

H.R. 1779: Mr. GOODE, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. SCHROCK, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, and Mr. ENGLISH.

H.R. 1780: Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey.

H.R. 1787: Mr. UPTON, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. WOLF, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. FROST, Mrs. KELLY, and Mr. BOEHLERT.

H.R. 1814: Ms. PELOSI, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. LOFGREN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BACA, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. HOLT, Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA, Mrs. MALONEY, and Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 1819: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida.

H.R. 1835: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 1838: Mr. FILNER, Mr. REYES, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, and Ms. LEE.

H.R. 1860: Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. STARK, Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 1873: Mr. GOODE, Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA, Mr. TERRY, and Mr. GRAVES.

H.R. 1874: Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. ISAKSON, and Mr. DINGELL.

H.R. 1886: Mr. RODRIGUEZ.

H.R. 1887: Mr. GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 1902: Mr. SMITH of Michigan, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. WEINER, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 1905: Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. MOORE.

H.R. 1906: Mr. FILNER, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. TOWNS, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. FROST, and Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA.

H.R. 1935: Mr. ISRAEL and Mr. EVANS.

H.J. Res. 4: Mr. RAMSTAD.

H.J. Res. 22: Ms. HARRIS.

H.J. Res. 36: Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. OSBORNE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, and Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma.

H.J. Res. 44: Mr. SHADEGG.

H.J. Res. 52: Ms. PRYCE of Ohio and Mr. PORTMAN.

H. Con. Res. 19: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H. Con. Res. 21: Mr. GOODE, Mr. HULSHOF, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, and Mr. SNYDER.

H. Con. Res. 56: Mr. KUCINICH and Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA.

H. Con. Res. 78: Mr. MORAN of Virginia.

H. Con. Res. 91: Ms. NORTON.

H. Con. Res. 99: Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RUSH, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. WATERS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. BERMAN, Mrs. MALONEY, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, and Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.

H. Con. Res. 117: Mr. WELLER, Mr. FORBES, Mr. WATT, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mrs. MUSGRAVE.

H. Con. Res. 130: Mr. GUTIERREZ.

H. Con. Res. 151: Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, and Mr. SCHAKOWSKY.

H. Con. Res. 152: Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania.

H. Con. Res. 154: Mr. ROYCE, Mr. LANTOS, Ms. LEE, and Mr. MEEKS of New York.

H. Con. Res. 158: Mr. KUCINICH and Mr. RANGEL.

H. Res. 60: Mr. LEACH, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. OLVER, Mr. BOSWELL, and Ms. CARSON of Indiana.

H. Res. 136: Mr. SAXTON and Mr. ABERCROMBIE.

H. Res. 141: Ms. SOLIS.

H. Res. 167: Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Mr. RAHALL, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, and Mr. MCINTYRE.

H. Res. 180: Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. FROST, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. BALLANCE, and Mr. OXLEY.

H. Res. 193: Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BACA, Mr. BASS, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SHIMKUS, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. COX, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. GREENWOOD, and Mr. CONYERS.

H. Res. 208: Mr. SHAW.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 8 of rule XVIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 766

OFFERED BY: MR. BELL

AMENDMENT NO. 1: In section 3(b)(5), strike ''environmental concerns'' and insert ''toxicological studies, environmental impact studies,''.

H.R. 766

OFFERED BY: MR. BELL

AMENDMENT NO. 2: In section 3(b)(1), insert '', including research on the potential of nanotechnology to produce or facilitate the production of clean, inexpensive energy,'' after ''nanotechnology research and development''.

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 108th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 149 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, MAY 6, 2003 No. 66

Senate

The Senate met at 9:33 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable JAMES M. TALENT, a Senator from the State of Missouri.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chaplain will lead the Senate in prayer. Today's guest Chaplain is Dr. K. Randel Everett of the John Leland Center for Theological Studies in Arlington, VA.

PRAYER

The guest Chaplain offered the following prayer:

May we pray.

Dear God, we bow our knees before You, from whom every family in Heaven and Earth derives its name, and ask that You will grant us to be filled with Your spirit, and with Your power that You might empower us to experience Your riches according to Your glory in our inner person.

Please give us courage that we might stand with confidence in a world of uncertainty.

Give us boldness that we might speak truth.

Give us humility that we might extend grace.

Give us compassion that we might act with kindness.

Give us patience that we might live wisely.

Give us faith in You that we might trust You with all of our heart and not to rely on our own understanding.

Dear Lord, today is a gift You have given us. May we experience Your joy through the lives and opportunities that await us. In thy name we pray. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable JAMES M. TALENT led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. STEVENS).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, May 6, 2003.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable JAMES M. TALENT, a Senator from the State of Missouri, to perform the duties of the Chair.

TED STEVENS,
President pro tempore.

Mr. TALENT assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the majority leader.

SCHEDULE

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, this morning the Senate will be in a period of morning business until 10:30 a.m.

Following morning business, the Senate will begin consideration of Calendar No. 79, S. 14, the energy bill. Under the previous agreement, no amendments to the bill will be in order until Thursday. However, Members are encouraged to come to the floor to make opening statements and to debate the merits of the bill.

Also, today the Senate will recess for the weekly party lunches from 12:30 to 2:15 p.m.

In addition to the energy bill, the Senate may begin consideration of any of the following items later today: The State Department reauthorization bill, the air cargo security bill, the FAA reauthorization bill, as well as any additional nominations that can be cleared over the course of the morning. There are still several judicial nominations that are on the calendar that may require rollcall votes and, therefore, Members should anticipate rollcall votes during today's session.

Under a unanimous consent agreement reached last night, on Wednesday the Senate will begin consideration of the NATO Expansion Treaty. The agreement allows for two amendments to be considered on Wednesday. However, the Senate will not vote on the resolution of ratification until Thursday morning at 9:30 a.m.

I thank all Members for their attention. As always, we will notify Members as votes are scheduled today.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of morning business until the hour of 10:30 a.m., with the time equally divided between the two leaders or their designees, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Printed on recycled paper.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent time under the previous quorum call be charged equally.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE BUDGET

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I come to the Chamber today to talk about the budget circumstance in which we find ourselves, the President's proposal for additional tax cuts and, more largely, why I believe we are on a course that is utterly disconnected from reality.

First, let me say the news media reports of the tax cut debate are among the worst I have ever seen. I believe the American people listening to news reports would believe that we are debating a tax cut of either $350 billion or $550 billion and that the President proposed a tax cut of $726 billion. That is what you read about; that is what you hear about; that is what is broadcast. But it is wrong. It is not even close to being right.

The President proposed a tax cut of $1.6 trillion. This at a time when we are running record budget deficits. Let me make this clear. The deficit this year is going to be between $500 and $600 billion on a budget of $2.2 trillion. That is a massive deficit, a record. We have never had a unified deficit above $290 billion. Yet in that context, the President proposes large and exploding tax cuts that will dig the hole deeper and deeper. And the press reports that he has proposed $700 billion in tax cuts. How can this be?

It is very simple. In the budget that was passed, there are two pots of money for tax cuts: the so-called reconciled tax cuts, the ones given special protection from the normal legislative process; and the unreconciled tax cuts, those that have to move in the regular order. If you put the two pots together, here is what passed the Senate and the House: $1.3 trillion of tax cuts.

What passed the House was $550 billion of so-called reconciled tax cuts; $725 billion unreconciled. The press has completely forgotten and left out the $725 billion. You don't see it reported anywhere. So it is not unusual.

I had a banker say to me this morning: Gee, Kent, I didn't realize that the President was seeking $1.6 trillion of tax cuts. I thought it was $726 billion and that the difference was between the $350 billion that there was an agreement on in the Senate and the $550 billion in the House. That sounds like a reasonable compromise.

Of course, that was missing the basic facts because the news media has failed utterly in its responsibility to share full information with the American public so they can make judgments about what the policy of the country should be. This is a broad failure. It is truly remarkable. I read story after story in the most respected newspapers in America that the tax cut is $550 billion or $350 billion. That is just one part of a much larger tax cut proposal that is before us.

In the Senate, we passed the following: $550 billion of reconciled tax cuts, protected from filibuster, given special protections in the Senate, and $725 billion of unreconciled tax cuts.

Why does any of this matter? It matters because of what has happened. Two years ago we were told we could expect almost $6 trillion of surpluses over the next decade. In fact, the specific number we were told by the administration was $5.6 trillion of surpluses over the next decade. The Congressional Budget Office agreed with that. Now we see, just 2 years later, instead of surpluses, if we enact the Republican budget, the Congressional Budget Office tells us we will run $2 trillion of deficits over that same period, 2002 to 2011. That is a reversal of $7.6 trillion in just 2 years.

Where did the money go? The President said in a speech the other day that the reason for the disappearance of the surplus is the attack on the country and the weak economy. Those are two reasons, but they are not the biggest reason. He forgot the biggest reason. The biggest reason is the tax cuts, both already implemented and the additional ones proposed by the President.

If you look over the same 10-year period, 36 percent of the disappearance of the surplus is because of the tax cuts, both those already implemented and those proposed in the Republican budget. Twenty-eight percent is from the increased spending as a result of the attack on this country; that is, the increased defense spending, increased homeland security spending, the money to rebuild New York and the money to rebuild the Pentagon. Twenty-seven percent is because of revenue being lower than expected. Quite apart from the tax cuts, the revenue is also lower than anticipated. That trend is continuing. In a few moments, I will refer to the latest numbers on what is happening to our revenue. They are truly alarming.

I hope people are paying attention to the overall circumstance we face. We are in record budget deficit now. The President is proposing massive additional tax cuts, although he is also proposing increased spending, not reduced spending to pay for the tax cuts, but increased spending. We are on the eve of the retirement of the baby boom generation which will dramatically increase the cost to the Federal Government. Only 9 percent of the disappearance of the surplus is because of the economic downturn.

Some have suggested deficits are going to be relatively small and short term. That is not what we see. We see very large deficits continuing throughout the entire decade. In fact, they never get below $300 billion on an operating basis. Those are massive budget deficits by any calculation. These numbers probably substantially understate the deficit.

Let me repeat that. These numbers are according to the Congressional Budget Office. They exclude Social Security, setting Social Security aside, as it should be. You never have deficits over the entire next 10 years of less than $300 billion.

But that badly understates how serious the deficit situation is going to be. There is no money in here for the reconstruction or the occupation of Iraq. There is no money in here to fix the alternative minimum tax, which is a ticking timebomb. Right now 2 million people are affected by the alternative minimum tax. By the end of this decade, it is going to be 40 million people affected. It costs $600 billion to fix. There is no money in this budget for that. In truth, the revenue is still falling far short of expectations. That is not in these numbers, either.

This, although it is dire, understates the seriousness of the budget deficits we will face. Goldman Sachs just did an analysis. This is what they found. They concluded that instead of $2 trillion of deficits over the 2002 to 2011 period, if we enact the President's plan over the next decade, the deficits will be over twice that: $4.2 trillion over the 2004 to 2013 period. Remember, just 2 years ago we were told there was going to be $5.6 trillion of surpluses. Now Goldman Sachs has done an analysis saying the true deficits are going to be closer to $4 trillion over the 2004 to 2013 time period. That is an absolutely stunning reversal in just 2 years.

We were told 2 years ago that if we enacted the President's plan, we would pay off virtually all of the publicly held debt by 2008.

Now we see instead the gross debt of the United States exploding—$6.7 trillion today. If the President's plan is enacted, and what has been passed in Congress goes through, the debt will increase—gross debt—to $12 trillion in 2013, and this at the worst possible time. Why the worst possible time? Because the baby boom generation is going to start to retire. They are going to double the number of people eligible for Social Security and Medicare.

It is not surprising, then, that at the very time the President is asking for a big, new tax reduction, Republicans are asking for the biggest expansion of the debt in the history of the United States. Think about this. We cannot pay our bills, we are running record deficits, we are piling up debt at a record rate, and the President says let's cut revenues some more. Now, as a short-term matter, that might make some sense, to give lift to the economy. We know it stimulates the economy to cut taxes and to spend the money. Those two things stimulate the economy.

In the short-term, that would make sense to me. In fact, very little of the

President's so-called stimulus package is effective this year. It is a very odd thing. Only 5 percent of the President's so-called growth package is effective this year at a time of economic weakness. Ninety-five percent of the cost is in future years which, of course, adds to the deficit, adds to the debt, at the very time the President says the economy will be growing stronger.

So there is an incredible disconnect between what the President says is the problem—economic weakness now—and his plan, which is to provide tax cuts that have very little impact now and have most of their cost later on, 5 years from now, 6 years from now, 10 years from now—at the very time we know the cost of the Federal Government will be going up as a result of the retirement of the baby boom generation.

Is anybody watching? Is anybody listening? Is anybody thinking about what happens to this country right over the horizon? I am not talking about next year. I am not talking about the year after that. I am talking about 5 and 6 years from now when the President's plan explodes in cost, at the very time the cost to the Federal Government explodes as a result of the retirement of the baby boom generation, doubling the number of people eligible for Social Security and Medicare. This is clearly a plan that does not add up. It doesn't connect with the reality that we all know is going to occur. As a result, Republicans are asking for the biggest increase in the debt in the history of the country. They have just asked for nearly a trillion-dollar increase in the debt. The biggest previous increase was $915 billion in the President's father's administration.

I must say I find this circumstance alarming for the future economic strength of the country. Now, this is a chart that I did not prepare. This is a chart that is right out of the President's own budget. It is from page 43 of his analytical perspectives. It is the long-term view, according to the President's own analysis, of what happens to the budget deficits if his plan is passed—his spending plan, his revenue plan. Here is what he says will happen. You can see we never get out of deficit and that once we get past this 10-year period, when the trust funds are throwing off big surpluses, the Social Security and Medicare trust funds are now producing big surpluses—once we get past that point, the baby boomers start to retire, the cost of the President's tax cut explodes, and the deficits explode into large, unsustainable amounts that will fundamentally threaten the economic security of this country.

Again, this is not my chart, this is the President's chart showing what happens, in his view, if his policies are passed—his spending plan, his tax plan. The deficits explode. Remember, what is most sobering is that we already have record deficits. Where you see the relatively small amount of red ink, that represents record budget deficits—the biggest we have ever had in the history of the country. What the President is saying is it is going to get worse with his plan—much worse.

A fundamental reason for that is shown on this chart. On this chart, the blue bar is the Medicare trust fund. The green bar is the Social Security trust fund. The red bar is the tax cuts that have passed Congress in the budget. What this shows us is the trust funds right now for Social Security and Medicare are running big surpluses. This year alone, Social Security is going to run a surplus of over $160 billion. But we are not taking that money and paying down the debt or prepaying for the liability that is to come. Instead, that money is being taken to pay for tax cuts and to pay for other expenses of Government. You can see that this is the level of the tax cuts that have been enacted so far and that are proposed. Look what happens. As the trust funds start to move from big surpluses in this decade and start to be reduced as the baby boomers retire—and you can see that, ultimately, in the next decade they go negative, cash negative—then the trust funds are losing money. That is at the very time the cost of the President's tax cuts explode, leading us deeper and deeper into deficits, deeper and deeper into debt, when we are already experiencing record deficits. This is a disconnect from reality that is very hard to understand.

Mr. President, some are now saying, well, deficits don't really matter; you can run budget deficits like this as long as the people will continue to loan you money. It is OK and it doesn't have an adverse effect on the economy. I don't believe that. What is amazing to me is most of my Republican colleagues didn't used to believe that. They believed deficits matter. I always have. But I am certainly not alone in that judgment.

This quote is from Chairman Greenspan, head of the Federal Reserve, the man who has the dominant responsibility in this country for managing the economy—at least from the monetary point of view. That is the obligation of the Federal Reserve. What does he say? He said:

> There is no question that as deficits go up, contrary to what some have said, it does affect long-term interest rates. It does have a negative impact on the economy, unless attended.

Of course, that is right. How does it affect long-term interest rates? I think if you just think about it in commonsense terms, to the extent the Federal Government is going to be borrowing money, it is competing with everybody else who is trying to borrow money—people trying to borrow money to buy a home, people who are trying to borrow money to buy a car, people who are borrowing money to run a small business, or even a large business; and to the extent there is more competition for those dollars that are available, the higher cost of borrowing money; the higher cost of borrowing money, interest rates go up. When the Government runs big deficits, that is reducing the pool of money available for investment.

It reduces the pool of societal savings when the Federal Government is running deficits. If you reduce the pool of money available for investment, you reduce investment. Without investment, you cannot grow. That is why many of us believe the President's so-called growth plan is an antigrowth plan. It is not going to help growth; in the long-term, it is going to hurt growth because it is all financed with borrowed money. It is all financed by putting it on the credit card. It is all financed not by cutting spending or raising other revenue, it is financed by borrowed money.

Chairman Greenspan just came before the House Financial Services Committee. As noted in the New York Times, he said:

> Tax cuts without spending reductions could be damaging.

He said very clearly:

> The economy was poised to grow without further large tax cuts, and the budget deficits, resulting from lower taxes without offsetting reductions in spending, could be damaging to the economy.

We are not talking about a growth package here. We are talking about a package that is going to undermine growth. That is not just my view. It is not just the view of the Chairman of the Federal Reserve. The distinguished economist Mark Zandi did an analysis of the competing plans before us to boost economic growth.

He found that the Democratic plan would provide about twice as much job growth in 2003 and 2004 as the President's plan but not have the negative consequences of the President's plan over the next decade. He found the President's plan actually hurts economic growth because it is all financed with borrowed money. It increases deficits, reduces the pool of societal savings, reduces the pool of money available for investment, and hurts the economy long term.

It is not just Chairman Greenspan, it is not just me, it is not just distinguished economists like Mr. Zandi. In fact, we have now had 10 Nobel laureates in economics come out and say the Bush tax plan will not help the economy, it will hurt the economy; that long term, it will reduce economic growth, not increase it.

Interestingly enough, that is also the conclusion of Macroeconomic Advisers, who have been hired by the White House and the Congressional Budget Office to do this kind of economic analysis.

Do you know what they found? The President's plan will give a boost in the short term, but it is worse than doing nothing after 2004. After 2004, it will actually hurt economic growth, will hurt job opportunity, will hurt the strength of the American economy. Why? Because, once again, it is financed with

borrowed money. It runs up the deficit. It runs up the debt. It reduces the money available for investment, and that hurts economic growth, not help it.

The Congressional Budget Office has just done what is called dynamic scoring. You will recall that some have said, and the President has said if we cut taxes, it will actually increase revenue. We will get a big boost from cutting taxes in the economy, and that will raise revenue.

The President's own economists do not believe that. They say if you cut taxes, as the President has proposed, you will reduce revenue and reduce it dramatically.

The Congressional Budget Office is now headed by a man who was previously on the President's Council of Economic Advisers. He was appointed by our Republican friends. They control the Senate and the House. They had the ability to choose the new head of the Congressional Budget Office. He came from the President's Council of Economic Advisers. He did an analysis of what our Republican colleagues and what the President are telling America.

The President is saying: If you go out there and cut taxes, you get more revenue. That is not what the head of the Congressional Budget Office found. He found you get increased deficits. Guess what? If you cut the revenue when you already have massive budget deficits, the deficits get bigger. That is his conclusion.

Our Republican friends have said: If you just use dynamic scoring, if you just take into account the effect of the tax cuts, you will see that you get more revenue.

Their own appointee did just that. He used dynamic scoring. He took into account the effect of the tax cuts, and here is what he found:

> The net effect of the proposals in the President's budget on economic output could be either positive or negative . . . Importantly, regardless of its direction, the net effect through long-term changes to the supply side of the economy . . . would probably be small.

He did not stop there. He did seven different ten-year analyses of the President's budget proposal. Using the old method called static scoring, CBO projects the President's budget has a $2.7 trillion impact on the deficit—negative impact. In other words, it is going to take $900 billion of forecasted surplus. It takes that first and then goes $1.8 trillion in the hole. So it is a negative total impact of $2.7 trillion.

The new head of CBO, who just came from the President's Council of Economic Advisers, did an analysis using the dynamic scoring our Republican colleagues wanted him to do. Do you know what he found? In four of the seven ten-year models, the deficits would be even larger than under the old method of analyzing deficits. Why? Because the deficits are increasing. It is increasing the debt, and the dead weight of those deficits and debt hurt the economy. They hurt the economy because they reduce societal savings. They reduce the money available for investment, and without investment, you cannot grow.

Is anybody paying attention to these linkages? Is anybody paying attention to the long-term implications of what is being proposed?

They did dynamic scoring. In four of the seven long-term models, they found deficits even larger than what occurred using the old method of analysis because the effect of these tax cuts is not positive. Over time it is negative because they are not offset by spending reductions. They are all financed by borrowed money. You cannot borrow your way to prosperity. Nobody ever has. No country certainly ever has.

When they did this analysis, they found three models that showed somewhat smaller deficits than would occur using static scoring. Using dynamic scoring in three of the seven long-term models, they had somewhat smaller deficits, although not much smaller; instead of $2.6 trillion, $2.5 trillion, and $2.3 trillion. Do you know what their assumption was here? That over the next decade—this is using dynamic scoring—over the next decade, people would work harder in anticipation of the large tax increases to come as a result of the President's policy now; that the President's policy now will require huge tax increases in the future to balance the books and, as a result, people will know that and work harder over the decade; meaning, they will make more money, there will be more tax revenue, and, as a result, the deficits will be somewhat smaller.

Let's do a reality check on this question of if we just put these tax cuts into effect, we will get more revenue.

I remember very well 2 years ago. I came to this floor on many occasions. In the Budget Committee, I showed this chart on many occasions. This was CBO's analysis of where the deficit was headed, the range of possibilities from the best-case scenario, in terms of the surplus, to the worst-case scenario.

This is what they told us 2 years ago was the range of possibilities, and they adopted the midrange of this possible series of outcomes as their $5.6 trillion ten-year surplus projection.

I had so many of my Republican colleagues come to me and say: But, KENT, you are being way too conservative. You are saying that we might not get this midrange of outcomes, that it might be worse, and so we ought to be cautious about what we do. Do you not understand that when we put in place these big tax cuts, there will be more revenue, not less revenue; that there will be more revenue and so there will not be $5.6 trillion of surpluses, there will be $7 trillion of surpluses or $7.5 trillion of surpluses? It will be much higher than the midrange of the forecast.

What has happened? Here is reality. That is the red line on this chart. This is what is projected based on what has actually happened in the real world and what the President has proposed. This is where things come in, not at the midpoint of the range, not at the bottom end of the range of CBO's forecast of possible outcomes for the surplus and the deficit, but below the bottom end of the range.

So much for dynamic scoring saving the day. We did the big tax cuts that the President said would produce more revenue. It did not work. It did not come close to working. We are going down a blind alley. We are going down a path that will inexorably lead to massive budget deficits, a massive buildup of debt, and fundamentally threaten the economic security and strength of this country. That is where we are headed, and it is just as clear as it can be.

Newspapers all across the country are questioning the wisdom of what the President is proposing. The Cleveland Plain Dealer from April 24:

> Although the dividends tax cut Bush seeks might some day be a reasonable step, that day is not now. Not amid talk of a Federal deficit approaching $500 billion next year. Not when Alan Greenspan, the Federal Reserve chairman Bush just reappointed, sees no economic stimulus in a plan he said, if enacted, should be paid for by offsets elsewhere to avoid the danger of deeper deficits. Not when there is no end in sight to the costs of recreating Iraq as a democracy.

It is not only the Cleveland Plain Dealer. It is others as well. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch:

> The national debt isn't free. We'll pay interest on it for decades. Every dollar of interest is a dollar that can't be used for education, law enforcement, defense, or help for the poor and elderly. The public senses this, and that is why it is not eager for a new tax cut. . . . In fact, Mr. Bush is steering the economy toward an iceberg. Massive deficits year after year contribute to higher interest rates. Higher rates can choke off prosperity.

They have it right.

Here is what has happened to jobs during the current administration. We have lost 2.7 million jobs since January 2001. Let me be clear, the President's economic policy is not responsible for all of this. This is a combined effect of the bubble bursting, of a runup in investments that was unprecedented. It is, in part, the effect of the attack on this country which, without question, hurt this country's economy. It is also, I believe, in part a result of an economic policy that does not generate confidence going forward. We cannot run record budget deficits and go out and propose increasing the spending and cutting the revenue dramatically, but that is what the President is proposing.

We have record budget deficits now. He is not talking about cutting spending. He is increasing the spending by over $600 billion above the baseline. He is cutting the revenue. Think about this. If one were at home and they couldn't pay their monthly bills—their bills were more than their income—would their answer be to go out and increase spending and reduce their income? Is that what one does? That is

what the President is proposing we do as a nation.

We are going to have the biggest budget deficits in the history of America this year. The President's answer is, increase spending and cut the revenue. That might make sense as a short-term measure. That might make sense for the moment to give a lift to the economy. The President is not proposing this as a short-term measure. He is proposing increasing spending and cutting revenue over the entire next decade and beyond, driving us deeper into deficit, deeper into debt, right at the time we know the baby boomers are about to retire.

This is the record on job growth of this administration compared to previous administrations. We can see in every previous administration we have had positive records of job growth. In this administration, we have had negative job growth. This plan is not working.

I said at the beginning I would talk about the latest numbers we have seen on revenue, and they are truly alarming. We have just received the results of the first 7 months of this year in terms of the revenue. What we are finding is that revenue is running $100 billion below the forecast for the first 7 months of the year. We already have a projection of record budget deficits, the biggest in the history of the country. Now we learn that in the first 7 months the revenue is running $100 billion below the forecast. That means, obviously, the deficits will be $100 billion higher if those trends continue. All of us hope they do not, all of us hope they are reversed, but if they do continue, here is what we see: Revenues, as a percentage of our national income, as a percentage of our gross domestic product, are headed toward the lowest level since 1959.

Remember, 3 years ago revenue was at the highest level we have had since 1969. In fact, the President used that as a reason to have a big tax cut. Remember? He said revenue is coming in at a higher rate as a percentage of our national income, as a percentage of our gross domestic product, as it has been since 1969—I think he used since 1970 at the time in making the argument. And so he said: We have to cut taxes.

Guess what. Now the revenue is going to be the lowest it has been since 1959, and his answer is cut taxes some more, increasing spending and cutting taxes. This is a prescription for deficits that are deep and abiding and that will fundamentally hurt this economy. That is what Chairman Greenspan is telling us. That is what 10 Nobel laureates are telling us. That is what over 500 economists are telling us. That is what the Committee for Economic Development, made up of 250 of this country's leading corporations and academics, is telling us. They are saying this is a policy that is unwise. That is what former Secretary of the Treasury Bob Rubin, former head of the Federal Reserve Paul Volcker, and former Republican Senator Warren Rudman who served on the Budget Committee with great distinction are all warning us about. When you run record budget deficits, you cannot add on top of that record tax cuts and increase spending and wind up with anything more than even deeper deficits and deeper debt. That is especially unwise given the fact the baby boomers are about to retire.

The Washington Post said this morning in an editorial labeled ''Tax Cut Trickery: Part II'':

> The House Ways and Means committee plans to take up a tax plan that makes President Bush's look like a model of budget honesty, fiscal probity, and distributional fairness. The plan concocted by Chairman Bill Thomas junks the president's proposal to end taxes on dividends in favor of a proposal to cut the top rate on both dividends and capital gains to 15 percent. The Thomas plan is more straightforward than the administration's complicated proposal but has not much else to recommend it. First, it is tilted even more heavily to the very wealthy. An analysis by the Urban Institute-Brookings Tax Policy Center shows that households with annual incomes of more than $1 million would see their taxes drop an average of $42,800 under the Thomas capital gains-dividend cut, compared with $26,800 under the Bush dividend plan. Taking the two plans as a whole, those households would receive an average tax cut in 2003 of $105,600 under the Thomas plan and $89,500 under the Bush plan.

Let me repeat that. The Washington Post is reporting that under the Thomas plan, the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, taxes on those earnings over $1 million a year would be cut by over $100,000 for 2003 alone. Taxes under the President's plan for people earning over $1 million would be cut by almost $90,000. This is at a time when we are in record budget deficits, at a time we are on the eve of the retirement of the baby boom generation that will double the number of people eligible for Social Security and Medicare. This is going to dramatically increase the cost to the Federal Government. This is disconnect from reality.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

ENERGY POLICY ACT OF 2003

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now proceed to the consideration of S. 14, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

> A bill (S. 14) to enhance the energy security of the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. DOMENICI. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, parliamentary inquiry: What is the subject matter before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill S. 14 is the pending business.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, S. 14 is the comprehensive energy bill produced by the Energy and Natural Resources Committee. It is accompanied by a report as contemplated by the rules of the Senate.

For those who are interested in the bill, there is a report and it will be available tomorrow. The 1-day delay is because of printing problems. Under the rule, there would be no amendments that can be offered today, in any event. It will be a day for discussion. Those who are looking toward the text in terms of what they might want to do to the bill and for the bill, the report will be in their hands before amendments are allowed.

I will start with some opening remarks and then yield to my friend, Senator BINGAMAN, for remarks on his side, and any other Senators on either side who desire to comment.

I might ask again a parliamentary inquiry: How much time has been set aside for this bill today pursuant to previous order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is no time limit.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, our citizens need to know that they can, with some reasonable level of assurance, budget what their annual heating and cooling costs will be. This is not an area in which we can have much tolerance for those who propound politically correct policies.

Let me be blunt. I am a strong supporter of solar and renewable energy, and as chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, which appropriates the money for the research and development in those areas, I have supported millions, indeed billions, of dollars for research to develop less expensive solar and renewable energy technologies. However, they only represent a niche market, and they are not capable of providing a baseload power to our cities, our hospitals, and our factories.

The bill before the Senate today is comprehensive. It encourages the conservation of energy through efficiency programs. But it also takes steps to ensure reliable and cleaner production of electricity from coal, and provides adequate—in fact extremely significant—research and development programs to make coal burning cleaner; it ensures nuclear power and gas, and decreases our reliance on imported energy sources by increasing production of energy here at home.

The bill, in my opinion, is pragmatic. I am a strong supporter of opening ANWR. I believe oil and gas can be produced from ANWR with a minimal impact on the environment and a substantial positive impact on the U.S. energy security and ultimately on prices since it would cause a very substantial amount of new oil to be put into the

pool from which the world purchases its oil.

Those who say we should do without ANWR production, in my humble opinion, are cavalier about our energy needs. ANWR holds estimated reserves equal to three times as much oil as in the entire State of Texas, and I know of no one who proposes we close all the production in Texas on behalf of the environment, nor do I know anyone who thinks the production of oil in Texas is insignificant to the energy needs of America.

The impact on our economy is too easy to predict, but somehow they get away with arguing against ANWR—and they have in this body to date. However, I have not included ANWR in this bill, even though I understand there were votes to do so on the Energy Committee the committee I chair, because I know the 60 votes are not here on the floor to break a filibuster. I think that is a shame. But I also am not about to sacrifice a broader energy policy over that single, though important, issue.

In this committee, we have deferred to the floor in debate over climate change. I know the debate is coming. I saw no reason for consuming the time of the committee on a matter sure to be considered on the floor and a matter which is technically not within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources which produced this bill.

Recognizing that we agreed to defer some controversial issues to the floor, it is important that the Senate recognize the bill before it is the product of several years of work by the Energy Committee. It is very much, in that context, a bipartisan measure.

Earlier this year, I instructed the staff of the committee to circulate a staff draft of legislation that would incorporate the provisions and ideas that had been considered by the Senate and the conference held last year on H.R. 4. We then worked with our minority and all members of the committee to refine that text. Members on both sides of the aisle had constructive comments and recommendations. While we could not always agree, I do not think there is any Member of the body who can say that I and the committee staff were not open to suggestions or willing to work to clear potential amendments that might have been appropriate for this committee.

The end result of the process I have just described was a series of chairman's marks on the various titles of the legislation before us. While the media only comments on the matters where we could not reach agreement, I think it is accurate to say that every member of the committee had provisions that are very important to them included in the chairman's mark and cleared on a bipartisan basis. An enormous amount of work and careful perfecting of language was done on a bipartisan basis before the chairman's mark was circulated.

I also think my colleagues will agree that we followed an open process. While we moved things along at a rapid pace, I insisted that the chairman's mark of each title be circulated at least 48 hours in advance. That was followed, to the best of my knowledge, uniformly.

The most contentious issue clearly was electricity, and in that case I circulated a chairman's mark a full week in advance. Achieving a consensus on that title proved more than elusive. In the end, Republican members of the committee reached an agreement on an electricity title that is included in the legislation before the Senate. I sincerely hope this important legislation does not become wrapped up in partisan delaying tactics.

I know there has been speculation in the media that some want to deny President Bush his energy bill. This is not President Bush's energy bill. This is not PETE DOMENICI'S energy bill. At the moment, what you have before you is a recommendation of your Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and I am proud to bring it before you. Yes, many of the provisions and suggestions come from the President's task force, which took many days and many weeks to put together their recommendations. Yes, many of the suggestions come from past energy bills put together by this committee when it was controlled by the other side of the aisle.

This bill contains numerous provisions that had bipartisan support. Many were initiatives offered by my colleagues on the other side of the aisle that I was happy to support. Senator AKAKA, for example, made major contributions to the hydrogen title, as did Senator DORGAN and others. While the President has provided important support for the hydrogen section, for which I congratulate him, I want to make it clear that the Senate has before it a comprehensive hydrogen title crafted over many weeks on a bipartisan basis by your committee.

The same can be said for all of the titles. Not one title is the same as the original staff discussion draft. In every case, I included amendments in the chairman's mark that were suggested by my colleagues, both Democrat and Republican. The extent of that bipartisan consensus was not evident in our business meetings where attention obviously was on provisions where we could not come together. But, in fact, this legislation is bipartisan in its substance. I expect to fully support other amendments here in the Chamber that will have bipartisan support, such as a carbon sequestration provision that Senators WYDEN and CRAIG have been working on for a long time.

Let me summarize the 12 titles of this bill.

The oil and gas title: This permanently reauthorizes the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and provides production incentives for marginal wells so that those sources will continue to be produced. It provides royalty relief for production in extremely deep waters of the Gulf of Mexico and for natural gas production in those areas of the gulf that are beyond 15,000 feet deep.

It creates a pilot program in five regional Bureau of Land Management offices to coordinate all the Federal permitting necessary to produce oil or gas on Federal lands.

It authorizes the construction of the Alaskan natural gas pipeline. This will bring gas to the United States in large quantities—not next week or next month, but without this provision it may never come to this part of the United States from Alaska. With the provisions in this bill, which essentially are indemnification provisions for those who will construct this pipeline, which is extremely fragile—fragile both in construction nature and fragile as to financing, we have provided underpinning for it to become a reality.

The coal title is a major part of this bill because coal is a major resource of the United States as we look to our future with reference to energy. The coal title authorizes approximately $2 billion for clean coal technology. The program is a major one. It is not the result of any one Senator's thinking. A number of Senators on the committee and a number of Senators not on the committee with general interest in the subject of coal and coal development are interested in this section. My thanks go out to all of them.

There isn't any separate section on Indian energy. The Indian people of the United States are the proprietors of large amounts of property. On this property and in this property lie various assets and resources. This section authorizes the Indian tribes of this country to enter into agreements with the Secretary of the Interior to develop their energy resources. Once agreements between the Indian people and the Secretary of the Interior are entered into, the tribe can then enter into leases or production on their tribal lands with the same rights as if they were private landowners. This last section of the Indian lands title will be the subject matter of significant debate, and I welcome and look forward to that debate.

In the end, however, the purpose of this bill will be to say to our Indian people, if you want to develop resources in the field of energy that lie within your lands, we are giving you the authority to do so and hopefully in a streamlined manner so that it will not be forever bogged down in the red-tape and bureaucracy of Indian lands being subject to the Federal Government's fiduciary relationships.

There is a title on nuclear energy. We call it the nuclear energy title. This permanently reauthorizes the Price-Anderson law of the land. Price-Anderson has taken on a name and a meaning all of its own. It stands for the proposition that a law adopted by Representative Price and Senator Anderson which makes it possible for nuclear power to exist will remain the law of the land indefinitely.

Second, we authorize funds for an advanced fuel cycle initiative to develop ways to reduce the volume and the toxicity of spent nuclear fuel. It authorizes the Secretary of Energy, subject to appropriations, to enter into loan guarantees to assist in the construction of 8,400 megawatts of new nuclear power if the Secretary determines that the plants are necessary for energy diversity, security, or clean air attainment.

Last, it directs that an advanced reactor will be built in Idaho to demonstrate new safety, efficiency, and proliferation resistance to produce hydrogen and prove to the world that a new generation of nuclear powerplants substantially different—if not completely different—from the plants we have today can be built.

This entire nuclear section is of great concern for some. For others, it is an exciting challenge for a new future for the United States and the world, and indeed for more energy for more people with less air pollution.

The next title is called renewable energy. This mandates that the Federal Government purchase 7⅕ percent of its energy requirements from renewable resources by 2011, thus saying that the U.S. Government has a weighted portion—that 7⅕ percent of the energy that it needs will be from renewable resource acquisition. It will become the market, so to speak, the driving force for the purchase of renewable energy.

Under renewable energy, a second provision will authorize renewable energy production incentives. These will be discussed in more detail, and obviously from this Senator's standpoint they are exciting and necessary. Perhaps for others, they are insufficient and unnecessary. We will see which view prevails.

We streamline the licensing of hydroelectric facilities. This issue is long overdue. Hydroelectric facilities clearly must be relicensed. It is contended that currently the process is far too difficult, cumbersome, onerous, and in many respects unnecessary. We have streamlined it. That will be debated, and one way or another we will streamline the processes for hydroelectric facility licensing.

We encourage the exploration and development of geothermal resources, and we provide grants for turning forest materials from the areas of high-risk fire or disease into biomass energy—something that is long overdue and something that may, indeed, accomplish at least two goals at one time. It may, indeed, produce energy which will be clean, and at the same time it may clean up our forests, which many of us from the West have been anxiously wondering and waiting patiently to see happen.

In addition, there is an energy efficiency title in this bill. It requires a 20-percent improvement in the Federal Government's efficiency over the next 10 years. It authorizes grants for energy efficiency projects in low-income and rural areas. It sets several new standards for items such as transformers, compact fluorescent lamps, ceiling fans, and commercial refrigerators and freezers.

The transportation title is another section of this bill which stands out. It encourages the use of alternative fuel vehicles, and it requires Federal agencies to increase the fuel efficiency of their fleets by 3 miles per gallon by 2005. It improves the efficiency of locomotives and expands the authority of the National Highway Transportation Safety Administration to set fuel economy standards for cars and light trucks, taking into account passenger safety and the impact on U.S. employment.

Incidentally, that provision is similar to a provision adopted in the Senate last year by a bipartisan vote of two Senators who said that is the way they want it, to direct further modification of CAFE standards for the United States.

We then have a new and exciting title, driven, to some extent, by a rather late pronouncement of our President regarding hydrogen and the American automobile engine. This hydrogen title authorizes $1.8 billion for the President's hydrogen fuel cell initiative to develop clean, renewable hydrogen cars.

It reauthorizes and increases funding for existing hydrogen research programs. It amends the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to require agencies to purchase 5 percent of new vehicles as hydrogen-powered vehicles in 2005 and 2007, increasing to 20 percent in subsequent years.

The research and development title addresses research and development needs to energy efficiency, distributed energy and electric energy systems, renewable energy, nuclear energy, fossil energy, science and energy and environment and management.

There is funding for research in many areas, such as nanotechnology, high-temperature superconductivity, and Genomes to Life.

A new Under Secretary position for energy and science is provided. Two new Assistant Secretary positions—one for science and one for nuclear energy—are provided.

The personnel and training title contains a number of programs to ensure that we have an adequate energy workforce in the decades to come.

Then we have, last but not least, a very difficult title, the electricity title. This title remands proposed rulemaking on Standard Marketing Design, SMD, and prohibits FERC from issuing a final order until July 1, 2005.

Second, it provides a sense of the Congress that membership in regional transmission organizations is voluntary. It amends the Federal Power Act to protect access to transmission lines, repeals PURPA's mandatory purchase requirement, repeals the Public Utility Holding Company Act, makes the electricity market more transparent and resistant to manipulation, and increases the penalty for violations of the Federal Power Act and the Natural Gas Act.

Mr. President, I understand there is an agreement that no amendments will be offered until Thursday. On Thursday, I expect an ethanol amendment to be offered, and I understand there are discussions underway as to who will offer that amendment and when.

For my part, I support the agreement reached last year on ethanol that was reported out of the Environment and Public Works Committee last month. The reason I raise this subject is, this is another provision that is really not within the jurisdiction of this committee, as are three or four others that will become contentious and will be very deliberate and take much time. But there is no question, we cannot leave the floor without the subject matter of ethanol being considered, debated, and voted upon. That is why I have just stated what I believe the protocol will be.

Again, for my part, I do not do this in an effort to usurp the jurisdiction of the Public Works Committee but to face up to the reality and to urge that they consider this and offer to work with them in an effort to get what they have passed incorporated in this bill or at least put before the Senate as their effort with an opportunity for it to be passed and then, if necessary, amended.

I know there are some who oppose that proposal, and there will be amendments offered. Clearly, if history is revealing, there will be such occurring once that amendment is before the Senate.

I look forward to the debate and encourage my colleagues who support the ethanol proposal to offer their amendments as early as possible on Thursday.

My staff and Senator BINGAMAN's staff is on the floor and available, as I gather, now to begin the process of reviewing and clearing amendments where possible. I hope Members will take advantage of that and bring their amendments to the floor as soon as possible.

The leader has indicated he will give us sufficient time, with some intervening work obviously, to complete this bill as soon as the Senate deems practicable.

I yield the floor for my colleague, Senator BINGAMAN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ENZI). The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I thank my colleague for his statement and for yielding the floor.

Mr. President, today we are beginning a second attempt on the Senate floor—in the last Congress and this Congress—to craft a comprehensive national energy policy. Last year, as colleagues will remember, we passed an energy bill with an 81-to-11 vote. It was bipartisan. It was, in my view, a balanced approach to energy supply, energy efficiency, and many other important issues centrally related to energy, such as climate change.

This year, I first begin by congratulating Senator DOMENICI on the process he has followed and his success in getting an energy bill to the floor. We have had disagreements, and continue to have disagreements, on particular issues dealt with in the bill, but I appreciate very much the courtesy he has afforded to me and to my staff in the process he has followed in developing the bill.

In spite of the process that has been followed, I fear we are beginning with a bill that does not, at this point at least, command the same broad level of support perhaps that we were able to finally arrive at last year.

I voted against the bill as it came out of committee because I did not think it was a sufficiently balanced and comprehensive package. I hope by the time we are finished with floor consideration of the bill, the reservations that I and nearly every other Democratic member of the committee had can be addressed and that we can support the final product.

There can be no doubt that America needs a comprehensive and balanced energy policy for the 21st century. President Bush, when he ran for office in 2000, spoke of the need for such a comprehensive energy policy. Within 3 weeks of taking office in 2001, he had commissioned Vice President CHENEY to lead a task force to develop and improve national energy policy.

The President was right in stating the need for such a policy. During the 1990s, energy prices had remained relatively stable due to at least three factors.

First, there was increased productivity which we benefited from substantially in the 1990s. Second, there was lower energy use per dollar of gross domestic product. Third, there was the introduction of market competition in sectors such as electricity.

All of these factors acted to hold down prices in spite of the very robust economic growth and increased demand for energy we saw in the 1990s.

Before the introduction of competition into energy markets in the 1980s and 1990s, we had national policies that required large excess capacity margins. Consumers paid a great deal for this excess capacity, but they also benefited from the buffer that capacity provided. It kept the system functioning as markets restructured. As the economic growth of the past decade has used up that excess capacity in the fuels and the power and the natural gas sectors, the frictions and imperfections in those markets became more apparent.

One obvious illustration of that development was the California electricity crisis. When electricity was in plentiful supply in the West, the flaws in the design of the California electricity system—specifically the discouragement of long-term contracts and the near total reliance on the spot market to set electricity prices—were not so apparent. But when electricity suddenly became more scarce in 2000, due to unusually dry weather and increased demand in other Western States, those market flaws came to the fore. The result was very high prices for electricity and extraordinary financial stress on both California's regulated utilities and their consumers.

These market flaws were exacerbated by the unscrupulous behavior of a number of energy marketers and the inadequate initial responses by regulators. Even so, we should not lose sight of the overall lesson to be derived from that California electricity crisis. That is, the loss of our energy infrastructure cushion means future events will more easily highlight whatever energy market or regulatory flaws do exist. That makes it more important than ever for us to have a comprehensive national energy policy that proactively deals with market flaws before they result in a crisis.

In the energy policy plan issued by President Bush in May of 2001, his administration laid out a series of goals and objectives that generally made sense in terms of a proactive energy policy. Some of the themes he had were very similar to conclusions reached by a number of individual States that have formulated and adopted their own energy policies over the past several years. The President's proposal, though, came to Congress in a very generic fashion, without any legislative specifics. At no time during the last Congress or during this Congress so far have we ever received an actual legislative proposal on energy from the administration.

The task of taking the President's general statements and fashioning them into specifics has fallen to both the House of Representatives and the Senate. Of course, the two bodies of the Congress have interpreted those general principles in some very different ways. That proved to be a decisive factor in our inability to come to closure on energy legislation last Congress.

The approach I pursued in crafting an energy bill in the last Congress, and which was supported in the end by a substantial majority of Senators, was based on a number of basic principles. I believe these basic principles are crucial to any energy legislation we might consider, and the bill now before us deals with those principles only in part. Let me elaborate what those are.

First, and perhaps most important, we need an energy policy and an energy bill that strike a balance between measures to increase energy supplies and measures to encourage additional energy efficiency. To say we only need to increase energy production or we only need to increase conservation is to propose a fairly false choice. The reality is the country needs both kinds of measures.

On the supply side, perhaps one of the most important national goals is to meet our ever-growing demand for natural gas. Natural gas is the fuel of choice for most electric generation that is now being planned. It will play an important role in any new distributed generation that is planned in the future. It is favored by alternative fueled vehicle programs in both the Government and in the private sector. It is the most likely feedstock to produce hydrogen when and if we come to use hydrogen as a major fuel source. And apart from its energy uses, natural gas is also a critical feedstock in the petrochemical industry and in the fertilizer industry.

Because natural gas consumption is outstripping the amounts produced in the lower 48 States, we are in the early stages, as a Nation, of developing a national dependence on imported natural gas, particularly liquefied natural gas from countries with unstable politics. So just as we have for several decades now become more and more dependent upon imported oil to meet our energy needs, we now face the prospect of perhaps a growing dependence on imported natural gas as well.

At the same time this dependence on imported natural gas is growing, we have at least 33 trillion cubic feet of natural gas that is stranded on the North Slope of Alaska at Prudhoe Bay. That gas has been produced, along with the oil we are now producing from that location. But the gas is currently being pumped back into the ground because there is no way to transport it to the lower 48 States where it is needed. We need to provide effective incentives to the private sector to build a pipeline that can bring this gas to the lower 48 States. Such a project would be a boon not only to our national energy security but also to our domestic steel and construction industries.

On this topic, the bill now before us does a fairly good job. It has retained from last year's bill many of the regulatory streamlining measures on which I worked with Senator Frank Murkowski and that were included in last year's bill. There is a critical part of the problem we have not yet solved. That is to provide effective fiscal incentives for the pipeline to accompany what is now in the bill on the regulatory side. I hope we can add those effective fiscal incentives as we consider this bill in the Senate.

Along with providing more robust domestic supplies of natural gas, we obviously need to look for ways to diversify our energy generation away from such a strong reliance on gas in the coming years. Here I fear we have been less successful in the bill.

One important arena in which we can diversify our energy generation away from overreliance on gas is in electricity generation. Part of what must be done is to find new technology for existing sources of electricity supply. This means research and development on ultra clean ways to burn coal and research and development on new generation from safe nuclear powerplants. This bill, similar to last year's bill, does have very strong R&D programs on both topics, and Chairman DOMENICI deserves credit for those provisions.

Another key piece of the solution would be to tap into opportunities for distributed generation such as combined heat and power at industrial facilities. Here the bill begins to fall short, as it does not really address the barriers that have been erected to uniform interconnection of distributed generation to the grid.

It is not enough to have the technology. We need to rid ourselves of the redtape that is keeping this technology from being used, and this bill does not do that.

Along with these steps, though, we need to make a greater push to introduce renewable energy technologies for electricity generation. Some of these technologies—wind power in particular—are already cost competitive. But in order to see widespread exploitation of these opportunities, both financial and regulatory incentives will be needed. That means both a meaningful production tax credit for renewable energy, which I hope will be added as part of the package of tax provisions coming out of the Finance Committee, and also a flexible renewable portfolio standard for electric utilities. Both measures are essential, in my view, in order to give enough certainty to the fledgling market to allow economies of scale to drive down costs and improve the manufacturing capacity for renewable energy equipment in the United States.

The lack of an effective renewable portfolio as this bill comes to the floor is a major flaw. There are those who may argue that we should leave everything to the hypothetical free market. My problem with that is that electricity markets are not free markets, and renewable energy will not get a fair shake unless there is some pressure from us for that to happen. If the Senate does nothing in this bill to push forward on increasing the use of renewables in our electric system, then we will be making a choice in favor of the existing trends toward an overreliance on natural gas for future electricity generation. That choice will leave our citizens with future natural gas and electricity bills that are more volatile, resulting in more frequent price spikes.

Renewable energy technologies can help with another energy supply issue that we face, and that relates to transportation fuels. We already use renewable fuels, such as ethanol, to some extent as oxygenates in the winter formula for gasoline. But ethanol can make a greater contribution than this. A phased introduction of up to 5 billion gallons per year into our gasoline supply by 2012 is not, in my view, unreasonable. What we need to do, though, as we attempt such a transition, is to ensure that we do not wind up with a highly balkanized and inflexible system of fuel specifications around the country.

We already have a problem with so-called boutique fuel specifications in several parts of the country. These mandates for boutique fuels cause local price spikes to consumers when the specific formula for a specific area suddenly is in short supply. That can easily happen, for example, due to unexpected demand or shutdown problems at a refinery or at a pipeline.

Our national energy policy should be to use the transition to greater use of renewable fuels as a means of making sure we have a more rational national fuels system. This issue was not dealt with during the consideration of the bill in the Energy Committee and, as the chairman has indicated, we expect to be dealing with that on the floor perhaps as early as this week.

Even with the greater use of renewable fuels in cars, we will still be very dependent upon oil in the transportation sector. It is in our national interest to support the domestic production of oil. Many of our oil resources are not as economical to produce as those in the Middle East and elsewhere. This is largely because the U.S. has been producing oil longer than other places around the world. We have exhausted the easiest geologic formations.

When oil prices fall, our domestic producers lose their shirts faster than do their overseas competitors. Accordingly, our producers, in many cases, are forced to stop production. When prices start back up, though, their wells are not able to be restarted as easily as foreign wells.

An important policy to put in place, at both the Federal and State levels, would be to reduce taxes on oil production during times of low world prices, and restore those taxes when prices rebound. That sort of a countercyclical measure would help us to retain a significant amount of our domestic production that otherwise would be at risk.

In the Finance Committee, such incentives are part of the bipartisan package of tax provisions that we adopted which I expect will be added to this bill later in the Senate's consideration of the overall bill.

We also need to look to increase oil production in areas where it is generally agreed to move ahead. There are places, such as the Alaska National Wildlife Refuge, that are seen as having special environmental values that make oil production very controversial. Last year and this year, a solid bipartisan majority voted against opening the Arctic Refuge to oil development. I hope we do not spend a great deal of time on the Senate floor debating and reopening this issue. We spent a tremendous amount of time on it in the bill last year.

The proposal to open the Arctic Refuge is a dead end precisely because there are many areas with significant amounts of oil and gas that are not considered environmentally exceptional. We need to look to those areas.

For example, Alaska is also home to a Federal Reserve called the National Petroleum Reserve Alaska, NPRA. No less an environmentalist than Bruce Babbitt, a former Secretary of the Interior, strongly pushed for leasing of the NPRA for oil production when he was the Secretary of the Interior. He found strong industry interest, and there have been significant finds in that region. We should continue to support further leasing of NPRA as part of our national energy policy.

As another example, energy resources on Indian land in the U.S. have not been as extensively developed as they might be. According to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, over 90 Indian reservations have significant untapped energy resource potential. That includes oil and gas, coal, coalbed methane, wind, and geothermal resources. In last year's energy bill, I worked to see that we assisted these tribes in developing those resources.

Early this year I reintroduced many of those same provisions in a new bill, parts of which are incorporated into the bill that is now on the Senate floor. Unfortunately, in my view, the provisions have been marred by a proposal to make energy leasing on Indian lands both exempt from environmental analysis under NEPA, and exempt from the normal trust protections afforded Indian tribes. I fear this is a substantial flaw that needs to be addressed if the bill is to keep its balance among energy, environment, and the public interest.

Even with strong efforts to support domestic oil production, we are in a losing race with rising domestic oil consumption. We have gone from less than 25-percent dependence upon foreign oil at the time of the Arab oil embargo to over 50 percent today, with projections of well over 60-percent dependence a decade from now.

That brings us to the other important part of a national energy policy, and that is energy efficiency. If we are serious about reducing our dependence upon foreign oil, we have to address our ever-increasing national consumption of oil in the transportation sector. Greater vehicle fuel efficiency is clearly in the national interest.

According to a study Congress commissioned from the National Academy of Sciences, we now have the technology to realize significant gains in fuel efficiency without sacrificing either safety or passenger comfort. All we lack is the national will to make this a priority. That will was not on display in the last Congress when the Senate and House took only minimal steps to set higher standards for fuel efficiency. Similarly, it has not been on display in the bill that has now come before us. In fact, this bill contains a provision that will increase gasoline demand over current law by 11 billion gallons by 2020. I don't know how we can justify passing a bill that takes us in the wrong direction relative to what our national energy security requires.

Greater fuel efficiency is an answer to another energy problem that is

brewing. We are pretty close to the capacity limits of our present system of refineries and gasoline pipelines.

Refineries and pipelines are notoriously hard to site. We have not built a new petroleum refinery in this country in decades, and there are real limits to how much further we can add to the existing refineries. Unless we want to greatly add to the siting pressures we already have related to energy infrastructure, or unless we want to start importing much more refined gasoline than we now import, we need to push for more efficient use of the gasoline we already consume.

Energy efficiency is also a key element in maintaining a reliable and affordable system of electricity generation and transmission. New electricity infrastructure is also very difficult to site. President Bush's call for Federal eminent domain authority for new electricity transmission has not found many supporters in Congress.

We can reduce the pressure on our electric power grid and natural gas infrastructure by taking commonsense steps to improve the efficiency of end use of energy in buildings and appliances, and industry. Energy-efficient lighting, energy-efficient appliances, and energy-efficient buildings also generate benefits in terms of emission reductions and human health improvements, making them even more attractive as part of a comprehensive energy policy.

One of the unheralded success stories of last year's energy bill was a set of new standards and programs for energy efficiency that was developed cooperatively with the affected industries. These provisions survived intact. They have been expanded somewhat in this bill, and they have been reported as part of the bill now before us.

Last year's energy bill also reauthorized important Federal grant programs that helped low-income families pay their energy bills and reduce their energy costs, including LIHEAP, the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, and State weatherization grants. Those programs continue to be a high priority in any new energy legislation. I hope we can add an effective measure along these lines early in our deliberations on this bill.

Our national commitment to increasing energy supply and increasing energy efficiency must involve a long-term commitment to the development of new energy technologies. Last year's energy bill established a framework for a comprehensive research and development program that would have addressed a variety of challenges on both the supply and demand sides of the energy equation. A robust commitment to a coordinated, comprehensive research and development program is essential if we are to meet the challenges that lie before us.

One of the biggest disappointments of the Bush administration to date is its lack of attention to the importance of science and technology in general and of energy research and development in particular. With the exception of the President's recent enthusiasm for hydrogen and fuel cells, an enthusiasm on which I certainly compliment him, the Bush administration has consistently proposed underfunding Department of Energy energy technology programs relative to their importance to our national security.

Federal energy technology R&D today is equivalent, in constant dollars, to what it was in 1966. Yet our economy is three times larger today than it was in 1966. It is hard to see how we can build a 21st century energy system on 1960s level-of-effort research and development budgets.

Fortunately, Congress has seen things somewhat differently than the administration. Last year and this year, energy bills in both the House and the Senate have attempted to rebuild energy R&D budgets in a rational way to levels that, by 2007 or 2008, would give us a robust energy R&D effort to support our national energy policy.

A final imperative for national energy policy and legislation has been to recognize the ways in which energy use and energy policy are intertwined with the topic of climate change.

Climate change is so closely related to energy policy because the two most prominent greenhouse gases—that is, carbon dioxide and methane—are largely released due to energy production and use. In the United States, 98 percent of the CO2 emissions are energy related. Every study of how to mitigate the possibility of global change, climate change comes up with a list of policy measures that relies heavily on increased energy efficiency and new energy production technologies with lower greenhouse gas emissions.

Because of this intimate connection between energy and climate change, much of energy policy and much of climate change policy have to be discussed together. To do one, by implication, is to do the other; to ignore one while doing the other is to risk unfortunate and unintended consequences.

For this reason, last year the Senate was able to pass a bill with numerous provisions to ensure we integrate climate change strategy with energy policy, that we develop better climate change science, that we focus on breakthrough technologies with better environmental performance, and that the United States take the lead in exporting the clean energy technologies we develop.

These provisions were not propounded by fringe elements in the Senate. The bulk of them came from a bill that was introduced by Senator BYRD of West Virginia and Senator STEVENS of Alaska. That bill was reported unanimously by the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee. Unfortunately, these provisions were resisted by the administration and were opposed by the Republican leadership in the House, which did not propose to address climate change in any way in the House energy bill. These provisions were also opposed in the Energy Committee by certain of the Senators. I regret that their views carried the day and that we were not able to move ahead at that time. But the opportunity still is ahead of us. I think leaving climate change out of an energy bill by the time we complete action on an energy bill would be a very short-sighted approach, both in terms of energy policy and in terms of our overall relations with others in the world.

Climate change proposals that I plan to propose and advance on the Senate floor will focus on programs which will protect the environment while being highly beneficial to U.S. industry. We need to make sure that our energy choices do not lead to inefficient or wasted energy investments that have to be written off prematurely because we did not consider their climate consequences. Industry needs to have certainty about rules of the road linking energy and climate.

In terms of our long-term economic prosperity, there are jobs to be created, worldwide markets to be captured in climate-friendly energy technologies of the future. So far, the energy bill we are considering does not measure up in this regard. I believe many in this body will share my view that addressing global warming is a major element required for any balanced energy policy.

Before I close, let me discuss what the chairman referred to as the most difficult and contentious issue we tried to deal with and have dealt with as we have worked on this bill; that is, the problem of how to regulate electricity markets in the future.

Our system for generating and transmitting electricity has been undergoing a profound transformation over the last decade as electricity markets become increasingly regional. That increases the degree to which consumers are affected by interstate commerce in electricity and, thereby, by factors that may be beyond the effective reach of State regulatory utility commissions.

During the California electricity crisis, we saw how decisions made in or for California affected consumers across the entire West. Well-functioning and well-regulated markets are in everyone's interests, although the way to get there was a matter of intense debate during consideration of the energy bill and is being strongly debated now in the context of FERC's so-called standard market design rulemaking, or SMD.

During last year's energy bill, I favored attempts to update the statutes governing electricity markets, including the repeal of the Public Utility Holding Company Act, PUHCA. I did so only if those provisions were accompanied by provisions to ensure that any resulting mergers or acquisitions would be overseen to be sure they were in the public interest and that the ability of State public utility commissions

to protect consumers against cross-subsidization and other abuses would be ensured.

There were others in the debate who wanted to remove all fetters from the merger and acquisition process, particularly any oversight that might be exercised by FERC or State commissions. That latter view of untrammeled mergers is what is now in the bill before us. I think that is a bad deal for consumers in the future, and I hope we can address that as we consider the bill on the Senate floor.

The bill also overreaches, in my view, in its response to the Standard Market Design rulemaking. There are a lot of important issues that need to be examined carefully before that rulemaking moves forward, and like many of my colleagues in the Senate, I am carefully examining the extent to which FERC is responding to the many comments and criticisms leveled at its proposed rule.

But amid the furor over SMD, I think it is important not to be distracted from the big picture of whether consumers are going to be adequately protected in the electricity markets of the future. How the grid is operated, how new transmission is paid for and by whom, how we will ensure that there is a reasonable mix of short-term spot markets and long-term contracts; all these factors require careful consideration and regulatory clarity, if consumers are to be protected and if utilities and other entities are to make sound decisions that can be sustained over the long term.

It is unfortunate, in my view, that the electricity provision in the bill we considered and adopted in the committee had not been adequately reviewed by all Senators. I do not think that was a good way of proceeding on a topic as important, controversial, and complex as this one. As a result, the electricity title contains numerous flaws that I think will result in increased divisions in the Senate, instead of pointing the way toward bringing us together.

Energy does not need to be a partisan issue. As was demonstrated by the strong bipartisan vote we had on the Senate energy bill in the last Congress, it is clear that Democrats and Republicans can agree on the broad aspects of an energy policy and move ahead.

I do not believe we have reached that point of bipartisan agreement yet in this bill. We will have an opportunity to do better now that the bill is on the floor. I look forward to the amendment process to see if some of the flaws in this bill can be remedied. I hope that the result will be a strong and balanced package for the Nation that I and other Members of my caucus can support.

There will be many other opportunities for us to talk about particular provisions of the bill as amendments are proposed, but for an opening statement I will stop with that.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I thank my distinguished colleague for his remarks and do hope some of the matters he has raised wherein we disagree can be worked out. As to others, we will remain in a state of disagreement and hopefully the Senate will be the referee and we will see where we end up.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, on behalf of the leader, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period for morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMENDING JOHN W. KLUGE FOR HIS DEDICATION TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, on behalf of the leader, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to immediate consideration of S. Res. 132, which was submitted earlier today by Senator STEVENS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 132) commending John W. Kluge for his dedication and commitment to the Library of Congress.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. DOMENICI. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to this matter be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 132) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 132

Whereas John W. Kluge is the greatest individual benefactor in the history of the Library of Congress (the ''Library'') and is known in the international corporate community as one of the Library's staunchest supporters;

Whereas John W. Kluge, by the example of his wise counsel and leadership as the founding chairman of the James Madison Council, the Library's private sector philanthropic organization, has inspired many others to join in support of Library programs and initiatives;

Whereas John W. Kluge has faithfully served on the Library's Trust Fund Board since 1993;

Whereas John W. Kluge's visionary support for Library programs which reach across America and around the world has transformed the Library into an unparalleled electronic educational resource;

Whereas John W. Kluge has established in the Library an endowed scholarly program of chairs and fellows in areas of study not covered by the Nobel prizes;

Whereas John W. Kluge has enabled the American people, through the Library, to recognize lifetime scholarly achievement in the intellectual arts with a $1,000,000 prize award which will be given for the first time in November 2003;

Whereas the Librarian of Congress, James H. Billington, considers John W. Kluge ''one of the Library's greatest friends'';

Whereas all Americans have greatly benefited from the generosity of John W. Kluge; and

Whereas John W. Kluge has inspired Americans by his example of support for programs which educate and equip individuals to be responsible and productive citizens: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends John W. Kluge for his dedication and commitment to the Library of Congress;

(2) expresses its sincere gratitude and appreciation for his example of philanthropy and public service to the American people; and

(3) directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit a copy of this resolution to John W. Kluge.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—H.R. 6 AND H.R. 1298

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I understand there are two bills at the desk which are due for a second reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DOMENICI. I ask that it be in order to read the titles of the bills en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the bills by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 6) to enhance energy conservation and research and development, to provide for security and diversity in the energy supply for the American people, and for other purposes.

A bill (H.R. 1298) to provide assistance to foreign countries to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, and for other purposes.

Mr. DOMENICI. I would object to further proceedings en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard. The bills will be placed on the calendar.

ENERGY POLICY ACT OF 2003—Continued

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now resume consideration of S. 14, the energy bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DOMENICI. I yield the floor.

Mr. BINGAMAN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that at 2:15 p.m. today the Senate proceed to executive session for consideration of Calendar No. 128, Cecilia Altonaga be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida. I further ask consent that there be 15 minutes equally divided between the chairman and ranking member or their designee; provided further that following that debate time the Senate proceed to a vote on confirmation of the nomination with no intervening action or debate. I finally ask unanimous consent that following that vote, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action and the Senate then resume legislative session.

Mr. REID. Reserving the right to object, and I will not object, we are happy to cooperate. I think this will be the 122nd judge we will have approved during this administration. We also hope today by voice vote to be able to maybe approve the 123rd judge.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GREGG. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, during our spring recess, I had the opportunity to travel throughout my home State and visit with South Dakotans.

These are proud days for South Dakota. Citizens are eager to welcome home hundreds of their sons and daughters, husbands and wives, who served so magnificently in Iraq.

South Dakota boasts one of the highest proportions of service men and women in the country. We are proud of the job South Dakotans are doing to bring freedom to Iraq and security and stability to the Persian Gulf.

But these are anxious days for South Dakota, as well. Jobs are hard to come by. The State's budget is under pressure.

Meanwhile, the planting season has begun and farmers and the communities depending upon the land are hoping for some relief to the 5-year drought that continues to cause devastation.

But amid all the concerns on the minds of South Dakota families, the most common and deeply felt, is the financial strain of skyrocketing health care costs and the fear that they may one day lose their health coverage altogether.

Day after day, people know that they are one layoff, one bad crop, one accident, or one illness away from being totally unprotected.

I met with veterans who are picking up a greater share of their health care costs, because cuts to their health benefits are causing longer waits and worse care.

I met with self-employed people, small business owners and farmers, who buy their own insurance and as a result face premium costs as high as $20,000.

I met with the families of National Guard members who just a few weeks ago were afraid that their loved ones might get hurt in the line of duty in Iraq. Today, they are worried that their husbands or wives will lose their health coverage when they return home.

This is not a new problem. Health care costs were soaring during our last recession 10 years ago. But new financing structures and a good economy helped bring costs under control. People were working, business was booming, and employers were adding new and better benefits as they competed for the best workers.

Today, the economy continues to struggle, jobs are scarce, and profits even scarcer. Businesses are trimming back benefits for their employees and pensioners. And each month brings a fresh round of layoffs, and with them, thousands more Americans without dependable health insurance.

We have about 75,000 South Dakotans who are uninsured today. Of the uninsured South Dakotans, 60 percent have been uninsured for 2 years. Twenty-seven percent have been uninsured for 10 years or more.

Some work for businesses that don't offer benefits. Some are self-employed family farmers who can't afford health insurance premiums even though they work in one of the most physically demanding and dangerous jobs there is.

Health care is the most private of issues. But individuals' lack of coverage has broad and several public consequences.

Because the uninsured are less likely to get preventative coverage, they are more likely to fall victim to more serious and more costly illnesses down the road. Communities lose good neighbors and productive workers. Sometime, the cost of care drives families into bankruptcy. And the cost of their coverage then gets passed on to the rest of us.

This crisis is driving millions of Americans into poverty and poor health. And ever-higher numbers of uninsured people are driving the health care costs of every American higher and higher. This is a vicious cycle, destined to put good health care out of reach of everyone but the wealthy, and we need to stop it.

I recently heard from Eugene and Karen Berg, who farm 500 acres of corn and soybeans in Emery, SD.

Even though the Bergs pay more than $7,000 per year for health insurance, that only buys them catastrophic coverage—nothing for ordinary health expenses. They have a $10,000 deductible and they are responsible for one-fifth of all costs above that. Their insurance doesn't cover prescription drugs, and so the Bergs pay another $5,000 per year to cover the cost of medicine. They don't have dental insurance, and they cannot afford to visit the dentist.

Eugene's doctor just told Eugene that an operation could fix his hearing. But because he cannot afford the cost and his insurance won't help him, he's resigned to living with only half his hearing.

The Bergs decided to look for better, less expensive health coverage. They found a plan that looked promising, but when they applied, Eugene was rejected because he has diabetes and high blood pressure.

The insurance company said it would accept his wife, but it wouldn't provide any coverage for her thyroid problem. Insurance companies, they learned, don't make money by covering the sick.

Eugene is trying to appeal the insurance company's decision, but he is not hopeful. One way or the other, Eugene is thinking about dropping his current coverage because he can no longer afford the premiums.

I recently heard from another family, Roger and Carrie Fischer, who are musicians living in Custer, SD.

Their insurance company recently raised their premiums from $6,000 to $9,000 per year. They let their insurance lapse because they couldn't afford it.

They, too, tried to find a different plan, but because Carrie had her leg amputated, no company would even give them a quote.

Carrie's amputation requires a prosthesis to be fitted to her leg so she can walk, but she was told that a new one would cost $30,000. So she is making do with her old one as long as she can.

Roger recently wrote me a letter. He said:

> If we were able, we'd surely like to be insured, but it's a choice between having light and heat and being insured. . . . Let's change things now. I cannot afford to wait any longer.

Millions of Americans face the same challenges. They work hard, they take care of themselves, and they contribute to their communities. They try to put money aside for bad times. But they can't control when illness strikes. Nor can they control the finances of the insurers, who too often pass on the cost of their own financial mistakes to their customers.

Last year, health insurance premiums increased by an average of 13 percent, three times faster than wages. The year before, premiums increased by 11 percent.

Businesses trying to keep afloat during tough economic times are forcing their employees to shoulder more of the costs. But at this pace, the costs will double every 7 years.

As the price of insurance increases, and as people lose their jobs in the current economy, more and more families are thrown onto the rolls of the insured. Over the past two years, 75 million Americans, nearly one in three,

spent at least some time without insurance. Forty-one million lacked coverage for the entire year. Among them are 8.5 million children who are indeed being left behind.

We can do better.

This is a national problem and it demands national leadership to fix it. Medical research is producing miracles. And yet, Washington's neglect has allowed a crisis to emerge.

Doctors and nurses are dedicating their lives to the care of their patients. And yet Washington cannot seem to dedicate any of its attention or its resources to helping Americans who are suffering.

This is a critical moment in our Nation's history. As our attention turns back toward the troubles of our economy and the Americans who are struggling to work and raise families, I intend to do everything I can to keep the Senate's attention focused on the crisis in health care.

Our citizens are asking for our leadership, and we have an obligation to answer their call.

I yield the floor.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, before the Democratic leader leaves the floor—if I could just engage in a colloquy with him—the leader is so on point. We need to do something about health care. In my office today was a 13-year-old girl from Reno, NV. Her best friend's mother has lupus. This little girl didn't know what to do. As you know, we are way behind the ball on trying to determine what causes lupus and how to cure it. It is a very serious disease, and mostly a disease of women. This little girl on her own painted little lady bugs and sold them for $2 each and made $2,000 for research into lupus. She got a national award.

With all that has been going on—Iraq and Afghanistan are terribly important issues—and as we focus on this tax cut, which is a very important issue, I hope this Congress can devote some time to the 44 or 45 million Americans who have no health insurance and the millions of others who are underinsured. The State of Nevada, I am not proud to say, leads the Nation in uninsured. It has created tremendous problems for the State of Nevada because those people who are uninsured drive up health care costs for everybody. Indigent care and hospital and doctor bills have increased. And, of course, insurance costs more for those people who are fortunate to have it.

I hope the country has heard the message delivered by the Democratic leader—that we need to do something about health care.

This little girl is so desperate in helping her best friend's mother that she painted lady bugs. Her heart is bigger than her body, I am sure. But we need to make sure the National Institutes of Health has all the money they need to do all they can.

In addition, people should have basic health insurance. All the research in the world is important, but it is not the answer for people to have the ability to go to the doctor when they need it.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I thank the assistant Democratic leader for his excellent comments. He is absolutely right. Of all the priorities our country faces—as we look to the well-being of our youth, and as we look to the extraordinary challenges we face to remain competitive—our country cannot remain competitive if our youth do not have good health and access to health care in rural areas as well as in the inner cities. We can't stay competitive with businesses that have to expand costs by double or triple every 2 or 3 years. We have a financial crisis in health care today. It is a crisis that is being felt by thousands and thousands of people who were not affected the last time we addressed this issue. They had health insurance. But we can no longer afford to ignore it. We can no longer afford to postpone it. We can no longer afford to minimize the extraordinary impact this problem is having on society and our economy today.

I appreciate very much the Senator's comments. I know he feels as deeply as I do and as our caucus does about the importance of putting this high on the priority list as we consider the legislative agenda for the remainder of this Congress.

I yield the floor. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SESSIONS). The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In my capacity as a Senator from the State of Texas, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be dispensed with.

Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will stand in recess until 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, at 12:30 p.m., the Senate recessed until 2:16 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. VOINOVICH).

EXECUTIVE SESSION

NOMINATION OF CECILIA M. ALTONAGA, OF FLORIDA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination of Cecilia M. Altonaga, of Florida, to be United States District Court Judge, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Cecilia M. Altonaga, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there will now be 15 minutes evenly divided for debate on the nomination.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise in support of the nomination of Cecilia Altonaga to the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida. Judge Altonaga has enjoyed a stellar legal career on both sides of the bench.

Upon graduating from Yale Law School, Judge Altonaga clerked for the Honorable Edward B. Davis of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida—the very court she will join upon her confirmation.

Judge Altonage then spent 10 years as an assistance county attorney for the Miami-Dade County Attorney's Office. During her tenure, she specialized in construction litigation, reviewing and drafting construction contracts, and advising the Couty Commission in the awarding of government contracts, including bid disputes handled in administrative quasi-judicial hearings. She also handled tort suits, defending the County ordinances and actions taken by County Commissioners in State and Federal courts.

From 1996 to 1999, Judge Altonaga served as a County Court Judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit of the State of Florida. While on the County Court, Judge Altonaga served in the Domestic Violence, Civil, and Criminal Divisions. Since 1999, she has served as a Judge for the Circuit Court of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit of the State of Florida, where she has been assigned to the Court's Juvenile, Criminal, and Appellate Divisions.

Notably, Judge Altonaga will be the first Cuban-American woman to serve as a Federal judge. I have every confidence that she will serve with distinction, and I am pleased to join with my colleagues from Florida in supporting her nomination.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, we will soon be voting on the nomination of Judge Cecilia Altonaga to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida. I believe that Judge Altonaga will be the first Cuban-American woman to sit on the Federal bench.

Judge Altonaga comes to us with bipartisan support after being unanimously approved by Florida's bipartisan Judicial Advisory Committee. I commend Senators GRAHAM and NELSON for insisting that a bipartisan selection commission be implemented in Florida. This shows how well it works.

We are moving down judicial vacancies. As we can see, starting in 1994, judicial vacancies increased actually

under Republican control of the Senate. It went from 63 up to 110. When Democrats took control and I became chairman, we cut that almost immediately from 110 to 60, with nominees of President Bush, notwithstanding all of President Clinton's nominees who had been blocked.

Circuit court nominees went from 16 vacancies under Republican Senate leadership up to 33. When I became chairman, we cut it immediately to 25. I note that because we did move to cut those vacancies—even though, in this case, it is Cuban-American women—there were many Hispanics and women nominated by President Clinton who were blocked or delayed by the Republican majority. We were told that unless every single Republican agreed, even if one disagreed, they would not get a hearing or a vote.

We had nominees such as Christine Arguello, Jorge Rangel, Enrique Moreno, and Ricardo Morado who were never given hearings, including Judge Richard Paez, Judge Sonia Sotomayor, and Judge Hilda Tagle who were stalled for no good reason. Even though President Clinton's nominees had been blocked, we, the Democrats, when we took over, moved President Bush's nominees for the same spots.

I urge the White House to work with more Senators in forming selection commissions to ensure that we have nominees who are supported in their communities and come to the Senate with true, bipartisan support. Under this administration, we have seen the recommendations of such bipartisan panels rejected or stalled. Instead, the recommendations of these important bipartisan commissions should be honored and encouraged by expedited consideration before the committee and on the floor of the Senate.

Judge Altonaga is active in her community. She is a member of the Florida International University Law School Advisory Board, and belongs to the Dade County Bar Association, the Cuban American Bar Association, and the Florida Association of Women Lawyers. She has served as a member of the National Advisory Committee for Cultural Considerations in Domestic Violence Cases, the Select Task Force on Election Procedures, Standards and Technology, and the First Family Law American Inns of Court.

During the 17 months I was chairman of the Judiciary Committee, I worked hard to ensure that women and minorities were considered for the federal bench, and I am proud of that record. Many Hispanics and women nominated by President Clinton were blocked or delayed by the Republican majority, and I did not want to see that repeated. Fine nominees such as Christine Arguello, Jorge Rangel, Enrique Moreno and Ricardo Morado were never given hearings. Others, including Judge Richard Paez, Judge Sonia Sotomayor, and Judge Hilda Tagle, were stalled for no good reason. I am proud that did not happen on my watch. I am glad to say that we quickly considered and confirmed nominees such as Christina Armijo to the District Court in New Mexico, Philip Martinez, to the District Court in Texas, Jose Martinez to the District Court in Florida, Alia Ludlum to the District Court in Texas, and Jose Linares to the District Court in New Jersey.

Also during the 17 months I was chairman of the Judiciary Committee, three judicial nominees were confirmed to the District Courts of Florida. Timothy J. Corrigan was confirmed to the Middle District of Florida, and Jose E. Martinez and Kenneth A. Marra, were both confirmed to the Southern District of Florida.

I congratulate Judge Altonaga and her family on her confirmation.

Today the Senate is reducing the number of Federal judicial vacancies to the lowest level it has been in 13 years. The 110 vacancies I inherited in the summer of 2001 have been more than cut in half. In the 17 months I chaired the Judiciary Committee we not only kept up with attrition but reduced those 110 vacancies to 60 with Judge Altonaga's confirmation and that of Patricia Minaldi we will have 47 vacancies for the entire federal judiciary. I thank all Senators for working with us. I thank the Democratic leadership for pressing for this vote on Judge Altonaga. I have spoken about her and urged this vote since she was reported by the Judiciary Committee almost 1 month ago.

Since July 2001 a number of Senators have worked very hard to repair the damage done during the years 1995 through the early part of 2001. We made significant progress. Unfortunately, our efforts have received little acknowledgement and the current administration continues down the strident path of confrontation and court packing rather than working with Senators of both parties to identify and nominate consensus, mainstream nominees.

While the Nation's unemployment rate rose last month to 6 percent, the vacancy rate on the federal judiciary has been lowered to 5.6 percent. While the number of private sector jobs lost since the beginning of the Bush administration is 2.7 million, almost 9 million Americans are now out of work, and unemployment has risen by more than 45 percent, Democrats in the Senate have cooperated in moving forward to confirm 123 of this President's judicial nominees, reduce judicial vacancies to the lowest level in years, and reduce federal judicial vacancies by almost 60 percent. Yet the Republican-led Senate remains obsessed with seeking to force through the most divisive of this President's controversial, ideologically-chosen nominees.

In just the last 2 years, 123 of the President's judicial nominees will have been confirmed. One hundred of those confirmations came during the 17 months of Democratic leadership of the Senate. No fair-minded observer could term that obstructionism. By contrast, during the six and one-half years during which Republicans controlled the Senate and President Clinton's nominations were being considered, they averaged only 38 confirmations a year. During the last two years of the Clinton administration, the Senate confirmed only 73 Federal judges. Combining the 1996 and 1997 sessions, Republicans in the Senate allowed only 53 judges to be confirmed in two years, including only seven new judges to the circuit courts. One entire congressional session, the Republican-led Senate confirmed only 17 judges all year and none at all to the circuit courts. The Senate confirmed 72 judges nominated by President Bush last year alone under Democratic leadership.

The fact is that when Democrats became the Senate majority in the summer of 2001, we inherited 110 judicial vacancies. These are the facts. Over the next 17 months, despite constant criticism from the administration, the Senate proceeded to confirm 100 of President Bush's nominees, including several who were divisive an controversial, several who had mixed peer review ratings from the ABA and at least one who had been rated not qualified. Despite the additional 40 vacancies that arose, we reduced judicial vacancies to 60, a level below that termed ''full employment'' on the federal judiciary by Senator HATCH.

Since the beginning of this year, in spite of the fixation of the Republican majority on the President's most controversial nominations, we have worked hard to reduce judicial vacancies even further. As of today, the number of judicial vacancies is at 47. That is the lowest it has been in several years. That is lower than it ever was allowed to go at any time during the entire eight years of the Clinton administration. We have already reduced judicial vacancies from 110 to 47, in less than two years. We have reduced the vacancy rate from 12.8 percent to 5.6 percent, the lowest it has been since 1990. With some cooperation from the administration think of the additional progress we could be making.

The President promised to be a uniter not a divider, but he has continued to send us judicial nominees that divide our Nation and, in the case of Miguel Estrada, he has even managed to divide Hispanics across the country. The nomination and confirmation process begins with the President, and I urge him to work with us to find a way forward to unite, instead of divide, the Nation on these issues.

Republican talking points will likely focus on the impasse on two of the most extreme of the President's nominations rather than 123 confirmations and the lowest judicial vacancy rate in 13 years. They will ignore their own recent filibusters against President Clinton's executive and judicial nominees in so doing.

What is unprecedented about the Estrada matter is that the administration and Republican leadership have

shown no willingness to be reasonable and accommodate Democratic Senators' request for information traditionally shared with the Senate by past administrations. That we have endured numerous cloture votes is an indictment of Republican intransigence on this matter, nothing more. What is unprecedented is that there has been no effort on the Republican side to work this matter out, as these matters have always been worked out in the past. What is unprecedented is that the Republican insistence to schedule cloture vote after cloture vote without first resolving the underlying problem caused by the administration's inflexibility.

What is unprecedented about the Owen nomination is that it was made at all. Judge Owen had a fair hearing and was given fair consideration for the Judicial Committee last year. We proceeded is spite of the fact that the Republican majority had refused to proceed with any of President Clinton's Fifth Circuit nominees during his last 4-year term. Never before in our history has a President renominated for the same vacancy someone voted down by the Judiciary Committee.

From 1995 through the summer of 2001, the Republican majority averaged only 38 confirmations a year with only seven to the Courts of Appeals. That explains why Federal judicial vacancies rose from 63 to 110 on the Republican watch and circuit vacancies more than doubled from 16 to 33. Of course, during those years there were no Republican-led hearings calling for prompt action or fair consideration of President Clinton's moderate judicial nominees. To the contrary, Senator Ashcroft held hearings designed to justify the slowdown. Senator Ashcroft and others perfected the practice of using anonymous holds both in committee and on the floor so that judicial nominees were stalled for months and years without consideration. Scores of nominees never received hearings, at least 10 who received hearings never received committee consideration and those who were ultimately considered often were delayed months and years.

Beginning in July 2001, Democrats started bringing accountability and openness to the process. In the 17 months of the Democratic Senate majority we held more hearings on more judicial nominees, held more Committee votes and more Senate votes than before. We were able virtually to double the pace and productivity of the process. We did away with the secrecy of the ''blue slip'' and the anonymous hold. We considered President Bush's nominees fairly, responsibly and in those 17 months confirmed 100 of this President's nominees. We reversed the destructive trends with respect to the number of vacancies and length of time that nominees had to wait to be considered. While we could not consider all nominations simultaneously, we considered more, more quickly than in the preceding years. The Democratic majority inherited 110 judicial vacancies including a record 33 to the circuit courts. By December 2002, we were able through hard work to outpace the 40 additional vacancies that had arisen and reduce the remaining vacancies to 60, including 25 to the circuit courts. We have continued to cooperate and today the remaining vacancies number 47, including 20 on the circuit courts. This is the lowest vacancy number and lowest vacancy rate in 13 years.

Senator HATCH used to say, when President Clinton was nominating moderates to more than 100 vacancies, that there was no vacancies crisis. He used to say that he considered 67 vacancies to be ''full employment'' on the Federal judiciary. Today we are well short of 100 vacancies and well beyond what he used to term ''full employment'' with 47 vacancies. Today I expect the Senate to consider and confirm both Judge Cecilia Altonaga, who will be the first Cuban-American woman to serve on the Federal judiciary, and Patricia Minaldi, and thereby bring the remaining vacancies down to 47. The Committee continues to report nominations to fill additional vacancies, as well as, with another hearing scheduled for tomorrow.

This is not to say that our work is done. Last week, with the help and hard work of the Senate Leadership we were able to make additional progress. Last Wednesday, Majority Leader FRIST used that word ''progress'' to describe how we have been able to resolve complications caused by the manner in which these nominations were forced through the Judiciary Committee. Last Thursday, I thanked the majority leader and the Democratic leader and others for their efforts in this regard and for working with us to bring the nomination of Judge Edward Prado to a vote without further, unnecessary delay.

Yesterday, the Senate debated and voted on the nomination of Deborah Cook to the Sixth Circuit. She is the fourth nominee of President Bush to be confirmed to the Sixth Circuit in less than 2 years. During the entire second term of President Clinton, the Republican majority would not hold hearings or consider a single one of President Clinton's nominees to the Sixth Circuit—not Judge Helene White, not Kathleen McCree Lewis, not Professor Kent Markus. Nonetheless, while I was chair of the Judiciary Committee we proceeded to consider and confirm two conservative nominees of President Bush to the Sixth Circuit and this year the Senate has proceeded to confirm two more.

The work of the Senate would be more productive if this administration were more interested in filling vacancies with qualified, consensus nominees rather than packing the federal courts with activist judges. The nominations and confirmation process begins with the President. Far from being someone who has sought consensus and to unite us on judicial nominees, this President has used judicial nominees as a partisan weapon and sought sharply to tilt the courts ideologically. That is unfortunate. Some of us have urged another course, a course of cooperation and conciliation, but that is not the path this administration has chosen. Yet, in spite of the historically low level of cooperation from the White House, the Senate has already confirmed 123 of President Bush's judicial nominees, including some of the most divisive and controversial sent by any President.

Last week, the Senate proceeded to a vote on the nomination of Jeffrey Sutton to the Sixth Circuit. He received the fewest number of favorable votes of any nominee in almost 20 years with 52. He is the third controversial judicial nominee of this President against whom more than 40 negative votes were cast, yet those three nominees were not stalled and not subjected to a filibuster.

Our Senate leadership, both Republican and Democratic, have worked to correct some of the problems that arose from some of the earlier hearings and actions of this committee. Last week, we were able to hold a hearing on the nomination of John Roberts to the District of Columbia Circuit. We are all working hard to complete committee consideration of that nomination at the earliest opportunity. Thus, a number of additional, controversial nominations are in the process of being considered and will be considered by the Senate in due course.

My point is to underscore that we have made and are making real progress from the thoroughgoing obstruction from 1996 until 2001. While ''the glass is not full,'' it is more full than empty and more has been achieved than some want to acknowledge. One hundred and twenty-three lifetime confirmations in less than 2 years is better than any 2-year period from 1995 through 2000. We have reduced judicial vacancies to 47, which is the lowest number and lowest vacancy percentage in 13 years. During the entire eight-year term of President Clinton it was never allowed by Republicans to get that low. We have made tremendous progress. These achievements have not been easy.

The administration has chosen confrontation with the Congress, with the Senate and with this Committee. We are now proceeding at three to four times the pace Republicans maintained in reviewing President Clinton's judicial nominees. We have reached the point where this Committee and the Senate are often moving too fast on some nominations and we risk becoming a racing conveyor belt that rubber stamps rather than examines these lifetime appointments. Democrats have worked hard to repair the damage to the confirmation process and achieved significant results. Republicans seem merely results oriented and interested in ideological domination of the federal courts.

As Republicans turn their guns on the propriety of the filibuster in connection with judicial nominations, I

trust the Republican majority will not overlook the precedent on this question. Republicans not only joined in the filibuster of Abe Fortas to be Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, they joined in the filibuster of Stephen Breyer to the First Circuit, Judge Rosemary Barkett to the Eleventh Circuit, Judge H. Lee Sarokin to the Third Circuit, and Judge Richard Paez and Judge Marsha Berzon to the Ninth Circuit. The truth is that filibusters on nominations and legislative matters and extended debate on judicial nominations, including circuit court nominations, have become more and more common on the initiative of Republicans working against Democratic nominees. Now that a Republican President, intent on packing the courts with ideologues, has seen two nominees delayed by filibusters, and even though the other 123 judges he nominated have been confirmed, partisans want to change the rules to make it easier for this President to get his way.

Of course, when they are in the majority Republicans have more successfully defeated nominees by refusing to proceed on them and have not publicly explained their actions, preferring to act in secret under the cloak of anonymity. From 1995 through 2001, when Republicans previously controlled the Senate majority, Republican efforts to defeat President Clinton's judicial nominees most often took place through inaction and anonymous holds for which no Republican Senator could be held accountable. Republicans held up almost 80 judicial nominees who were not acted upon during the Congress in which President Clinton first nominated them and eventually defeated more than 50 judicial nominees without a recorded Senate vote of any kind, just by refusing to proceed with hearings and Committee votes. These are just the sorts of stealth tactics Democrats have rejected.

Beyond judicial nominees, Republicans also filibustered the nomination of Executive Branch nominees. They successfully filibustered the nomination of Dr. Henry Foster to become Surgeon General of the United States in spite of two cloture votes in 1995. Dr. David Satcher's subsequent nomination to be Surgeon General also required cloture, but he was successfully confirmed.

Other Executive Branch nominees who were filibustered by Republicans included Walter Dellinger's nomination to be Assistant Attorney General. Two cloture petitions were required to be filed on that nomination and both were rejected by Republicans. We were able finally to obtain a confirmation vote for Professor Walter Dellinger after significant efforts and he was confirmed to be Assistant Attorney General with 34 votes against him. He was never confirmed to his position as Solicitor General because Republicans had made clear their opposition to him. In addition, in 1993, Republicans objected to a number of State Department nominations and even the nomination of Janet Napolitano to serve as the U.S. Attorney for Arizona, resulting in more cloture petitions. In 1994, Republicans successfully filibustered the nomination of Sam Brown to be an Ambassador. After three cloture motions were filed, his nomination was returned to President Clinton without Senate action. Also in 1994, two cloture motions were required to get a vote on the nomination of Derek Shearer to be an ambassador. And it likewise took two cloture motions to get a vote on the nomination of Ricki Tigert to chair the FDIC. So when Republican Senators now talk about the Senate Executive Calendar and Presidential nominees, they must be reminded that they recently filibustered many, many qualified nominees.

Filibusters should be and are rare. That there are two this year is a direct result of the strategy of confrontation sought by the White House and Senate Republicans. The administration holds the key to ending the Estrada impasse, as it has for the last year. It should cooperate with the Senate and provide access to his work papers, following the example set by all previous Republican and Democratic administrations. The renomination of Judge Owen was most ill-advised and unprecedented. Her nomination had already been rejected after fair hearings and thorough debate and a Committee vote last year. Some apparently want to rewrite the rules so that this President can have every nominee confirmed, no matter how divisive and controversial, by the Republican Senate majority.

Recently, I heard a respected Republican and senior advisor to the majority leader describe cloture as ''the fulcrum on which you balance the rights of the individual and the rights of the institution.'' He explained how important the rights of the minority party are in the Senate and how Senate rules are deliberately constructed to reflect that and protect the minority. That Republicans are now intent on rewriting longstanding Senate rules shows just how partisan and ends-oriented they have become.

The President promised to be a uniter not a divider, but he has continued to send us judicial nominees that divide our Nation. He has even managed to divide Hispanics across the country with the nomination of Mr. Estrada. He has managed to outrage disabled individuals by his nomination of Jeffery Sutton. The nomination and confirmation process begins with the President. I, again, urge him to work with us to identify and nominate qualified, consensus, mainstream nominees who all Americans can be confident will be fair and impartial and to abandon his ideological court-packing scheme.

Mr. President, am I correct that at 2:30 p.m. the vote is to take place?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. LEAHY. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The question is, Shall the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Cecilia M. Altonaga, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida?

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I announce that the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) and the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) are necessarily absent.

Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DAYTON), the Senator from Florida (Mr. GRAHAM), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER), and the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DAYTON) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) would each vote ''aye.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 91, nays 0, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 141 Ex.]

YEAS—91

Akaka	Dole	Lott
Allard	Domenici	Lugar
Allen	Dorgan	McCain
Baucus	Durbin	McConnell
Bayh	Edwards	Mikulski
Bennett	Ensign	Nelson (FL)
Biden	Enzi	Nelson (NE)
Bingaman	Feingold	Nickles
Bond	Feinstein	Pryor
Boxer	Fitzgerald	Reed
Breaux	Frist	Reid
Brownback	Graham (SC)	Roberts
Bunning	Grassley	Rockefeller
Burns	Gregg	Santorum
Byrd	Hagel	Sarbanes
Campbell	Harkin	Schumer
Carper	Hatch	Sessions
Chafee	Hollings	Shelby
Chambliss	Hutchison	Smith
Clinton	Inhofe	Snowe
Cochran	Inouye	Specter
Coleman	Jeffords	Stabenow
Collins	Johnson	Stevens
Conrad	Kennedy	Sununu
Cornyn	Kohl	Talent
Corzine	Kyl	Thomas
Craig	Landrieu	Voinovich
Crapo	Lautenberg	Warner
Daschle	Leahy	Wyden
DeWine	Levin	
Dodd	Lincoln	

NOT VOTING—9

Alexander	Graham (FL)	Miller
Cantwell	Kerry	Murkowski
Dayton	Lieberman	Murray

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SUNUNU). Under the previous order, the President shall be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

(At the request of Mr. REID, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

VOTE EXPLANATION

• Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I have the great honor of being in Washington State today in order to welcome home the USS *Lincoln*. After a 10-month deployment, including valuable service in the recent war against Iraq, the men and women of the USS *Lincoln* finally reach Everett and Washington today. Unfortunately in order to be present for this important homecoming in my State it was necessary for me to miss the vote on the confirmation of Cecilia Altonaga to the Federal District Court for the Southern District of Florida. If I had been present, I would have voted ''yea'' to confirm Cecilia Altonaga.•

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will return to legislative session.

ENERGY POLICY ACT OF 2003—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, are we back on the energy bill? Is that the order of business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We are.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I know my colleagues have made presentations on the energy bill. The chairman of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, Senator DOMENICI, and the ranking Member, Senator BINGAMAN, have made presentations on the energy bill. I wanted to come to the floor to speak about this piece of legislation.

There are some provisions in this legislation that I think are particularly worthy and some that are not. There are some provisions that should be in the bill and, as of yet, are not in the bill. My hope is that as we debate and discuss the energy issue on the floor of the Senate, we will be able to construct a bipartisan energy bill that advances this country's energy interests. That ought to be our goal.

It is a fact that our country, for well over a century, has been wedded to the use of oil, particularly for the purpose of moving our transportation fleet. Because we are so chained to the use of oil—and especially now chained to the use of foreign oil, with 55 percent of what we use coming from places outside of our country—most believe that our economy is at risk.

What do I mean by ''at risk''? I mean that if, God forbid, some morning we wake up and discover that the supply of oil coming from areas of the world that are deeply troubled is somehow shut off, our economy will be flat on its back. I do not think there is any dispute about that.

The 55 percent of oil that now comes from outside of our borders is expected to increase to nearly 65, 66 percent in the coming years. Is that advancing this country's economic and energy security? No, not at all. In fact, it injures our country's opportunities in both the intermediate and long term.

So the question for us with respect to energy policy is, How do we become less dependent on energy that comes from outside of our country? How do we produce more, over which we have control? How do we conserve more? After all, conservation is another form of producing. How do we increase the efficiency of appliances and other items that we use energy for in our daily lives? And how do we increase the role of limitless and renewable supplies of energy? Those are the key questions for all of us, it seems to me, in trying to write a better energy bill.

As we see more and more States begin to experiment with restructuring and deregulation, we also need to address in this bill the question, ''How do we prevent from happening once again what happened on the west coast, particularly in California, where there was grand theft committed by some companies now under criminal investigation?''

Enron, of course, was one company that was subject to these allegations. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is now taking action against a number of companies. But there is no question about what happened with respect to electricity restructuring in California: that some companies engaged in basic criminal wrongdoing, and that the consumers on the west coast were bilked to the tune of not millions or hundreds of millions of dollars but billions of dollars. That is why I call it grand theft.

How do we prevent that from happening in the future? I will talk about that in just a couple moments.

But let me put up a chart that shows from where we have received the imports of crude oil, by country of origin, in a recent year. No. 1 was Saudi Arabia, 588 million barrels of crude oil in 2001 from Saudi Arabia; and then you have Mexico, Canada, Venezuela, Nigeria, and Iraq as No. 6.

You can see, if you look at this list, we are importing oil from very troubled parts of the world. The future opportunity of growth and economic opportunity in this country is to be able to continue this supply. Our economy depends on it. So should we become less dependent on that? The answer is yes. Will we in this bill? I hope the answer will be yes.

One of the points I have made is about our dependence on foreign oil. We import 55 percent of that which we consume. Fifty-five percent comes from off of our shores. That is expected to go to 66, 68 percent by the year 2025.

Nearly all of our cars and trucks in the United States run on gasoline. They are the main reason America imports so much oil. Two-thirds of the 20 million barrels of oil that we use each day is used for transportation, and it is the fastest growing part of our energy consumption.

I have mentioned many times on the floor—and I will not bore you with the whole story—that my first car, when I was a young teenager, was a 1924 Model T Ford that I restored. It took me a couple years to restore this old Model T. When I did, I finally sold it. But the fact is, you put gasoline in a 1924 Model T Ford the same way you put it in a 2003 Ford. Nothing has changed. You pull up to the pumps, and you just pump gas in the tank. That is the way it is; that is the way it has been; it is the way it is going to be, unless we change.

So can we, after three-quarters of a century, or a century, decide to take a look at what is consumed in transportation, especially for our vehicle fleet, and decide that we do not have to run gasoline through our carburetors in order to propel our vehicles? Can we do that? I hope the answer is yes.

Someone who trains elephants once told me a story about why elephants stand with a cuff on their leg that has a small chain attached to a little stake in the ground. I saw it first when a small circus came to our town. It was a really small circus because my town had a population of only 350, 400 people, so they only had 1 elephant.

But they put a cuff around the elephant's back leg, with a small chain attached to a little stake that was stuck in the ground, and the elephant never moved. I always wondered, how could they have an elephant stand there, when clearly that little stake in the ground was not going to hold the elephant, but the elephant never tried to pull it.

Well, that is because when they capture elephants in Thailand, what they do is put a cuff around the elephant's leg attached to a big chain, and they tie it to a banyan tree. And for a week, week and a half, 2 weeks, the elephant does nothing but pull and tug and, with all of his might, try to pull away from that banyan tree. But it is not to be. That elephant is chained to that banyan tree, and pretty soon the elephant stops because the elephant understands it cannot get loose. So it never again tries. They take the chain off the banyan tree and put a little stake in the ground, and the elephant never moves; it just stays there, understanding it cannot move from that stake.

That is kind of the way we are. We are kind of like the elephant and the banyan tree with respect to our dependence on foreign oil. We never think that what we can do is pole-vault over this to new technologies.

At the end of this debate, if what the Senate will have exhibited to the American people is that our debate is really only about two things—the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and CAFE standards—shame on us, because that is the same old debate we have every 10, 15, and 25 years when we talk about energy. Are both of these issues important? Sure, they are. But it is more important to evaluate how, in 5, 10, 15, 25, and 50 years from now, our children and grandchildren will be driving vehicles that are not running gasoline through the carburetors.

How we can move to a hydrogen economy using fuel cells? The President said: Let's do that. Good for him. He put his administration on the side of moving in the right direction. His proposal was timid and did not propose much new money, but proposed to use funds from other important accounts on renewables and conservation in order to finance it. The fact is, even though it was a timid, not bold, proposal, the direction was an important direction for our country.

If this country decides that, in the next 10 and 25 years, we are going to set timetables and goals to develop fuel cells for our vehicles, then we can become much less dependent on foreign oil.

That does not mean we shall not and will not always need fossil fuels. We will use oil, natural gas, and coal. There is no question about that. And we have incentives in this bill to find more and use more. For coal, for example, we have clean coal technology in this bill, which I support. We are always going to do that.

But if our policy is only to dig and drill—if that is our energy policy—then it is a ''yesterday forever'' policy. To be forward looking is to understand there are actions we can take that are revolutionary, that can give us a different kind of energy future—one that provides more economic and energy security for our country. That is why moving towards a hydrogen economy by developing fuel cells makes such good sense. Fuel cells are twice as efficient as the internal combustion engine.

The supply of hydrogen is inexhaustible. Hydrogen is in water. You can take the energy from the wind, and use the electricity in the process of electrolysis, separate the hydrogen from the oxygen, and store the hydrogen and use it in vehicles. The fact is, hydrogen is ubiquitous. It is everywhere. What do we do to get there? We have to decide as a country that is where we want to go. That is what Europe is doing. That is what Japan is doing. We do have to solve some issues: the production, storage, and transportation of hydrogen, as well as the continued development of fuel cell vehicles.

I have ridden in a fuel cell vehicle. We have had fuel cells propel a vehicle from Los Angeles to New York. It is not as if they don't exist. The question is, ''Does this country want to move forward with that type of future?'' The President says yes. I say yes. It makes sense to do that.

First and foremost, we should talk seriously about the range of issues dealing with fossil fuels. I agree with all of that—incentives for the production of coal, oil, natural gas. I will not support drilling in ANWR. There are a few areas that are precious and unusual. We ought to put them aside. I do support the construction of a natural gas pipeline to access the 32 trillion cubic feet of natural gas from Alaska. I support drilling in the Gulf of Mexico where there are important and exciting areas for oil and natural gas development. I believe that with clean coal technology, we can make substantial use of our coal resources. That makes sense to me. With respect to fossil fuels, yes, we can produce more. We have incentives in the bill to do that.

With respect to conservation, it is very important for us to understand that conserving a barrel of oil is similar to producing a barrel of oil. Conservation provides some of our least expensive opportunities. We don't conserve nearly enough. Incentives for conservation make sense, as well.

We have had many debates about the efficiency of the appliances, from light bulbs to refrigerators, that we use every single day. Many of these appliances that we use have become much more efficient. We had a debate about the SEER standard for air-conditioners. We can, should, and will make appliances much more efficient, both by pushing those who produce them and those who purchase them.

In addition, let me talk about limitless sources of energy and renewable sources of energy. Senators TALENT, DASCHLE, JOHNSON, and others, including myself, will offer an amendment dealing with the Renewable Fuels Standard to nearly double the current production of ethanol to 5 billion gallons by 2012. We will ban MTBE across the country. MTBE is a gasoline additive that can find its way into water supplies. It is harmful to human health. As MTBE is phased out of gasoline, there is going to be a significant, demonstrable, new market for ethanol and renewable fuels—ethanol, biodiesel, and others.

Especially with respect to ethanol, it makes sense to take a kernel of corn, extract the alcohol content, and still have protein feedstock left. What you have done is produce a new market for America's family farmers, extended America's energy supply, and you still have the protein feedstock left for cattle and livestock. We are going to nearly double, with this Renewable Fuels Standard, the amount of ethanol that will be produced and used.

We will also offer a Renewable Portfolio Standard that would help increase the use of renewable energy, such as wind energy and other sources of renewable and limitless energy, as part of the energy mix for electricity. I believe both the Renewable Fuel Standard and the Renewable Portfolio Standard will become part of this bill.

Going back to the hydrogen fuel cell issue, this bill certainly improves on the President's proposal, but it is still short of what can and should be done. We ought to establish timetables and set goals. I offered that amendment in the Energy Committee and lost by two votes. I intend to offer it on the floor once again. It is the right direction. The President thinks it is the right direction. But we ought to try to stimulate timetables and goals in order to strive to reach something we establish.

Finally, let me talk about the electricity title for a moment. We do need to address issues such as transmission. We have serious transmission problems. In my home State of North Dakota, we have the capability of producing more energy, but we have a transmission problem, because we don't have the transmission capacity to move the energy that we can produce.

We have to try to find a way to solve this transmission problem. FERC is working on it. There are various plans, such as Standard Market Design and so on. We need to do that in a constructive way. There is a lot of disagreement about how you price the transmission and the movement of electricity along various lines, as well as disagreement about the establishment of Regional Transmission Organizations. All of this is part of what is being discussed both in the executive branch, the FERC, and also here in Congress with respect to this bill.

This point is important. I chaired a series of hearings a year and a half ago with respect to the behavior of Enron in California. It was not just Enron, but Enron is the only company I will name at this point. The FERC has since done an evaluation on the west coast—California and other States.

What happened there was, in my judgment and the judgment of the FERC, criminal. There is a criminal investigation ongoing. Companies have been and will be charged. What they did was manipulate the supply and price of energy. In fact, they took plants offline. We now have testimony that this is what happened. They did it deliberately to manipulate the load. What was the result? Cheating the consumer—wholesale cheating. This isn't petty thievery; this is grand theft to the tune of billions of dollars.

We happen to know what their strategies were because we dug them out. Get Shorty; does anybody know what that is? How about Fat Boy? Death Star? Yes, Get Shorty, Fat Boy, and Death Star are the names of strategies by which a company decided to steal from consumers. Yes, I used the word ''steal.'' They did, a massive quantity of money.

The question is, How much is going to be paid back? That is the question. The question for us in the energy bill is, How do we prevent this from happening again? How do we make sure this never happens again? This bill has the prohibition on round trip trading and a series of issues such as that, but the bill does not have enough protection in it for the consumers, so that in a marketplace where some have the opportunity to cheat, we have the protections to prevent that from happening.

There is a purpose for regulators. I know a lot of people don't like government, but there is a purpose for regulators. Regulators are the referees because there are some—a minority—who will cheat. Most businesses are wonderful, run by great people; they want to

do the right thing. But there are some who are willing to cheat. We saw that on the west coast in the electricity markets. I don't want to see that again. I want this bill and the electricity title to have sufficient safeguards so we are not ever again talking about Fat Boy, Get Shorty, or Death Star.

We have a lot to talk about with respect to energy. There is not much more in the policy area that is as important as energy. But we will talk about fiscal policy and, I believe starting next week, the President's tax cut proposal and other issues. Our economy, our country cannot proceed without energy. Every single day when we awaken and we begin to open the doors to our factories and to produce, we drive to work, do all that we do during the day as Americans, we do that because we have ample supplies of energy. When we have an economy that is now dependent, to the tune of 55 percent, on oil that comes from other parts of the world, our economic security and our other security is threatened.

Can we ever become truly independent? Maybe not. But should we have over one-half of our oil coming from outside the country? The answer is no.

Yes, we ought to do some digging and drilling, produce more fossil fuels—natural gas, oil, and coal. But if that is our only strategy, that is a yesterday forever strategy, not a strategy that advances this country's interests. Let's be bolder and do more. Let's move toward a hydrogen economy. Let's produce hydrogen and fuel cells. Let's decide to become less dependent on oil from other parts of the world.

Let's do it in a bold way. Yes, let's produce additional energy from renewable and limitless sources of energy. Let's take the energy from the wind, with the new, efficient turbines. Let's do all of these things. Let's produce ethanol and let's have an energy bill that does all of that which should be done to make this country more energy independent and make this country understand that it has the energy to provide long-term economic growth without being held hostage by others outside of our borders.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CRAPO). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I thank my colleague from West Virginia, who is currently on the floor, for being willing to yield for a few moments while I discuss the bill that is currently before the Senate. I thank him for that.

This morning Senator DOMENICI, chairman of our Energy and Natural Resources Committee, introduced S. 14. You can tell by the size of this legislation that it is, in fact, no ordinary bill. Since the spring of 2001 when the President issued his plan for a national energy policy, I and a good number of my colleagues, including the Presiding Officer at this moment, began to work on legislation to implement the recommendations of our President's energy policy. But as important as that is, we tried to bring together in a bipartisan way all of the issues that we have been looking at for a good number of years that reflect the absence of a comprehensive national energy policy for our country.

Democrats and Republicans alike had begun to recognize—as the numbers moved to greater dependency on foreign oil, as our economy began to grow and our overall surpluses that were built into our electrical system in the decades of the sixties and the seventies were being used up—that something had to be done.

While conservation was important, while new technologies were important, we simply were not producing more energy, but we were consuming large amounts of energy.

Along comes the high-tech revolution. That was to be a revolution in which less energy would be used, and quite the opposite happened. The large computer farms that fed the networks of the new electronic revolution, telecommunications, and artificial intelligence used a lot of energy, used high-quality energy.

Do I have to enumerate what happened in California a few years ago, the painful problems it went through with brownouts and blackouts, not because somebody was gaming the system, but because there was simply no way to produce the energy necessary to feed the demand system of that supply?

Major California utilities were moving toward bankruptcy under a new deregulated energy policy, and our western energy markets that the Presiding Officer and I are in, such as the State of Idaho and the greater Pacific Northwest, recognized that California was draining us of energy, our energy costs were beginning to move up at an unprecedented rate, and the supply within the greater system simply was not there, or the system did not have the capacity to handle it if, in fact, the supply was there.

The anxiety of choking the rest of our Nation off from energy caused shock waves and panic across the country in a way we had not seen before. I recall Senators who normally shun even the thought of price caps in a market system coming to the floor and advocating such misguided measures. We saw the Governor of California, Gray Davis, in somewhat of a panic entering into long-term contracts for power at rates that he was proud of at the time, only to now come begging the federal government to break those contracts as unfair when the market changed.

A truer description of those contracts might suggest that it was unwise to enter into them, but it was not unfair at that moment. That was the market. The market was reacting to the demand, or the lack thereof. This was just a little bit over 2 years ago, not 30 years ago, not a decade ago, just a little over 2 years ago.

It was not just a fluke. Yes, the Enron episode saw the potential of people gaming a system that was badly broken, that was not feeding the market in a way the market wanted to be fed and taking an opportunity that existed. But to suggest it was a manufactured energy crisis is absolute nonsense. The marketplace being what it is, if the market is starved for the resource it demands, then the price moves up until someone cannot afford to buy and only those who can afford to buy will buy. That is the nature of the marketplace.

All of those facts were true, and then along came September 11, and our country went through another shock, and we began to look at ourselves and our abilities as a country.

Today we have before us a comprehensive piece of legislation that has been literally a year or two in the making and several iterations and with several debates on the floor, but it is a bill that was written in the traditional way that good public policy is crafted, not in the back room of the office of the majority leader of the day when he denied the committee its ability to function a year or two ago, but it was crafted in the open light of day, in a full markup session of an authorizing committee with Democrats and Republicans agreeing and disagreeing in the structuring of this legislation.

What we have before us is what I believe to be a comprehensive bill to address a crisis that is real and true in our country, and we are only getting a slight reprieve in a recessionary economy because demand for the resource is down, and we are all hoping we can return to the growth years of the mid-nineties. If we do, there is the distinct possibility that the brownouts, the blackouts, and the high prices will return.

Even in their absence, we are already beginning to see shock waves in the marketplace because we have denied the market the right to produce at a time when we are demanding even more.

Energy Secretary Abraham stated a year and a half ago that America faced a major energy supply crisis. What he said is a reflection of the market. I say that because natural gas prices, interestingly enough, that reached almost $100 per million cubic feet during the period of the California crisis eventually dropped to more acceptable levels only to start creeping up again to the price of $19 per million cubic feet in February of this year.

We have seen phenomenal fluctuation in the market, but yet we are seeing peaks now in that gas market because of a limited supply. The Clinton

Administration encouraged everybody to burn gas; not only to use it for space heating but also to use it for electrical generation, even when the experts in the market said that ought not to be done. Really, a poor use for natural gas is to put it in a turbine to create new energy when it ought to be used exclusively for space heat and other forms of heat creation. But because we had denied other forms of energy the ability to generate, that was the one available and everybody rushed to it, and we saw these phenomenal peaks in the market.

While we were doing that, we were denying the right to explore and develop gas reserves. In so doing, we created the ups and downs in that market. The natural gas market is volatile and will continue to be into the future. That is the reality of not only bad policy but bad direction of a use of a natural resource and denying the marketplace the right to adjust accordingly.

I will now talk about gas and electric transmission and infrastructure. If we were to meet the gas demand to produce electricity through gas turbine generation, we would have to construct over 38,000 miles of gas transmission pipeline to get the gas to market. This bill recognizes the need for that and the need to incentivize that kind of major construction across our country; not only that, but be able to gain access to the lands on which the pipes must be laid. Of course, that has remained an issue, as we have seen government policy deny the right to do that.

Alaska's Prudhoe Bay, for example, produces about 8 billion cubic feet of natural gas a day, and that is approximately 13 percent of America's daily consumption demand. But that gas is not even available in the market today. Why? Well, it is up in Alaska. There is no easy economic way to deliver it down to the lower 48 so it is simply pumped back into the ground. This bill recognizes it. This bill incentivizes the building of a major gas line across Alaska down through Canada to pick up the Canadian supply and to bring it into the lower 48, to meet the reality of demand, to meet the reality of the potential of a new hydrogen market for transportation that this President and others are talking about, but most importantly to recognize this Nation has phenomenal capacity to produce and to supply if we will simply provide the right incentives, instead of deny and restrict, for whatever reason, as we have over the last several decades access to the land for the purpose of production or access to the land for the purpose of laying the necessary pipelines to supply.

Over the next 20 years, the Department of Energy estimates electrical demand in the United States will increase 45 percent, based on current growth projections. One of the ways to meet that demand is to bring the gas from Canada to fuel the gas turbines to generate the electricity in a clean and appropriate way, even though I have argued that may be one of the least effective ways to use natural gas for the purposes it was intended.

Consumers are already feeling the impact of a transmission system that is being stressed by demand. Transmission bottlenecks contributed greatly to the blackouts in California, to price spikes in New York, in which the cost to consumers was estimated to be $100 million, simply because somebody denied the right to build a transmission line to access the appropriate systems.

The Department of Energy has estimated it will need to construct over the next several years an additional 255,000 miles of distribution line at an estimated cost of $120 billion to $150 billion to ensure our electrical system remains the most reliable in the world. It is a huge investment, but the marketplace is ready to do it. All we have to do is guide it and direct it, and the marketplace will adjust. The consumer is willing to pay and the provider is willing to produce, supply, and build the necessary lines. What we have done is say, no, it cannot be done here, and it will not be done there, and it should not be done over there.

We are putting at risk the most reliable electrical system in the world. How many of us have traveled to Third World countries where you can stay in a beautiful hotel and you think you are in a four-star hotel, but the power goes out consistently, or the lights dim consistently, or there is no e-mail or there is no Internet, tools we have come to depend and rely on. When we walk to the wall today and flip the switch, the light comes on, and it consistently comes on. That is not always true in Third World nations, and the reason is they do not have the transmission or the generation system to ensure reliability.

They are striving to build them today and they know they have to have them if they are going to compete as an economy in this world and be competitive with us. The supply and availability of energy to our economy and to our working men and women has made us the great Nation we are, and it will continue to allow us to be if we will not deny the marketplace the right to produce and the consumer the right of access. This legislation understands that and this legislation is working to resolve that.

The State of my colleague, West Virginia, is a great producer of coal. Coal has historically been America's number one source of affordable electricity. It currently powers half of America's generators, and at today's recovery rates our Nation has enough coal to keep those plants running for 250 years. With rising demand, tight gas and oil supply, and an aging power infrastructure, it would be foolish to abandon our abundant coal resources.

So what do we need to meet our clean air standards? We need cleaner burning efficiencies from our coal. We need the technology that assures the clean bed of the coal-fired facility so we can use this abundant resource and supply the system that is already there and assure that as we grow other areas for producing electricity, that coal can grow right along with it.

The men and women who work in the coal fields and who live in the States that make their economy from coal production continue to recognize that. This bill recognizes it.

We do not have coal in Idaho, but we have something else that is just as valuable to the electric grid, and that is hydropower. It is one of Idaho's greatest energy resources. It is one of the Pacific Northwest's greatest energy resources. It makes up about 10 percent of the total supply of electricity in this country. Yet, over the last decade we have made it nearly impossible to relicense a hydro facility on a river. For all of the environmental reasons that almost anyone can imagine, the argument is that particular impoundment should not have been put there in the first place, or it ought to be dramatically modified to fit the environmental desires and needs of today, even at the cost of bringing its production capability down.

I recognize there are very real environmental needs and that we are working hard to return our rivers to a more natural state. At the same time, we can't just walk away from an abundant, clean form of energy that is renewable. No, we cannot. Nor should we.

The relicensing process we are dealing with needs to be fixed. Certainly, the hydro energy of today is clean. It is emission free. It is renewable. It meets all of those standards and, as a result of that, I and others have worked hard over the last 5 years to make sense out of a process that has become irrational. It can take as much as 2, 3 and 5 years' worth of bureaucratic red tape and tens of millions of dollars just to relicense, let alone retrofit and change the character of the generating facility for the purpose of making it more environmentally benign.

During the next 15 years, over half of all of the non-Federal hydro capacity, over 30,000 megawatts of power, enough to serve 15 million homes, must undergo the relicensing process. That includes about 296 dams in over 39 States. It is not just an Idaho or Oregon or Washington or California or Montana problem. It is an issue for the country. It is an issue for the Greater Colorado River system. It is an issue for the country. These great facilities ought to be relicensed and, where necessary, retrofitting them to make them more environmentally benign.

But the process ought to be flexible. Clearly the operation of these facilities ought to be flexible to allow optimum power production and to bring that into conformity with the necessary environmental needs of that particular ecosystem and that particular river.

We have grown to enjoy our water impoundments in the arid West. While we may call them reservoirs, some

view them as high-quality recreation areas and high-quality fisheries, most assuredly, abundant power producing facilities.

As was true over 80 years ago when Congress passed Part 1 of the Federal Power Act, what we are striving for in this bill is to create the balance necessary to assure that all of those 296 projects, where necessary, and where they fit, can continue to operate and operate in a productive fashion for the sake of our country.

Let me talk about a couple of other items that are important. One is nuclear. For 20 years someone has said to this country that electrical generation by nuclear energy or nuclear fission was wrong, that it was dangerous. Yet the nuclear facilities we have, have gone on operating uninterruptedly. They have been retrofitted and modernized. They have continued to produce. They make up nearly 20 percent of the total electrical base of our country.

During the last period of high electrical prices, they became the least cost economic producers. They were the base load that fueled the country, that assured that we would have the high-quality power we have. All of a sudden there is a new respect for electrical energy produced by nuclear power facilities.

We had a problem with the waste stream, the fuel rods that came out of the reactors, how they got handled, how they were stored, and did they get reused. We debated for nearly a decade and we assessed, by a tax, the ratepayers of those utilities that were producing with nuclear, a tax to fund a waste system, a waste management system.

Just a year ago, in the Senate we finally confirmed part of the process of licensing a facility out in Nevada known as Yucca Mountain for the storage of high-level waste. The Daschle-Bingaman bill we debated this last year was a bill that called for much investment in research and development in our Nation's energy solutions but dealt very little in this area. So much of the research done over the last several years to get us to a point where we could begin to consider as a nation bringing more nuclear energy back into production has been at work, and it has been at work in a laboratory in Idaho, the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory.

In this bill, for the first time, we speak about a new generation of nuclear generation—we call it generation 4—passive reactor systems, much safer, even than those that have been extraordinarily safe through the decades. And at a time when we agree, and I hope collectively as a nation, that we are handling the waste stream and managing it in the appropriate fashion, if we really want abundant clean air in the growth rate of that, 45 percent over decades to come, an ever increasing portion of our electrical production needs to come from nuclear generation.

We think it is now time for this country to explore the new research and development, the new reactor designs that are safer, cleaner, in the sense of their engineering, in the sense of their capacity to deal with problems that might occur, although our history with nuclear reactors in this country has been one of safeness, but one of expert management. Why? Because this Government, this Senate, years ago, created a Nuclear Regulatory Commission and managed it in a comprehensive and sensible way.

There are a good many other issues about which I can talk. My colleague from West Virginia and I teamed up some years ago, along with our colleague from Nebraska, to say that if there was going to be climate change legislation that dealt with the emission of greenhouse gases, that we and the rest of the world must come together to do it. Our country should not penalize its economy or its industries by attempting to march down that road alone. We could accomplish it and not destroy our economy if we would work innovatively to bring on the new technologies to the marketplace of power in a way that made sense.

That is what this bill, S. 14, is all about. It is all about new technologies. It is all about producing an abundance of energy for our Nation that is clean and ever increasingly cleaner than the past. It is about clean air. It is about a recognition that if there is a change in our climate, that is a product of ever-increasing greenhouse gases in the world, we want to do our part. But we are not going to deny ourselves and our economy and our workforce the ability to produce by simply shutting down; that we are smart enough through our technology and utilization of other forms of resources that we can generate an abundance of power and still be pragmatic and work through our problems with climate change.

Our country needs a national energy policy. It needs to get back into the business of producing energy. It needs to fill the market basket of energy, full of all types of energy. Wind? Yes. In this bill and its companion tax bill we incentivize wind farmers and the use of the new turbines in the production of electrical power through wind. What about photovoltaics or the sun? We incentivize that.

We have not, through this legislation, denied any element of the marketplace or any area of technology access to the production of electrical energy or the supply of energy for our country. Our country and our economy runs on energy. Every moment of the day we use more energy on a per capita basis than any other nation in the world. It is not by accident that we are the richest nation in the world. I say that with great pride. We have worked hard over the years. We have relied on the free market system. We have relied on a government that has been reasonable and moderate in its regulations and balanced in how it applies those regulations to all forms of the producing entities of our economy. And we have always based that on an adequate and abundant and a relatively inexpensive supply of energy.

When the gas prices go up 10 or 12 cents a gallon at the pump, that is several dollars, for every time the car is filled up, that is spent on energy and denied to the breakfast table of the family or to the disposable income of the family or to the college trust fund of the family or any of the things for which the American family wants to use their collective resources.

We ought to work constantly as a government and as a Senate to make sure those kinds of spikes or run-ups in price do not happen, whether it is at the pump or at the electrical meter or anywhere else in our society. We can do that with the passage of this legislation by the recognition that government can play a role in the assistance of the production of an abundant supply of energy to our country. S. 14 just has not happened. S. 14 is a demand of the marketplace of our country saying: Supply us with an abundant supply of energy, and we will produce for you and for generations to come untold wealth and the American dream.

I am proud of that. I am proud of our history. I trust this Senate, over the course of the next several weeks in debating this legislation, will in the end have one important goal in mind: That is to pass a national energy policy for our country that recognizes now and in the future that the basis of this great country's strength and its wealth is the ability to consume clean, high-quality energy at reasonable prices.

That is what S. 14 is all about. That is why we have worked as hard as we have, and I applaud Senator DOMENICI for his effort in the production of this legislation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia is recognized.

A TROUBLING SPEECH

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, in my 50 years as a Member of Congress, I have had the privilege to witness the defining rhetorical moments of a number of American Presidents. I have listened spellbound to the soaring oratory of John Kennedy and Ronald Reagan. I have listened grimly to the painful soul-searching of Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon.

Presidential speeches are an important marker of any President's legacy. These are the tangible moments that history seizes upon and records for posterity. For this reason, I was deeply troubled by both the content and the context of President Bush's remarks to the American people last week marking the end of the combat phase of the war in Iraq. As I watched the President's fighter jet swoop down onto the deck of the aircraft carrier *Abraham Lincoln*, I could not help but contrast the reported simple dignity of President Lincoln at Gettysburg with the

flamboyant showmanship of President Bush aboard the USS *Abraham Lincoln*.

President Bush's address to the American people announcing combat victory in Iraq deserved to be marked with solemnity, not extravagance; with gratitude to God, not self-congratulatory gestures. American blood has been shed on foreign soil in defense of the President's policies. This is not some made-for-TV backdrop for a campaign commercial. This is real life, and real lives have been lost. To me, it is an affront to the Americans killed or injured in Iraq for the President to exploit the trappings of war for the momentary spectacle of a speech. I do not begrudge his salute to America's warriors aboard the carrier *Lincoln*, for they have performed bravely and skillfully, as have their countrymen still in Iraq, but I do question the motives of a deskbound President who assumes the garb of a warrior for the purposes of a speech.

As I watched the President's speech before the great banner proclaiming ''Mission Accomplished,'' I could not help but be reminded of the tobacco barns of my youth, which served as country road advertising backdrops for the slogans of chewing tobacco purveyors. I am loath to think of an aircraft carrier being used as an advertising backdrop for a Presidential political slogan, and yet that is what I saw.

What I heard the President say also disturbed me. It may make for grand theater to describe Saddam Hussein as an ally of al-Qaida or to characterize the fall of Baghdad as a victory in the war on terror, but stirring rhetoric does not necessarily reflect sobering reality. Not one of the 19 September 11th hijackers was an Iraqi. In fact, there is not a shred of evidence to link the September 11 attack—at least as of this date—on the United States to Iraq. There is no doubt in my mind that Saddam Hussein was an evil despot who brought great suffering to the Iraqi people, and there is no doubt in my mind that he encouraged and rewarded acts of terrorism against Israel. But his crimes are not those of Osama bin Laden, and bringing Saddam Hussein to justice will not bring justice to the victims of 9/11. The United States has made great progress in its efforts to disrupt and destroy the al-Qaida terror network. We can take solace and satisfaction in that fact. We should not risk tarnishing those very real accomplishments by trumpeting victory in Iraq as a victory over Osama bin Laden.

We are reminded in the gospel of Saint Luke, ''For unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall be much required.'' Surely the same can be said of any American President. We expect—nay, demand—that our leaders be scrupulous in the truth and faithful to the facts. We do not seek theatrics or hyperbole. We do not require the stage management of our victories. The men and women of the United States military are to be saluted for their valor and sacrifice in Iraq. Their heroics and quiet resolve speak for themselves. The prowess and professionalism of America's military forces do not need to be embellished by the gaudy excesses of a political campaign.

War is not theater, and victory is not a campaign slogan. I join with the President and all Americans in expressing heartfelt thanks and gratitude to our men and women in uniform for their service to our country, and for the sacrifices that they have made on our behalf. But on this point I differ with the President: I believe that our military forces deserve to be treated with respect and dignity, and not used as stage props to embellish a Presidential speech.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHAFEE). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

ENERGY POLICY ACT OF 2003—Continued

Ms. LANDRIEU. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. DOLE). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Louisiana is recognized.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Today the Senate continues a process that began almost 2 years ago. At that time, the Senate Energy Committee held and completed the first of several planned mark-up dates with the goal of putting together a comprehensive energy bill. After a number of postponements due to circumstances beyond our control, we engaged in 2 months of debate on the Senate floor last spring and produced a bill by a vote of 88 to 11.

Unfortunately, the House and Senate were unable to resolve their differences in a conference so we find ourselves once again tasked with the formidable challenge of developing an energy policy for the Nation.

I am pleased to report that after 2 weeks of mark-ups under the leadership of Chairman DOMENICI and the ranking member, Senator BINGAMAN, the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee has lived up to its duty by reporting a comprehensive energy bill to the Senate for consideration.

So, the challenge of completing a comprehensive energy bill is once again before the Senate. There are likely to be additional obstacles before us along the way. The question is can we overcome them to complete our duty? It was Woodrow Wilson who once said:

> The only use of an obstacle is to be overcome. All that an obstacle does with brave men is, not to frighten them, but to challenge them.

So the challenge is now before us.

This legislation does an excellent job of utilizing the variety of energy options available to the country particularly from a production standpoint. It is up to the full Senate to balance this with some meaningful conservation measures.

We had a number of hearings in the Energy Committee earlier this year to address the volatility we face in the price and supply of both oil and gas. Since we import 60 percent of the oil we consume, the price of oil is often at the mercy of world events such as the political turmoil in other countries—Venezuela and Nigeria—that we rely on for imports. We can and should produce more at home but must simply acknowledge that reducing the amount of oil we consume has to be part of the equation.

On the other hand, the natural gas market is quite a different picture.

Our country currently produces 84 percent of the natural gas we consume. However, there is a gap looming on the horizon. The energy information forecasts that the demand for natural gas will increase by 30 percent in the United States over the next 15 years, with supplies available to meet 70 percent of this need.

The facts are clear: our natural gas market is in a state of transition. Industries across the country that rely on natural gas as feedstock such as the chemical and fertilizer industries are confronted with high pries which is translating into the loss of jobs. We need to act now.

Most of the natural gas supply sources that have been offered as solutions, such as the natural gas pipeline from Alaska, are medium to long term options. However, in the bill before us today there is a provision which is one of the few, if only, short term options, we really have to affect the market. This provision builds on a recent rule proposed by the department of Interior providing incentives for deep gas production from wells in shallow water areas that have already been leased. Given the projections for potential supply in these areas, the opportunity to deliver significant new natural gas production to the market in order to stabilize prices is simply too good an opportunity to pass up.

Another significant program authorized in the oil and gas title of this bill would take the step of recognizing, for the first time, the impacts to oil-and gas-producing states such as Alaska, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, from the development that takes place on the outer continental shelf off of their respective coastlines.

With less and less areas available for production, and the deepwaters of the gulf of Mexico still a hotspot for the foreseeable future, it is time for Congress and the Federal Government to recognize the importance of the development that has been occurring and continues to take place off the shores of Louisiana and Texas and compensate those States for their role in providing the Nation's energy supply.

If our policy in this country is going to continue to defer to a State's wishes

as to whether oil and gas development takes place off its coast, then the least we should do is compensate those few States—Alaska, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama—for the duty they preform in supplying this Nation with a significant amount of the oil and gas it needs to function. After all, the OCS is now the largest producing area in the United States as more than 25 percent of both the Nation's oil and natural gas is expected to be produced from the OCS in 2003. In fact, the OCS is the largest single source of oil for the entire U.S., surpassing even Saudi Arabia.

Nuclear energy now provides approximately one-fifth of all electric power used in this country, but does so without compromising our air quality. It is the largest clear air source of electricity in the Nation today, generating two-thirds of all emission-free electricity. Nuclear power is perhaps unique among our supply options, as there is a large potential for expansion in the relative near term with little downside in terms of environmental quality or increased reliance on foreign fuel sources.

For future generations of Americans whose reliance on electricity will increase—and who rightfully want a cleaner environment—nuclear energy is an essential partner in our energy and environmental policy. The provisions contained in this title of the bill—renewal of Price-Anderson, incentives for the construction of new baseload nuclear plants, and the emphasis on encouraging hydrogen co-generation from nuclear power—recognize that nuclear energy is a vital component of our energy portfolio.

One of the most contentious debates we will engage in over the next several weeks involves the issue of electricity. We are confronting an industry that is facing difficult times from the dysfunction of California's market to a loss of market capitalization.

Amid this turmoil, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission has proposed sweeping, untested changes to the business of providing basic and essential electric service to our constituents. Instead, we need to legislate with a caution not reflected by FERC's standard market design, SMD. While the bill before us took the important step of delaying any further action on SMD until January of 2005, there are a number of areas where I believe the electricity provisions before us come up short in addressing the shortcomings of SMD.

First, the State-Federal jurisdictional divide, which has worked exceedingly well in Louisiana to provide low-cost and reliable electric service, is jeopardized by the SMD proposal.

Second, I am concerned about the potential for increased rates for my retail customers as a result of the costs of accommodating the ''merchant generation'' that, over the past several years, has been seeking to connect to the electric grid in the southeast. While it has added to the competition, it is also straining the grid, and under FERC policy may end up straining the pocketbooks of regular homeowners who would be forced to subsidize the interconnection and transmission costs.

Lastly, I remain concerned that we need more investment in transmission facilities, but do not have sufficient policies to encourage it. Transmission is critical to sustaining wholesale markets. I had hoped that the electricity title of this bill would have been reported out of committee with much-needed participant funding language in order to significantly increase transmission investment.

When we turn to electricity during this debate, I intend to offer several amendments to address these concerns.

We now realize that perhaps the best alternative to oil and gas production in this country is conservation. As our economy continues to grow so does our demand for energy. While we have made some noteworthy strides on the conversation front there are miles to go. When we talk about our dependence on oil in this country we have to acknowledge that there is no alternative that matches oil for cheapness and convenience. While we should continue to produce oil in this country where we can that alone cannot be the answer. With over 60 percent of our daily oil consumption coming from the transportation sector, we have to start there. The challenge to this body is how to strike a sensible balance by establishing a reasonable increase in fuel economy standards that will not compromise vehicle safety, unduly increase cost and significantly limit consumer's choices.

I think every member probably realizes the importance of ultimately changing the ''coinage'' of energy in the transportation sector from oil to something else.

This bill addresses that something else by authorizing about $3.6 billion for an increase in hydrogen fuel research and development, demonstration projects, federal purchase requirements, and specific goals to move hydrogen vehicles out of laboratories and onto the nation's roads. A hydrogen economy that lessens our dependence on foreign oil is within our grasp.

During markup before the committee, I supported what amounts to a reasonable renewable portfolio standard. I continue to believe that it is a commonsense approach to ensure that renewable sources of energy—wind and solar—be a part of our electricity supply. Renewable energy is homegrown and does not need to be bought from foreign markets. The advantages of our ability to domestically produce renewables are obvious: protection for consumers from the prospect of supply interruptions outside the region or country which we cannot control.

It frustrates me to hear people talk about climate change as something that we can simply adapt to—no big deal. I can assure everyone here, changing climate is a big deal for Louisiana. My state continues to lose its coastline and critical wetlands every year. We already feel the human impact and economic loss from hurricanes every year. There are some that think these storms could get worse with global warming, although the scientific jury is still out. We owe it to our constituents and to our colleagues in the Senate to give our best efforts, in this bill, to come up with a commonsense and effective policies to deal with this threat.

For conclusion, the challenge before us now is to acknowledge how much we depend on these traditional fossil fuels—our Nation still relies on oil and gas for 65 percent of the energy it consumes. That is not going to change overnight. At the same time, we must continue to make significant strides toward using the impressive diversity of energy sources we have at our disposal including nuclear and renewable energy. Also, if we continue to ignore the importance of conservation we do so at our own peril.

With a little balance and common sense, we can make the diversity of supply available in this country go a long way. All of the supply options available to our country have a substantial role to play in our future energy mix. However, none by themselves is the answer.

I yield back the remainder of my time and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

NOMINATION OF MIGUEL A. ESTRADA, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session for the consideration of Calendar No. 21, the nomination of Miguel A. Estrada, of Virginia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Miguel A. Estrada, of Virginia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented

under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on Executive Calendar No. 21, the nomination of Miguel A. Estrada to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit.

Bill Frist, Orrin Hatch, Judd Gregg, Norm Coleman, John E. Sununu, John Cornyn, Larry E. Craig, Saxby Chambliss, Lisa Murkowski, Jim Talent, Olympia Snowe, Mike DeWine, Michael B. Enzi, Lindsey Graham, Jeff Sessions, Wayne Allard, Mike Crapo.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the live quorum provided for in rule XXII be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF PRISCILLA RICHMAN OWEN, OF TEXAS, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 86, the nomination of Priscilla Owen to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Priscilla Richman Owen, of Texas, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on Executive Calendar No. 86, the nomination of Priscilla R. Owen of Texas to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit.

Bill Frist, Orrin Hatch, John Cornyn, Michael B. Enzi, Jim Talent, Judd Gregg, Jeff Sessions, Wayne Allard, Mike Crapo, Thad Cochran, Mitch McConnell, Susan Collins, Don Nickles, George Allen, Kay Bailey Hutchison, Gordon H. Smith, John Warner.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the live quorum provided for under rule XXII be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, the cloture motions I just filed will ripen on Thursday. This will be the sixth cloture vote on the Estrada nomination and the second on the Owen nomination. I am compelled to file these motions because we have been unable to reach a time certain for an up-or-down vote on these two highly qualified nominees.

The record will reflect the many times we have asked unanimous consent for a debate limit on the Estrada and Owen nominations, only to have an objection from the other side of the aisle.

As has been said previously, we will not give up hope that the Senate will be able to work its will on these judicial nominees. Senators can vote for them, Senators can vote against them, but these people deserve a vote.

Stalling and not allowing an up-or-down vote is an indication that the system is broken. I commend Senator CORNYN and others in their efforts to begin a dialog regarding the ramifications for the Senate of these judicial filibusters.

I will notify all Members as to the exact timing of the cloture votes on Thursday.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period for morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NATIONAL TEACHER DAY

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, in 1953, Congress first proclaimed May 6 as National Teacher Day. Our Nation has changed in many ways over the past 50 years; however some things have remained the same. Teachers have always been mentors and role models to students and have made lasting contributions to so many students' lives.

Today teachers face greater demands and more diverse student bodies. Too often, they also face inadequate pay and unacceptable teaching environments. In a time of fiscal uncertainty, when budgets are shrinking and teachers have to rely on fewer resources, they still do the best they can to help their students succeed.

Little relief is in sight. Communities across the country will need to hire an additional two million teachers over the next 10 years to deal with rising student enrollments and teacher retirements. Congress must do more to help communities recruit promising teacher candidates. We can provide new teachers with trained mentors who will help them not only to survive but to thrive in the classroom. We can do more to see that all teachers and principals have the on-going training they need in order to keep up with modern technology and modern research.

In addition, we must find better ways to increase their pay and improve their working environments. It is imperative that we treat all teachers with the respect that they deserve. Teachers have one of the most important jobs of all, and we must support them every step of the way.

On this special day, we thank the 3 million public school teachers across the country who work so hard each and every day to do their job. They truly are our community heroes and our national heroes. They have one of the most difficult jobs of all educating the young men and woman who are our Nation's future.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, now that President Bush has declared an end to combat operations in Iraq, it is important that we take a moment to pay tribute to those who made the ultimate sacrifice for their country. As we celebrate the swift and stunning victory in Iraq achieved by our men and women in uniform, we must be careful not to forget the pain and loss of those families whose loved ones fell on the field of battle.

In my home State of Indiana, seven families have suffered the devastating loss of a loved one during this relatively brief military campaign. Seven truly fine young men will not be coming home to victory parades and joyful reunions. This Nation takes rightful pride in the extraordinary accomplishments of our Armed Forces, and we rejoice that the war has come to such a quick end. But we must always temper these feelings with the knowledge that this victory did not come cheaply.

Today, I would like to pay tribute to those from Indiana who made the ultimate sacrifice in this war.

Indiana National Guard Specialist Brian Clemens of Kokomo, was the State's first casualty of this war. Specialist Clemens, who was 19, died in Kuwait on February 6—six weeks before the ground attack into Kuwait got under way. He was riding in a Humvee which overturned. He was serving with the 1st Battalion, 293d Infantry, one of two Indiana National Guard units mobilized to provide a robust force protection presence in the Persian Gulf. The units' 1,320 soldiers are guarding U.S. military installations and supply lines in Iraq, Kuwait and Qatar.

Specialist Clemens was an Eagle Scout and a graduate of Maconaquah High School, where he was a dedicated member of the wrestling team. Before being called to active duty, he was working at Wal-Mart and saving money to enroll in college. He is survived by his mother and stepfather, Cathy and Terry McCreay of Kokomo, and his father, Robert Clemens of Dayton, OH. Many of Brian's friends are still in the Persian Gulf region, and they have memorialized his death by wearing black wristbands.

Brian Clemens will be missed.

Marine Lance Corporal David Fribley, who grew up in Warsaw, IN, was killed on March 23. He was riding in an armored vehicle that encountered

a group of Iraqi soldiers waiving a white flag. The Iraqis moved close and then suddenly opened fire. A rocket-propelled grenade exploded against his vehicle and he was killed. Eight other Marines in his unit were also killed in that encounter.

Lance Corporal Fribley was 26 years old when he died. He had been a Marine for not quite a year. The middle child of Gary and Linda Fribley, he decided to enlist after 9/11 because he wanted to do something for his country. He didn't have to go. His decision came just months after he graduated from Indiana State University, and he had a good job as a recreation director in a retirement home complex.

But Lance Corporal Fribley felt he had a duty to serve his country. In high school, he had lettered in football and track all four years. One of his football coaches describes him as the poster boy for Marine Corps commercials—tall, strong and unrelenting in his work ethic.

Warsaw, IN, is a small and tightly-knit community of tree-lined streets and well-kept homes. Lance Corporal Fribley's funeral was held in the high school gym because a large crowd was expected. Every seat was filled. Many of the town's military veterans put on their old uniforms and medals and lined the streets to render a salute to David's flag-draped coffin as it passed by.

David Fribley will be missed.

Army Specialist Gregory Sanders, of Hobart, IN, was killed by a sniper's bullet on March 24. He was a tank crewman assigned to the Third Infantry Division. Greg was 19 when he died. Specialist Sanders joined the Army shortly after graduating from Hobart High School, where he had been captain of the cross-country team. He had always wanted to be in the military, just like his dad, Richard, who died of a heart attack when Specialist Sanders was 15.

His mother, Leslie Sanders, told the local newspaper her earliest memory of her son was watching him play in a backyard sandbox with plastic toy soldiers. Dig a little and you can still find some of his soldiers. It was only 12 years ago. When residents of the town of Hobart learned of his death, they conducted a special candlelight service in his memory in front of the Doughboy Statue in the center of town. They laid flowers, candles, ribbons and wreaths all around the statue, creating an impromptu monument to the town's fallen soldier.

Specialist Sanders leaves behind a wife, Ruthann, and a 14-month-old daughter, Gwendolyn. He was buried in Calumet Park Cemetery near Merrillville next to his father.

Greg Sanders will be missed.

Specialist William A. Jeffries of the Indiana National Guard died March 31 after falling ill in Kuwait, where his unit was guarding U.S. military bases. He was 39 years old. Doctors told his family he died in a Navy hospital in Spain of a pulmonary embolism and acute pancreatitis.

Specialist Jeffries lived in Evansville, IN, with his wife, B.J. Unusually tall at 6-foot-5, he was known for his gentle nature. He had graduated from Reitz High School in 1982 and then served 10 years on active duty in the Air Force. Many of Indiana's National Guard members have prior service. Not only do they continue serving their country in uniform, but they find a camaraderie that just does not exist in civilian life.

Indiana is very proud of the contribution its National Guard units are making to Operation Iraqi Freedom. Specialist Jeffries' unit was one of two Indiana National Guard infantry battalions mobilized to provide a robust force protection presence in the Persian Gulf. The units' 1,320 soldiers are guarding U.S. military installations and supply lines in Iraq, Kuwait and Qatar.

Just before his battalion departed for Kuwait, Specialist Jeffries was given emergency leave to attend the funeral of his father, Kenneth. Although it was a sad occasion, it brought him together with his mother, Marie, and five older brothers for the first time in many years.

William Jeffries will be missed.

Marine Sergeant Duane Rios of Griffith, IN, was killed on April 4 during a firefight on the outskirts of Baghdad. He was 25 years old and the leader of a squad of combat engineers trained to do such things as build roads and bridges, clear minefields and handle explosives.

Sergeant Rios joined the Marines after graduating from Griffith High School in 1996, and he thrived on the experience. He and his wife, Erica, who had been his high school sweetheart, were making a good life together in San Clemente, CA, close to Camp Pendleton where he was stationed.

During his high school years in Griffith, Sergeant Rios lived with his late grandmother. He was a popular student remembered by his teachers as having an infectious smile. He last spoke to Erica by telephone the day after Valentine's Day. He told her he loved her and missed her and that the only other thing he needed was a hot shower.

On the day of his funeral in Griffith, some 500 mourners gathered at St. Mary Roman Catholic Church. Many had to stand outside. The Griffith and Highland fire departments unfurled a giant American Flag across Broad Street, and police from departments all across northwest Indiana took part in the funeral procession.

Duane Rios will be missed.

Army Private First Class Jason M. Meyer, whose father, Loren Meyer, lives in South Bend, died on April 8 from wounds suffered during the fighting at Baghdad International Airport. Army investigators believe he was struck by an errant round fired from an Abrams tank. The round struck a building and ricocheted into his vehicle.

PFC Meyer, 23, died one week after he and his wife, Melissa, had marked their first wedding anniversary. He was a combat engineer with Bravo Company, 11th Engineers, 3rd Infantry Division, and drove an armored personnel carrier during the division's now famous lightning drive from Kuwait to Baghdad.

In 1999, PFC Meyer graduated from high school in Howell, MI, where he lived with his mother, Kathleen Worthington, and joined the Army two years later. He met his wife at a Halloween corn maze three years ago. She told a local newspaper that she will remember her husband for his ever-present sense of humor, which always kept her laughing. The last time she talked to him was by telephone was in late February while his unit was in Kuwait. He reported that he and his buddies had adopted a three-foot lizard as their pet, and that they were feeding it Meals Ready to Eat.

Jason was buried at Arlington National Cemetery with full military honors. During the ceremony Melissa was presented with her husband's Purple Heart and Bronze Star medals.

Jason Meyer will be missed.

Army Reserve Specialist Roy Buckley of Portage died on April 22 from injuries suffered in a motor vehicle accident in Baghdad. A fuel truck driver, he was less than a month away from his 25th birthday when he died.

He was a member of the 685th Transportation Company of Hobart, IN, whose 170 members, mostly heavy truck drivers, were mobilized to provide support for the 3rd Infantry Division. In civilian life, he worked at Midwest Steel, and his goal was to become a police officer.

Specialist Buckley was engaged to another member of his Army Reserve unit, Jenina Bellina, and they planned to marry soon after they returned from the Persian Gulf.

He had called his mother, Janie Espinoza, on Easter Sunday and speculated that he might even be home to see her by Mother's Day. In addition to his mother, he is survived by two brothers, a sister and a 6-year-old daughter.

Roy Buckley will be missed.

Our hearts go out to all of these families. We shall all mourn for the loss of these seven fine young men. It is my hope that these families will take comfort in knowing that their young men gave their lives to a noble and worthy cause—freeing the Iraqi people from a brutal dictator and making the world a safer place for all Americans.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I rise today to express our nation's thanks and gratitude to a young man and his family from Rock Springs, WY. On April 14, Private First Class Joseph Mayek was killed while serving in Iraq. PFC Mayek was critically wounded by an armor piercing round that appears to have been discharged from an M2 Bradley fighting vehicle. While the circumstances of this incident are still

under investigation, I hope the final report will provide information that can help us understand how this happened.

PFC Mayek was a vibrant young man who loved being outdoors and enjoyed sports. During his senior year at Rock Springs High School, Joseph played split end and cornerback for high school football team. Soon after graduating in 2001, he joined the United States Army. Upon completion of basic training he was assigned to C Company, 2nd Battalion, 6th Infantry Regiment in Germany.

President Bush recently addressed the Nation to declare victory in the Battle for Iraq. This was a monumental task accomplished by the dedicated people and their families who serve in our Armed Forces. America's men and women who answer the call of service and wear our Nation's uniform deserve respect and recognition for the load that they alone must bear. Our people put everything on the line everyday, and because of these folks, our nation is more secure and remains strong in the face of danger.

We say goodbye to a son, a soldier and an American. Our Nation pays its deepest respect to Private First Class Mayek for his courage, his love of country and his sacrifice, so that we may remain free.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN BURMA

Mr. KOHL. Mr. President, I rise today to call attention to the gross violations of human and religious rights in Burma. Dr. Salai Tun Than, a University of Wisconsin alumni, who was released over the weekend in Burma, initiated a hunger strike protesting the human and religious rights violations at the prison where he was held. Dr. Tun Than had been serving a 7-year prison sentence in Burma for handing out copies of a petition demanding political reforms.

Dr. Tun Than, 75, has severe health problems that required medical treatment, which he was not granted. The conditions that he and other prisoners endured were violations of international human rights laws. Restrictions on communications between prisoners, unsanitary prison conditions and forced ''hooding'' as prisoners were transported outside are examples of the violations. As a Christian, Dr. Tun Than also was protesting violations in religious freedom which included not being allowed a Bible or to receive Communion.

During my Senate career I have been an advocate for human rights and religious freedoms for every individual across the globe. I am saddened by the conditions in which Dr. Tun Than and other prisoners in Burma have had to live. It is my hope that the Burmese Government will recognize religious and human rights, not only to their prisoners, but to their general populace as well.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. In the last Congress Senator KENNEDY and I introduced the Local Law Enforcement Act, a bill that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred October 27, 1992, in Sasebo, Japan. Terry M. Helvey, an airman apprentice in the U.S. Navy, and Amn Charles E. Vins beat PO Allen Schindler to death in a public restroom. After spotting Schindler, who was known to be gay, outside a bar, Helvey and Vins followed him into a public restroom so that they could ''beat him up,'' according to Vins. The two brutally kicked and punched Schindler to death on the restroom floor. Helvey and Vins beat Schindler so badly that a Navy pathologist described his injuries as ''more consistent with a high-speed automobile accident or low-speed airplane crash.''

I believe that Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

DEVELOPMENTS IN BURUNDI

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today to call my colleagues' attention to the situation in the Central African country of Burundi, where a remarkable step has been taken to end that country's brutal civil war. Last week, President Pierre Buyoya voluntarily ceded power to Domitien Ndayizeye, who will now lead the country through the second half of a 3-year transitional power-sharing government. This orderly transfer of power, conducted in compliance with the Arusha Accords signed in 2000, is an important symbol of ethnic reconciliation, as a Tutsi President with a Hutu Vice President gives way to a Hutu head of state with a Tutsi Vice President. An African Union force is slated to help provide stability during this transitional period. This is a development to be celebrated, and the United Nations Security Council was right to praise this milestone achievement.

But much more needs to be done. Rather than being satisfied with President Ndayizeye's inauguration, the people of Burundi and the international community should seize on this moment as a catalyst for more energetic and focused efforts to bring Burundi out of crisis. A comprehensive cease-fire among all parties to the conflict is still not in place. Little progress has been made to date toward comprehensively reforming the security services to reflect a multiethnic society. Burundi's future will also depend upon increasing respect for basic human rights, ending the climate of impunity in which these rights have been violated, and establishing viable mechanisms for holding those responsible for abuses accountable for their actions. The international community must maintain an engaged policy that both supports these reforms and pressures those who resist them.

Most importantly, the international community and the Burundian leadership must take this opportunity to establish a firm relationship between positive developments in the political sphere and the conditions of the Burundian people, who languish, sometimes in grave and consistent insecurity, and often in desperate humanitarian crisis. Abject poverty, a dramatic decline in primary school enrollment, soaring infant mortality rates, and displacement on a massive scale characterize the situation of Burundian society. If we allow paper agreements and political milestones to remain disconnected from concrete improvements for the people of Burundi, we are only empowering the spoilers in this process, and only encouraging the kind of hideous violence that has become all too common in Central Africa.

Nine years ago Burundi's neighbor erupted in genocide. Ongoing conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo has cost the lives of millions. Crises spill across borders, poisoning the prospects for progress throughout the region, and creating lucrative opportunities for international criminals. Burundi may be small, but its suffering is great, and its capacity to help or hinder efforts to stabilize a vast swathe of Africa should not be underestimated. We know what the consequences of indifference are; we have seen them in the millions dead, displaced, mourning and grieving. For a brief moment, Burundi has captured global attention. We should not look away again; the stakes are too high.

I yield the floor.

PROTECT ACT

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, this child-abduction legislation is important and needed. According to the Justice Department, 2,200 children are reported missing each day. There are approximately 114,600 attempted abductions by strangers every year, and between 3,000 and 5,000 of these attempts are successful.

Each child abduction is a tragedy. Last year, I met with two of my constituents, John and Magi Bish. On June 27, 2000, their daughter Molly Ann Bish, a 16-year-old lifeguard, disappeared from her life-guarding post at Comins Pond in Walden, MA. Molly's family and friends continue to search for her. The Bish family is also working to raise awareness about this important issue. They started the first Missing Children's Day in Massachusetts. They

also established the Molly Bish Foundation to provide services to children and families across our State and the New England area. John and Magi Bish have shown extraordinary courage and perseverance in the face of an overwhelming loss.

The legislation addresses the problem of child abductions in several ways, and I supported it. It establishes a national AMBER Alert system to help locate abducted children, and it gives prosecutors major new tools to address these terrifying crimes.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills were read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 1298. An act to provide assistance to foreign countries to combat HIV/AIDs, tuberculosis, and malaria, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6. An act to enhance conservation and research and development, to provide for security and diversity in the energy supply for the American people, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–2121. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense, Acquisition, Technology and Logistics, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Fiscal Year 2002 Defense Environmental Restoration Program report, received on April 28, 2003; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–2122. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense, Personnel and Readiness, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a review of the existing statutory active and reserve general and flag officer authorizations; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–2123. A communication from the Comptroller of the Currency, Administrator of National Banks, Legislative and Regulatory Activities Division, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report rule entitled ''Electronic Filings (12 CFR Part 5)'' received on April 28, 2003; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–2124. A communication from the Director, Division of Scientific Planning and Policy Analysis, Public Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report Fiscal Year 2001 National Institutes of Health (NIH) Annual Report on Health Disparities Research; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–2125. A communcation from the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a draft bill entitled ''Veterans Programs Improvement Act of 2003'' received on April 28, 2003; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC–2126. A communication from the Regulations Officer, Social Security Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Federal Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance; Repeal of Facility-of-Payment Provision (RIN 0960–AE02)'' received on April 16, 2003; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–2127. A communication from the Acting Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a proposed bill entitled ''Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2004 and 2005'' received on April 11, 2003; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–2128. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''VISAS: Documentation of Nonimmigrants under the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended: Student and Exchange Visitor Information Systems (SEVIS) (22 CFR Part 41)'' received on April 25, 2003; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–2129. A communication from the Assistant Attorney General, Administration, Justice Management Division, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Final Rule exempting five Privacy Act systems of records of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF) from certain subsections of the Privacy Act: Criminal Investigation Report System (ATF–003); Internal Security Record System (ATF–006); Personnel Record System (ATF–007); Regulatory Enforcement Record System (ATF–008); and Scientific Services Record System (ATF–009)''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–2130. A communication from the Chairman, UNICOR, Federal Prison Industries, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report entitled ''Federal Prison Industries, INC. (FPI) FY 2002 Annual Report'' received on April 11, 2003; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–2131. A communication from the Acting Administrator, Office of Diversion Control, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Clarification of Listing of 'Tetrahydrocannabinols' in Schedule 1 (RIN 1117–AA55)''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–2132. A communication from the Chief, Legal Counselor, Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Electronic Signature on Applications and Petitions for Immigration and Naturalizations Benefits (1615–AA83)'' received on April 28, 2003; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–2133. A communication from the Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a bill to reauthorize the Office of National Drug Control Policy, received on April 16, 2003; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–2134. A communication from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a vacancy and designation of an acting officer for the position of Administrator, Research and Special Administration, received on April 22, 2003; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–2135. A communication from the Secretary of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report relative to the feasibility of Accelerating the Integrated Deepwater System, received on April 11, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2136. A communication from the Attorney Advisor, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Part 90 of the Commission's Rules and Policies for Applications and Licensing of Low Power Operations in the Private Land Mobile Radio 450–470 MHz Band (WT Doc. No. 01–146) (FCC 03–35)'' received on May 1, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2137. A communication from the Regulations Officer, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Hours of Service of Drivers; Driver Rest and Sleep for Safe Operations (2126–AA23)'' received on April 30, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2138. A communication from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Domestic Fisheries Division, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Pacific Halibut Fisheries, Catch Sharing Plan; Temporary Final Rule; Annual Management Measures for Pacific Halibut Fisheries and Approval of Catch Sharing Plan and Final Plan; Changes to the Catch Sharing Plan (0648–AQ67)'' received on April 30, 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–2139. A communication from the Administrator, Energy Information Administration, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a summary to the Energy Information Administration's report ''Voluntary Reporting of Greenhouse Gases 2001'' received on April 11, 2003; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–2140. A communication from the General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a draft bill to reauthorize United States participation in and appropriations for the U.S. contribution to the seventh replenishment of the resources of the Asian Development Fund, received on April 11, 2003; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–2141. A communication from the General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a draft bill to reauthorize United States participation in and appropriations for the U.S. contribution to the ninth replenishment of the resources of the African Development Fund, received on April 11, 2003; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–2142. A communication from the General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a draft bill to reauthorize United States participation in and appropriations for the U.S. contribution to the thirteenth replenishment of the resources of the International Development Association (IDA), received on April 11, 2003; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–2143. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 6-month periodic report on the emergency with respect to significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–2144. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act, the report of a certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract in the amount of $50,000,000 or more to Kuwait; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–2145. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations for the Department of State to carry out its authorities and responsibilities in the conduct of foreign affairs for fiscal years 2004 and 2005; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–2146. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Annual Report to the Congress on Foreign Economic Collection and Industrial Espionage''; to the Select Committee on Intelligence.

EC–2147. A communication from the Assistant Director, Executive & Political Personnel, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a confirmation of a nomination for the position of Under Secretary of Defense for Intelligence, received on April 22, 2003; to the Select Committee on Intelligence.

EC–2148. A communication from the Chairman of the Council, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on D.C. Act 15–63 ''Traffic Adjudication Appeal Fee Temporary Amendment Act 2003'' received on April 30, 2003; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–2149. A communication from the Chairman of the Council, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on D.C. Act 15–62 ''Service Improvement and Fiscal Year 2000 Budget Support Temporary Amendment Act of 2003'' received on April 30, 2003; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–2150. A communication from the Chairman of the Council, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on D.C. Act 15–60 ''Georgetown Project Temporary Amendment Act of 2003'' received on April 30, 2003; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–2151. A communication from the Chairman of the Council, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on D.C. Act 15–59 ''Kivie Kaplan Way Designation Temporary Act of 2003'' received on April 30, 2003; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–2152. A communication from the Chairman of the Council, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on D.C. Act 15–64 ''Health-Care Decisions Act of 2003'' received on April 30, 2003; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–2153. A communication from the Chairman of the Council, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on D.C. Act 15–65 ''Presidential Primary Election Amendment Act of 2003'' received on April 30, 2003; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–2154. A communication from the Chairman of the Council, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on D.C. Act 15–66 ''Health Services Planning and Development Temporary Amendment Act of 2003'' received on April 30, 2003; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–2155. A communication from the Chairman of the Council, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on D.C. Act 15–79 ''Inspector General Qualifications Temporary Amendment Act of 2003'' received on April 30, 2003; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–2156. A communication from the Chairman of the Council, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on D.C. Act 15–67 ''Commercial Vehicle Parking Fines Temporary Amendment Act of 2003'' received on April 30, 20036; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–2157. A communication from the Chairman of the Council, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on D.C. Act 15–70 ''Washington Convention Center Advisory Committee Continuity Temporary Amendment Act of 2003'' received on April 30, 2003; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–2158. A communication from the Chairman of the Council, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on D.C. Act 15–57 ''Rosedale Conservancy Real Property Tax Exemption and Relief Act of 2003'' received on April 30, 2003; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–2159. A communication from the Chairman of the Council, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on D.C. Act 15–58 ''Closing of a Public Alley in Square 377. S.O. 02–3683, Act of 2003'' received on April 30, 2003; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–2160. A communication from the Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Fiscal Year 2002 Performance Report for the Federal Trade Commission, received on April 30, 2003; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–2161. A communication from the Director, Office of Government Ethics, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Office of Government Ethics' Annual Program Performance Report for FY 2002, received on April 30, 2003; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–2162. A communication from the Directors, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Customer Identification Programs for Futures Commission Merchants and Introducing Brokers (1506–AA34)'' received on April 30, 2003; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2163. A communication from the Director, Regulatory Review and Foreign Investment Disclosure Group, Farm Service Agency, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Acreage Reporting and Common Provisions (RIN 0560–AG79)'' received on April 30, 2003; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2164. A communication from the Director, Regulatory Review and Foreign Investment Disclosure Group, Farm Service Agency, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''2002 Farm-Bill Regulations—General Credit Provisions (RIN 0560–AG78)'' received on April 30, 2003; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2165. A communication from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Capital Agency—ABS and MBS Investments (RIN 3052–AC14)'' received on April 30, 2003; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2166. A communication from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Funding and Fiscal Affairs, Loan Policies and Operations, and Funding Operations; Capital Adequacy (3052–AC05)'' received on April 30, 2003; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2167. A communication from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Pesticide Tolerance Processing Fees; Annual Adjustment (FRL 7302–7)'' received on May 1, 2003; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–2168. A communication from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maryland; Amendments to State II Vapor Recovery at Gasoline Dispensing Facilities (FRL 7483–9)'' received on May 1, 2003; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2169. A communication from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Indiana (7481–1)'' received on May 1, 2003; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2170. A communication from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Missouri (FRL 7494–6)'' received on May 1, 2003; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2171. A communication from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Determination of Attainment of Ozone Standards, St. Louis Area; Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans, and Redesignation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes, State of Missouri (FRL 7494–5)'' received on May 1, 2003; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2172. A communication from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval of Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maine; Total Reduced Sulfur from Kraft Paper Mills (FRL 7491–7)'' received on April 30, 2003; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2173. A communication from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Air Qulality Implementation Plans; Maryland; Revision to Regulation for Control of Fuel-Burning Equipment, Stationary Internal Combustion Engines, and Certain Fuel-Burning Installations (FRL 7478–1)'' received on April 30, 2003; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2174. A communication from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans Florida: Martin Gas Sales, Inc. Variance (FRL 7491–5)'' received on April 30, 2003; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2175. A communication from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Louisiana; Revision of the Section 182 (F) and 183 (b) (1) Exemptions to the Nitrogen Oxides Control Requirements for the Baton Rouge Ozone Nonattainment Area (FRL 7429–9)'' received on April 30, 2003; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2176. A communication from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Bacillus Thuringgiensis Cry 1F Protein in Cotton; temporary Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance'' received on April 30, 2003; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2177. A communication from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Extension of Alternative Compliance Periods under the Anti-Dumping Program (FRL 7492–1)'' received on April 30, 2003; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2178. A communication from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''National Priorities List for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Sites (FRL 7490–3)'' received on April 30, 2003; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2179. A communication from the Acting Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Texas: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revisions (FRL 7491–1)'' received on April 30, 2003; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2180. A communication from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulations, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Releasing Part of a Power Reactor Site of Facility for Unrestricted Use Before NRC Approves the License Termination Plan (AG56)'' received on April 30, 2003; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2181. A communication from the Chief Counsel, St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Tariff of Tolls (2135–AA17)'' received on April 30, 2003; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–2182. A communication from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a lease prospectus for the Internal Revenue Service in Kansas City, MO, received on April 30, 2003; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. DOMENICI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 1005. An original bill to enhance the energy security of the United States, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 108–43).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. LEAHY, and Ms. STABENOW):

S. 996. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to ensure an adequate level of commodity purchases under the school lunch program; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. DOMENICI:

S. 997. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to carry out critical restoration projects along the Middle Rio Grande; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. BREAUX:

S. 998. A bill to amend section 376 of title 28, United States Code, to allow a period of open enrollment for certain individuals who are elevated to the position of chief judge of a district; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CORZINE (for himself, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. DODD, Mrs. CLINTON, and Mr. LIEBERMAN):

S. 999. A bill to establish the Highlands Stewardship Area in the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. MILLER, Mrs. CLINTON, and Ms. LANDRIEU):

S. 1000. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to revise the age and service requirements for eligibility to receive retired pay for non-regular service; to provide TRICARE eligibility for members of the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve and their families; to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow employers a credit against income tax with respect to employees who participate in the military reserve components and to allow a comparable credit for participating reserve component self-employed individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BIDEN (for himself, Mr. MCCAIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. DODD, Mr. KERRY, Mrs. CLINTON, and Ms. MIKULSKI):

S. 1001. A bill to make the protection of women and children who are affected by a complex humanitarian emergency a priority of the United States Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. McCAIN (for himself, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. EDWARDS, and Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina):

S. 1002. A bill to direct the National Institute of Standards and Technology to establish a program to support research and training in methods of detecting the use of performance-enhancing drugs by athletes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. CRAIG:

S. 1003. A bill to clarify the intent of Congress with respect to the continued use of established commercial outfitter hunting camps on the Salmon River; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, and Mrs. CLINTON):

S. 1004. A bill to ensure that children at highest risk for asthma, vision, hearing, and other health problems are identified and treated; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DOMENICI:

S. 1005. An original bill to enhance the energy security of the United States, and for other purposes; from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. BURNS (for himself, Mr. DOMENICI, and Mr. BAUCUS):

S. 1006. A bill to reduce temporarily the duty on certain articles of natural cork; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. DODD, and Mr. JEFFORDS):

S. 1007. A bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to promote better nutrition among school children participating in the school breakfast and lunch programs; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. STEVENS (for himself, Mr. FRIST, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. WARNER, Mr. LOTT, and Mr. DODD):

S. Res. 132. A resolution commending John W. Kluge for his dedication and commitment to the Library of Congress; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. SUNUNU, and Mr. FEINGOLD):

S. Res. 133. A resolution condemning bigotry and violence against Arab Americans, Muslim, Americans, South-Asian Americans, and Sikh Americans; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOND (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. HAGEL, Mr . TALENT, and Mr. SESSIONS):

S. Con. Res. 42. A concurrent resolution welcoming the Prime Minister of Singapore, His Excellency Goh Chok Tong, on the occasion of his visit to the United States, expressing gratitude to the Government of Singapore for its strong cooperation with the United States in the campaign against terrorism, and reaffirming the commitment of Congress to the continued expansion of friendship and cooperation between the United States and Singapore ; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself, Mr. REED, Mr. ALLARD, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. CONRAD, Mrs. DOLE, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. SANTORUM, and Ms. STABENOW):

S. Con. Res. 43. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that Congress should participate in and support activities to provide decent homes for the people of the United States; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 146

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 146, a bill to amend titles 10 and 18, United States Code, to protect unborn victims of violence.

S. 171

At the request of Mr. DAYTON, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 171, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment to medicare ambulance suppliers of the full costs of providing such services, and for other purposes.

S. 189

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 189, a bill to authorize appropriations for nanoscience, nanoengineering, and nanotechnology research, and for other purposes.

S. 375

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the name of the Senator from Nebraska

(Mr. HAGEL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 375, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish a minimum geographic cost-of-practice index value for physicians' services furnished under the medicare program of 1.

S. 384

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 384, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prevent corporate expatriation to avoid United States income taxes.

S. 451

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 451, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to increase the minimum Survivor Benefit Plan basic annuity for surviving spouses age 62 and older, to provide for a one-year open season under that plan, and for other purposes.

S. 470

At the request of Mr. SARBANES, the names of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAUX), the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL), the Senator from Florida (Mr. GRAHAM), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN), the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SANTORUM), the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) and the Senator from Arizona (Mr. MCCAIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 470, a bill to extend the authority for the construction of a memorial to Martin Luther King, Jr.

S. 486

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAUX) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER) were added as cosponsors of S. 486, a bill to provide for equal coverage of mental health benefits with respect to health insurance coverage unless comparable limitations are imposed on medical and surgical benefits.

S. 493

At the request of Mrs. LINCOLN, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 493, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize physical therapists to evaluate and treat medicare beneficiaries without a requirement for a physician referral, and for other purposes.

S. 560

At the request of Mr. CRAIG, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 560, a bill to impose tariff-rate quotas on certain casein and milk protein concentrates.

S. 595

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 595, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the required use of certain principal repayments on mortgage subsidy bond financings to redeem bonds, to modify the purchase price limitation under mortgage subsidy bond rules based on median family income, and for other purposes.

S. 596

At the request of Mr. ENSIGN, the names of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. BUNNING) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) were added as cosponsors of S. 596, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage the investment of foreign earnings within the United States for productive business investments and job creation.

S. 600

At the request of Mr. CRAIG, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 600, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Energy to cooperate in the international magnetic fusion burning plasma experiment, or alternatively to develop a plan for a domestic burning plasma experiment, for the purpose of accelerating the scientific understanding and development of fusion as a long term energy source.

S. 626

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 626, a bill to reduce the amount of paperwork for special education teachers, to make mediation mandatory for all legal disputes related to individualized education programs, and for other purposes.

S. 667

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DAYTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 667, a bill to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to strengthen payment limitations for commodity payments and benefits.

S. 673

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 673, a bill to amend part D of title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants and loan guarantees for health centers to enable the centers to fund capital needs projects, and for other purposes.

S. 696

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 696, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a tax credit for marginal domestic oil and natural gas well production and an election to expense geological and geophysical expenditures and delay rental payments.

S. 705

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. GREGG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 705, a bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to alleviate delay in the payment of the Selected Reserve reenlistment bonus to members of Selected Reserve who are mobilized.

S. 736

At the request of Mr. ENSIGN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) was added as a cosponsor of S. 736, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to strengthen enforcement of provisions relating to animal fighting, and for other purposes.

S. 759

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. COLEMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 759, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a tax credit for individuals and businesses for the installation of certain wind energy property.

S. 780

At the request of Mr. LOTT, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. BURNS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 780, a bill to award a congressional gold medal to Chief Phillip Martin of the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians.

S. 796

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. COLEMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 796, a bill to provide for the appointment of a Director of State and Local Government Coordination within the Department of Homeland Security and to transfer the Office for Domestic Preparedness to the Office of the Secretary of Homeland Security.

S. 818

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. COLEMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 818, a bill to ensure the independence and nonpartisan operation of the Office of Advocacy of the Small Business Administration.

S. 837

At the request of Mr. BROWNBACK, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 837, a bill to establish a commission to conduct a comprehensive review of Federal agencies and programs and to recommend the elimination or realignment of duplicative, wasteful, or outdated functions, and for other purposes.

S. 838

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. FEINGOLD) and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. COLEMAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 838, a bill to waive the limitation on the use of funds appropriated for the Homeland Security Grant Program.

S. 847

At the request of Mr. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUYE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 847, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to permit States the option to provide medicaid coverage for low income individuals infected with HIV.

S. 869

At the request of Mr. HARKIN, the names of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) were added as cosponsors of S. 869, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for enhanced reimbursement under the medicare program for screening and diagnostic mammography services, and for other purposes.

S. 874

At the request of Mr. TALENT, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 874, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to include primary and secondary preventative medical strategies for children and adults with Sickle Cell Disease as medical assistance under the medicaid program, and for other purposes.

S. 875

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 875, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow an income tax credit for the provision of homeownership and community development, and for other purposes.

S. 877

At the request of Mr. BURNS, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 877, a bill to regulate interstate commerce by imposing limitations and penalties on the transmission of unsolicited commercial electronic mail via the Internet.

S. 888

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLLINGS) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) were added as cosponsors of S. 888, a bill to reauthorize the Museum and Library Services Act, and for other purposes.

S. 919

At the request of Mr. BURNS, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DAYTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 919, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to enhance competition among and between rail carriers in order to ensure efficient rail service and reasonable rail rates, and for other purposes.

S. 922

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 922, a bill to change the requirements for naturalization through service in the Armed Forces of the United States, to extend naturalization benefits to members of the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve of a reserve component of the Armed Forces, to extend posthumous benefits to surviving spouses, children, and parents, and for other purposes.

S. 929

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the names of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) and the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 929, a bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to make grants for security improvements to over-the-road bus operations, and for other purposes.

S. 939

At the request of Mr. HAGEL, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 939, a bill to amend part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to provide full Federal funding of such part, to provide an exception to the local maintenance of effort requirements, and for other purposes.

S. 946

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 946, a bill to enhance competition for prescription drugs by increasing the ability of the Department of Justice and Federal Trade Commission to enforce existing antitrust laws regarding brand name drugs and generic drugs.

S. 950

At the request of Mr. ENZI, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 950, a bill to allow travel between the United States and Cuba.

S. 982

At the request of Mrs. BOXER, the names of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) and the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) were added as cosponsors of S. 982, a bill to halt Syrian support for terrorism, end its occupation of Lebanon, stop its development of weapons of mass destruction, cease its illegal importation of Iraqi oil, and hold Syria accountable for its role in the Middle East, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 11

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 11, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for women and men.

S. CON. RES. 26

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 26, a concurrent resolution condemning the punishment of execution by stoning as a gross violation of human rights, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. LEAHY, and Ms. STABENOW):

S. 996. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to ensure an adequate level of commodity purchases under the school lunch program; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I rise today with my colleagues, Senators CRAIG, STABENOW, and LEAHY, to introduce the ''Commodity Distribution Act of 2003.'' Senator CRAIG and I have introduced similar legislation in the past, and while it is unfortunate that this legislation is necessary, we are pleased to meet the need that currently exists.

In 1999, Congress enacted the Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act, which amended the School Lunch Act to require the United States Department of Agriculture to count the value of bonus commodities when it determines the total amount of commodity assistance provided to schools. This change meant a $500 million budget cut to the school lunch program over a 9-year period.

Senator CRAIG and I have been successful since the passage of the Ticket to Work Act in preventing this cut from affecting the School Lunch Program for the past 4 years. However, a provision included in the 2002 Farm Bill will expire the end of this fiscal year, leaving the school lunch program vulnerable to cut of over $50 million per year over the next 5 years.

Our legislation, the Commodity Distribution Act of 2003, would prevent this devastating cut to the school lunch program. While not large in overall budget terms, $50 million in commodities for school lunch programs across the country means a great deal in delivering quality meals to our children every day. It also means a great deal to the agricultural producers who benefit from having these commodities taken out of the marketplace, and used for a valuable purpose.

Our Nation faces a unique situation when it comes to feeding our Nation's children. We live in a country where both hunger and obesity co-exist among the children served by our important nutrition programs. We can and must form policy that addresses both of these problems.

The legislation that Senators CRAIG, STABENOW, and LEAHY, and I are introducing today takes an important first step in addressing this unique situation by maintaining the level of commodity support our school districts receive to run their school lunch programs. There could be no worse time to take away these valuable assets to their programs.

The Commodity Distribution Act continues the dual purpose of our school lunch program—supporting American agriculture, while delivering nutritious food to our Nation's children.

Mr. President, I ask that this bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 996

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 ''Commodity Distribution Act of 2003''.

SEC. 2. COMMODITY PURCHASES UNDER SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM.

Section 6(e) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1755(e)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking ''in the form of'' and all that follows through ''(A) commodity assistance'' and inserting ''in the form of commodity assistance'';

(B) by striking ''; or'' and inserting a period; and

(C) by striking subparagraph (B); and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking ''the Secretary shall, to the extent necessary,'' and inserting ''the Secretary—

''(A) shall, to the extent necessary,'';

(B) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) shall not use commodities provided under the authority of any other Act to meet the requirement for the school year.''.

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act and the amendments made by this Act take effect on October 1, 2003.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I rise today to join my colleague Senator JOHNSON in introducing the Commodity Distribution Act of 2003.

Children are our future. I strongly believe each child deserves at least one warm, nutritious meal every day. I stand before you today with a new bill that will restore $500 million to the School Lunch Program. The positive impacts of this program are endless. Children should not have to pay the price of not having enough money for food.

Originally enacted in 1946, the school launch program set goals to improve children's nutrition, increase low-income children's access to nutritious meals, and to help support the agricultural industry. A family of four has to have an income at or below 130 percent of the Federal poverty level to qualify for a free lunch. The income for these families is tragically low. Congress has a role in providing these children with assistance their families cannot provide.

In 1999, Congress enacted the Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act. This legislation amended the School Lunch Act to require the United States Department of Agriculture to count the value of bonus commodities when it determines the total amount of commodity assistance provided to schools. This change continues to provide a $500 million budget cut for the school lunch program over its 9-year projection.

In 2001, the school lunch program comprised over 90 percent of schools, with some 99,000 public and private schools enrolling approximately 50 million children. Today over 28 million children receive free or low-cost lunches every school day. Each State and millions of children are affected. This program provides a basic requirement of food for needy children.

The 2002 Farm Bill passed almost a full year ago included language that extended this authorization language until the end of this fiscal year. Without Congressional action, $50 million will be cut from the food budget for school districts. This legislation would further extend this support through 2007, when the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch act is scheduled for reauthorization.

It is my belief that no child should be without food. The Commodity Distribution Act of 2003 would ensure that schools receive the full value of entitlement commodity assistance, and allow the School Lunch Program to continue to meet its dual purpose of supporting American agriculture when it needs it most while providing nutritious food to schools across the country. I urge members to support this bill, support children, and support our future.

By Mr. DOMENICI:

S. 997. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to carry out critical restoration projects along the Middle Rio Grande; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, those of us privileged to represent our fellow citizens on this hallowed floor get far too few opportunities to help usher in visionary projects that can potentially transform communities, both of man and of nature. I rise today to tell you about a project that has been discussed before on this floor; I bring it to your attention again because I believe it's a project worth doing and worth doing well. It concerns one of New Mexico's unique natural treasures: the Middle Rio Grande Bosque.

According to an old Chinese Proverb, ''if you are thinking 1 year ahead, sow seed. If you are thinking 10 years ahead, plant a tree. If you are thinking 100 years ahead, educate the people.'' The bill I am introducing today encompasses the wisdom of this proverb.

Two years ago, I joined the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District and the Army Corps of Engineers in unveiling a vision for the Bosque that would rehabilitate and restore this long neglected treasure of the Southwest. I return here today to begin implementing that vision.

The Albuquerque metropolitan area is the largest concentration of people in New Mexico. It is also the home to the irreplaceable riparian forest which runs through the heart of the city and surrounding towns that is the Bosque. It is the largest continuous cottonwood forest in the Southwest, and one of the last of its kind in the world.

Unfortunately, mismanagement, neglect, and the effects of upstream development have severely degraded the Bosque. The list of its woes is long: it has been overrun by non-native vegetation; graffiti and trash mar locations along its length; the drought and build up of hazardous fuel have contributed to an increased susceptibility to fire. As a result, public access is problematical and crucial habitat for scores of species is threatened. And yet, it remains one of the most biologically diverse ecosystems in the Southwest. My goal is to restore the Bosque and create a space that is open and attractive to the public.

This is a grand undertaking to be sure; but I want to ensure that this extraordinary corridor of the Southwestern desert is preserved for generations to come: not only for generations of humans, but for the diverse plant and animal species that reside in it as well.

Situated in the heart of the State's largest city, its potential to be a special attraction for residents is exciting. Equally exciting are the potential benefits to the ecosystem as a whole. The rehabilitation of this ecosystem leads to greater protection for threatened and endangered species; it means more migratory birds, healthier habitat for fish, and greater numbers of towering cottonwood trees.

This project could be one of the far too rare opportunities to both increase the quality of life for a city while assuring the health and stability of an entire ecosystem. We would be increasing the attractiveness of Albuquerque to businesses while improving the home of the Silvery Minnow. Where trash is now strewn, walking paths and horse trails will run. Where jetty jacks and discarded rubble lie, cottonwood will grow. The dead trees and underbrush that threaten devastating fire will be replaced by healthy groves of trees. School children will be able to study and maybe catch sight of a bald eagle. The chance to help build a dynamic public space like this does not come around often, and I would like to see Congress embrace that chance.

Having grown up in along the Rio Grande in Albuquerque, the Bosque is something I treasure; and I lament the degradation that has occurred. Because of this, I have been involved in Bosque restoration since 1991 and I commend the efforts of groups like the Bosque Coalition for the work they have done, and will continue to do, along the river. I propose to build on that rehabilitation. The effort I put in front of you today is a logical complement to these previous efforts as well as towards Bosque revitalization, restoration, and recovery for the entire Rio Grande.

Already work is underway. Over the past two years, the Army Corps of Engineers has undertaken the task of conducting a study so that we might gain a better understanding of how best to rehabilitate and restore this beautiful Albuquerque greenbelt.

I remain grateful to each of the parties who have been involved with this

idea since its inception. Each one contributes a very critical component. The Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District owns this vital part of the Bosque which runs from the National Hispanic Cultural Center north to the Paseo Del Norte Bridge. The MRGCD has proven to be a valuable local partner in identifying areas for non-native species and other environmental restoration work. Additionally, MRGCD continues to work on the development and implementation of an educational campaign for local public schools on the importance of the Bosque. Finally, MRGCD has continually worked with all parties to provide options on how the Bosque can be preserved, protected and enjoyed by everyone.

The Army Corps of Engineers is developing a preliminary restoration plan for the Bosque along the Albuquerque corridor. The plan is well underway and is moving towards the development of a feasibility study.

Specifically, this bill authorizes $10 million dollars in fiscal year 2004 and such sums as are necessary for the following nine years to complete projects, activities, substantial ecosystem restoration, preservation, protection, and recreation facilities along the Middle Rio Grande. I urge my fellow members to help preserve this rare and diverse ecosystem and to aid the city of Albuquerque and the State of New Mexico in building a place to treasure.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 997

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

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the Middle Rio Grande bosque is—

(A) a unique riparian forest located in Albuquerque, New Mexico;

(B) the largest continuous cottonwood forest in the Southwest;

(C) 1 of the oldest continuously inhabited areas in the United States;

(D) home to portions of 6 pueblos; and

(E) a critical flyway and wintering ground for migratory birds;

(2) the portion of the Middle Rio Grande adjacent to the Middle Rio Grande bosque provides water to many people in the State of New Mexico;

(3) the Middle Rio Grande bosque should be maintained in a manner that protects endangered species and the flow of the Middle Rio Grande while making the Middle Rio Grande bosque more accessible to the public;

(4) environmental restoration is an important part of the mission of the Corps of Engineers; and

(5) the Corps of Engineers should reestablish, where feasible, the hydrologic connection between the Middle Rio Grande and the Middle Rio Grande bosque to ensure the permanent healthy growth of vegetation native to the Middle Rio Grande bosque.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) CRITICAL RESTORATION PROJECT.—The term ''critical restoration project'' means a project carried out under this Act that will produce, consistent with Federal programs, projects, and activities, immediate and substantial ecosystem restoration, preservation, recreation, and protection benefits.

(2) MIDDLE RIO GRANDE.—The term ''Middle Rio Grande'' means the portion of the Rio Grande from Cochiti Dam to the headwaters of Elephant Butte Dam, in the State of New Mexico.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Army.

SEC. 3. MIDDLE RIO GRANDE RESTORATION.

(a) CRITICAL RESTORATION PROJECTS.—The Secretary shall carry out critical restoration projects along the Middle Rio Grande.

(b) PROJECT SELECTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may select critical restoration projects in the Middle Rio Grande based on feasibility studies.

(2) USE OF EXISTING STUDIES AND PLANS.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall use, to the maximum extent practicable, studies and plans in existence on the date of enactment of this Act to identify the needs and priorities for critical restoration projects.

(c) LOCAL PARTICIPATION.—In carrying out this Act, the Secretary shall consult with, and consider the priorities of, public and private entities that are active in ecosystem restoration in the Rio Grande watershed, including entities that carry out activities under—

(1) the Middle Rio Grande Endangered Species Act Collaborative Program; and

(2) the Bosque Improvement Group of the Middle Rio Grande Bosque Initiative.

(d) COST SHARING.—

(1) COST-SHARING AGREEMENT.—Before carrying out any critical restoration project under this Act, the Secretary shall enter into an agreement with the non-Federal interests that shall require the non-Federal interests—

(A) to pay 25 percent of the total costs of the critical restoration project;

(B) to provide land, easements, rights-of-way, relocations, and dredged material disposal areas necessary to carry out the critical restoration project;

(C) to pay 100 percent of the operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and rehabilitation costs associated with the critical restoration project that are incurred after the date of enactment of this Act; and

(D) to hold the United States harmless from any claim or damage that may arise from carrying out the critical restoration project (other than any claim or damage that may arise from the negligence of the Federal Government or a contractor of the Federal Government).

(2) RECREATIONAL FEATURES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Any recreational features included as part of a critical restoration project shall comprise not more that 30 percent of the total project cost.

(B) NON-FEDERAL FUNDING.—The full cost of any recreational features included as part of a critical restoration project in excess of the amount described in subparagraph (A) shall be paid by the non-Federal interests.

(3) CREDIT.—The non-Federal interests shall receive credit toward the non-Federal share of the cost of design or construction activities carried out by the non-Federal interests before the execution of the project cooperation agreement if the Secretary determines that the work performed by the non-Federal interest is integral to the project.

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act—

(1) $10,000,000 for fiscal year 2004; and

(2) such sums as are necessary for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2013.

By Mr. CORZINE (for himself, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. DODD, Mrs. CLINTON, and Mr. LIEBERMAN):

S. 999. A bill to establish the Highlands Stewardship Area in the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Mr. CORZINE. Mr. President, today along with Senators LAUTENBERG, SPECTER, SCHUMER, DODD, CLINTON and LIEBERMAN, I am introducing the Highlands Stewardship Act. I am proud to be joining Congressman RODNEY FRELINGHUYSEN and other colleagues from the New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut congressional delegations, who are introducing identical legislation in the House of Representatives.

This legislation would help to preserve one of the last open space treasures in this country, the Highlands forest region that stretches from northwestern Connecticut, across the lower Hudson River valley in New York, through my State of New Jersey and into east-central Pennsylvania. This region encompasses more than 2 million acres of forests, farms, streams, wetlands, lakes and reservoirs and historic sites. It includes the Green, Taconic and Notre Dame Mountains. It also includes such historic sites as Morristown National Historic Park and West Point.

The value of the ecological, recreational and scenic resources of the Highlands cannot be overstated. One hundred seventy million gallons are drawn from the Highlands aquifers daily, providing quality drinking water for over 11 million people. Two hundred forty seven threatened or endangered species live in the Highlands including the timber rattlesnake, wood turtle, red-shouldered hawk, barred owl, great blue heron and eastern wood rat. There also are many fishing, hiking and boating recreation opportunities in the Highlands that are used by many of the 1 in 12 Americans who live within 2 hours of travel of the Highlands.

Unfortunately, much of Highlands is quickly vanishing. According to the most recent study issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, we have lost over 3,000 acres of forest and 1,600 acres of farmland in New York and New Jersey sections of the Highlands annually to development between 1995 and 2000.

This legislation would designate a Stewardship Area amongst the four States in order to protect the most important Highlands projects. It would create a source of funding for conservation and preservation projects in the Highlands to preserve and protect the open space that remains. Two million dollars a year for 10 years would be provided for conservation assistance projects in the four Highlands States. This funding could be used for items such as smart growth initiatives and cultural preservation projects. Twenty-five million dollars a year over 10 years

also would be provided for open space preservation projects in the four Highlands states. The source of this funding would be the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

I am proud to introduce this legislation to ensure that we protect this resource, which is so critical to our quality of life, and I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 999

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 ''Highlands Stewardship Act''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the Highlands region is a geographic area that encompasses more than 2,000,000 acres extending from eastern Pennsylvania through the States of New Jersey and New York to northwestern Connecticut;

(2) the Highlands region is an environmentally unique area that—

(A) provides clean drinking water to over 15,000,000 people in metropolitan areas in the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania;

(B) provides critical wildlife habitat, including habitat for 247 threatened and endangered species;

(C) maintains an important historic connection to early Native American culture, colonial settlement, the American Revolution, and the Civil War;

(D) contains recreational resources for 14,000,000 visitors annually; and

(E) provides other significant ecological, natural, tourism, recreational, educational, and economic benefits;

(3) an estimated 1 in 12 citizens of the United States live within a 2-hour drive of the Highlands region;

(4) more than 1,400,000 residents live in the Highlands region;

(5) the Highlands region forms a greenbelt adjacent to the Philadelphia-New York City-Hartford urban corridor that offers the opportunity to preserve natural and agricultural resources, open spaces, recreational areas, and historic sites, while encouraging sustainable economic growth and development in a fiscally and environmentally sound manner;

(6) continued population growth and land use patterns in the Highlands region—

(A) reduce the availability and quality of water;

(B) reduce air quality;

(C) fragment the forests;

(D) destroy critical migration corridors and forest habitat; and

(E) result in the loss of recreational opportunities and scenic, historic, and cultural resources;

(7) the natural, agricultural, and cultural resources of the Highlands region, in combination with the proximity of the Highlands region to the largest metropolitan areas in the United States, make the Highlands region nationally significant;

(8) the national significance of the Highlands region has been documented in—

(A) the New York-New Jersey Highlands Regional Study conducted by the Forest Service in 1990;

(B) the New York-New Jersey Highlands Regional Study: 2002 Update conducted by the Forest Service;

(C) the bi-State Skylands Greenway Task Force Report;

(D) the New Jersey State Development and Redevelopment Plan;

(E) the New York State Open Space Conservation Plan;

(F) the Connecticut Green Plan: Open Space Acquisition FY 2001–2006;

(G) the open space plans of the State of Pennsylvania; and

(H) other open space conservation plans for States in the Highlands region;

(9) the Highlands region includes or is adjacent to numerous parcels of land owned by the Federal Government or federally designated areas that protect, conserve, restore, promote, or interpret resources of the Highlands region, including—

(A) the Wallkill River National Wildlife Refuge;

(B) the Shawanagunk Grasslands Wildlife Refuge;

(C) the Morristown National Historical Park;

(D) the Delaware and Lehigh Canal Corridors;

(E) the Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area;

(F) the Delaware River Basin;

(G) the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area;

(H) the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River;

(I) the Appalachian National Scenic Trail;

(J) the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York;

(K) the Highlands National Millennium Trail;

(L) the Picatinny Arsenal in the State of New Jersey;

(M) the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge;

(N) the proposed Crossroads of the Revolution National Heritage Area;

(O) the proposed Musconetcong National Scenic and Recreational River in the State of New Jersey; and

(P) the Farmington River Wild and Scenic Area in the State of Connecticut;

(10) it is in the interest of the United States to protect, conserve, restore, promote, and interpret the resources of the Highlands region for the residents of, and visitors to, the Highlands region;

(11) the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, regional entities, and units of local government in the Highlands region have the primary responsibility for protecting, conserving, preserving, and promoting the resources of the Highlands region; and

(12) because of the longstanding Federal practice of assisting States in creating, protecting, conserving, preserving, restoring, and interpreting areas of significant natural and cultural importance, and the national significance of the Highlands region, the Federal Government should, in partnership with the Highlands States and units of local government in the Highlands region, protect, restore, promote, preserve, and interpret the natural, agricultural, historical, and cultural resources of the Highlands region.

SEC. 3. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to recognize the importance of the natural resources and the heritage, history, and national significance of the Highlands region to the United States;

(2) to assist the Highlands States, units of local government, and private landowners in protecting, restoring, preserving, interpreting, and promoting the natural, agricultural, historical, cultural, and recreational resources of the Highlands region;

(3) to preserve and protect high priority conservation land in the Highlands region by authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to—

(A) work in partnership with the Secretary of Agriculture and the Highlands States; and

(B) provide financial and technical assistance to the Highlands States;

(4) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide financial and technical assistance for projects that will protect, restore, promote, and interpret the natural, agricultural, historical, cultural, or recreational resources of the Highlands region; and

(5) to coordinate with and assist the management entities of the Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area, the Wallkill National Refuge Area, the Morristown National Historic Area, and other federally designated areas in the region in carrying out any duties relating to protecting the natural resources of the Highlands region.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ''eligible entity'' means any Highlands State, unit of local government, public entity, private entity, or private landowner in the Stewardship Area.

(2) HIGHLANDS REGION.—The term ''Highlands region'' means the region that encompasses nearly 2,000,000 acres extending from eastern Pennsylvania through the States of New Jersey and New York to northwestern Connecticut.

(3) HIGHLANDS STATE.—The term ''Highlands State'' means—

(A) the State of Connecticut;

(B) the State of New Jersey;

(C) the State of New York;

(D) the State of Pennsylvania; and

(E) any agency or department of a State specified in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D) that is authorized to own and manage land for conservation purposes, including the Palisades Interstate Park Commission.

(4) LAND CONSERVATION PARTNERSHIP PROJECT.—The term ''land conservation partnership project'' means a project in which a Highlands State acquires from a willing seller land or an interest in land that is located in an area identified in the study or update as having a high conservation value for the purpose of protecting, conserving, or preserving the natural, forest, agricultural, recreational, historical, or cultural resources of the Stewardship Area.

(5) OFFICE.—The term ''Office'' means the Office of Highlands Stewardship established under section 6(a).

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

(7) STEWARDSHIP AREA.—The term ''Stewardship Area'' means the Highlands Stewardship Area established under section 5(a).

(8) STUDY.—The term ''study'' means the Highlands Regional Study conducted by the Forest Service in 1990.

(9) UPDATE.—The term ''update'' means the New York-New Jersey Highlands Regional Assessment Update conducted by the Forest Service in 2001.

(10) WORK GROUP.—The term ''Work Group'' means the Highlands Stewardship Area Work Group established under section 6(c).

SEC. 5. ESTABLISHMENT OF HIGHLANDS STEWARDSHIP AREA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary and the Secretary of the Interior shall establish the Highlands Stewardship Area in the Highlands region.

(b) CONSULTATION AND RESOURCE ANALYSES.—In establishing the Stewardship Area under subsection (a), the Secretary and the Secretary of the Interior shall—

(1) consult with appropriate officials of the Federal Government, the Governors and other appropriate officials of the Highlands States, and units of local government; and

(2) take into account the study, the update, and any relevant State resource analyses.

(c) MAP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary and the Secretary of the Interior shall prepare a map depicting the Stewardship Area.

(2) AVAILABILITY.—The map shall be on file and available for public inspection at the appropriate offices of the Secretary and the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 6. OFFICE OF HIGHLANDS STEWARDSHIP.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Under Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and Environment, the Chief of the Natural Resources Conservation Service, and the Chief of the Forest Service, shall establish within the Department of Agriculture the Office of Highlands Stewardship.

(b) DUTIES.—The Office shall—

(1) advise the Secretary, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Governors of the States specified in subparagraphs (A) through (D) of section 4(3) on priorities for—

(A) projects carried out with financial or technical assistance under this section;

(B) land conservation partnership projects carried out under section 7;

(C) research relating to the Highlands region; and

(D) policy and educational initiatives necessary to implement the findings of the study and update; and

(2) implement in the Stewardship Area—

(A) the strategies of the study and update; and

(B) in consultation with the Highlands States, other studies consistent with the purposes of this Act.

(c) HIGHLANDS STEWARDSHIP AREA WORK GROUP.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish an advisory committee to be known as the ''Highlands Stewardship Area Work Group'' to assist the Office in implementing the strategies of the studies and update referred to in subsection (b).

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The Work Group shall be comprised of members that represent various public and private interests throughout the Stewardship Area, including private landowners and representatives of private land trusts, conservation groups, distributors of drinking water, academic institutions, and units of local government, to be appointed by the Secretary, in consultation with the Governors of the States specified in subparagraphs (A) through (D) of section 4(3).

(3) DUTIES.—The Work Group shall advise the Office, the Secretary, and the Secretary of the Interior on the priorities described in subsection (b)(1).

(d) FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Office may provide financial and technical assistance to an eligible entity to carry out a project to protect, restore, preserve, promote, or interpret the natural, agricultural, historical, cultural, or recreational resources of the Stewardship Area.

(2) PRIORITY.—In determining the priority for financial and technical assistance under paragraph (1), the Office shall consider the recommendations of the study and update.

(3) CONDITIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The provision of financial assistance under this subsection shall be subject to the condition that the eligible entity enter into an agreement with the Office that provides that if the eligible entity converts, uses, or disposes of the project for a purpose inconsistent with the purpose for which the financial assistance was provided, as determined by the Office, the United States shall be entitled to reimbursement from the eligible entity in an amount that is, as determined at the time of conversion, use, or disposal, the greater of—

(i) the total amount of the financial assistance provided for the project by the Federal Government under this section; or

(ii) the amount by which the financial assistance has increased the value of the land on which the project is carried out.

(B) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT.—The Federal share of the cost of carrying out a project under this subsection shall not exceed 50 percent of the total cost of the project.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section $2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2004 through 2013, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 7. LAND CONSERVATION PARTNERSHIP PROJECTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with units of local government, the Office, the Work Group, and the public, shall, from among proposed land conservation partnership projects submitted to the Secretary of the Interior by the Governors of the States specified in subparagraphs (A) through (D) of section 4(3), annually designate land conservation partnership projects that are eligible to receive financial assistance under this section.

(b) CONDITIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible for financial assistance for a project under subsection (a), a Highlands State shall enter into an agreement with the Secretary of the Interior that—

(A) identifies—

(i) the Highlands State that will own or hold the land or interest in land that is the subject of the project; and

(ii) the source of funds to provide the non-Federal share under paragraph (2);

(B) provides that the Highlands State shall permanently protect any land acquired as part of a land conservation partnership project;

(C) describes management objectives for the land that will ensure the permanent protection and use of the land for the purpose for which the assistance was provided;

(D) provides that if the Highlands State converts, uses, or disposes of the project for a purpose inconsistent with the purpose for which the assistance was provided, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, the United States—

(i) may file a civil action in an appropriate district court of the United States for specific performance of the conditions on financial assistance; and

(ii) shall be entitled to reimbursement from the Highlands State in an amount that is, as determined at the time of conversion, use, or disposal, the greater of—

(I) the total amount of the financial assistance provided for the project by the Federal Government under this section; or

(II) the amount by which the financial assistance increased the value of the land or interest in land that is the subject of the project; and

(E) provides that use of the financial assistance will be consistent with—

(i) the open space plan or greenway plan of the Highlands State in which the land conservation partnership project is being carried out; and

(ii) the findings and recommendations of the study and update.

(2) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENT.—The Federal share of the cost of carrying out a land conservation partnership project under this subsection shall not exceed 50 percent of the total cost of the land conservation partnership project.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior from the general fund of the Treasury or the Land and Water Conservation Fund to carry out this section $25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2004 through 2013, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 8. EFFECT.

Nothing in this Act—

(1) modifies, enlarges, or diminishes any authority of the Federal Government, or any State or local government, to regulate any use of land;

(2) grants powers of zoning or land use control to an entity established under this Act; or

(3) authorizes an entity established under this Act to interfere with—

(A) the right of any person with respect to private property; or

(B) any local zoning ordinance or land use plan of any local unit of government in the Stewardship Area.

By Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. MILLER, Mrs. CLINTON, and Ms. LANDRIEU:

S. 1000. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to revise the age and service requirements for eligibility to receive retired pay for non-regular service; to provide TRICARE eligibility for members of the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve and their families; to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow employers a credit against income tax with respect to employees who participate in the military reserve components and to allow a comparable credit for participating reserve component self-employed individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1000

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 ''National Guard and Reserves Reform Act for the 21st Century''.

SEC. 2. ELIGIBILITY FOR RETIRED PAY FOR NON-REGULAR SERVICE.

(a) AGE AND SERVICE REQUIREMENTS.—Subsection (a) of section 12731 of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(a)(1) Except as provided in subsection (c), a person is entitled, upon application, to retired pay computed under section 12739 of this title, if the person—

''(A) satisfies one of the combinations of requirements for minimum age and minimum number of years of service (computed under section 12732 of this title) that are specified in the table in paragraph (2);

''(B) performed the last six years of qualifying service while a member of any category named in section 12732(a)(1) of this title, but not while a member of a regular component, the Fleet Reserve, or the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, except that in the case of a person who completed 20 years of

service computed under section 12732 of this title before October 5, 1994, the number of years of qualifying service under this subparagraph shall be eight; and

''(C) is not entitled, under any other provision of law, to retired pay from an armed force or retainer pay as a member of the Fleet Reserve or the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

''(2) The combinations of minimum age and minimum years of service required of a person under subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) for entitlement to retired pay as provided in such paragraph are as follows:

''Age, in years, is at least:	The minimum years of service required for that age is:
53	34
54	32
55	30
56	28
57	26
58	24
59	22
60	20.''.

(b) 20-YEAR LETTER.—Subsection (d) of such section is amended by striking ''the years of service required for eligibility for retired pay under this chapter'' in the first sentence and inserting ''20 years of service computed under section 12732 of this title.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section and the amendments made by this subsection (a) shall take effect on the first day of the first month beginning on or after the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply with respect to retired pay payable for that month and subsequent months.

SEC. 2. EXPANDED ELIGIBILITY OF READY RESERVISTS FOR TRICARE.

(a) ELIGIBILITY.—Chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 1097b the following new section:

''§ 1097c. TRICARE program: Reserves not on active duty

''(a) ELIGIBILITY.—A member of the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve of the armed forces not otherwise eligible for enrollment in the TRICARE program under this chapter for the same benefits as a member of the armed forces eligible under section 1074(a) of this title may enroll for self or for self and family for the same benefits under this section.

''(b) PREMIUMS.—(1) An enlisted member of the armed forces enrolled in the TRICARE program under this section shall pay an annual premium of $330 for self only coverage and $560 for self and family coverage for which enrolled under this section.

''(2) An officer of the armed forces enrolled in the TRICARE program under this section shall pay an annual premium of $380 for self only coverage and $610 for self and family coverage for which enrolled under this section.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1097b the following new item:

''1097c. Section 101 head.''.

SEC. 3. CREDIT FOR EMPLOYMENT OF RESERVE COMPONENT PERSONNEL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart D of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to business-related credits) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 45G. RESERVE COMPONENT EMPLOYMENT CREDIT.

''(a) GENERAL RULE.—For purposes of section 38, the reserve component employment credit determined under this section is an amount equal to the sum of—

''(1) the employment credit with respect to all qualified employees of the taxpayer, plus

''(2) the self-employment credit of a qualified self-employed taxpayer.

''(b) EMPLOYMENT CREDIT.—For purposes of this section—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The employment credit with respect to a qualified employee of the taxpayer for any taxable year is equal to the excess, if any, of—

''(A) the qualified employee's average daily qualified compensation for the taxable year, over

''(B) the average daily military pay and allowances received by the qualified employee during the taxable year,

while participating in qualified reserve component duty to the exclusion of the qualified employee's normal employment duties for the number of days the qualified employee participates in qualified reserve component duty during the taxable year, including time spent in a travel status. The employment credit, with respect to all qualified employees, is equal to the sum of the employment credits for each qualified employee under this subsection.

''(2) AVERAGE DAILY QUALIFIED COMPENSATION AND AVERAGE DAILY MILITARY PAY AND ALLOWANCES.—As used with respect to a qualified employee—

''(A) the term 'average daily qualified compensation' means the qualified compensation of the qualified employee for the taxable year divided by the difference between—

''(i) 365, and

''(ii) the number of days the qualified employee participates in qualified reserve component duty during the taxable year, including time spent in a travel status, and

''(B) the term 'average daily military pay and allowances' means—

''(i) the amount paid to the qualified employee during the taxable year as military pay and allowances on account of the qualified employee's participation in qualified reserve component duty, divided by

''(ii) the total number of days the qualified employee participates in qualified reserve component duty, including time spent in travel status.

''(3) QUALIFIED COMPENSATION.—When used with respect to the compensation paid or that would have been paid to a qualified employee for any period during which the qualified employee participates in qualified reserve component duty, the term 'qualified compensation' means—

''(A) compensation which is normally contingent on the qualified employee's presence for work and which would be deductible from the taxpayer's gross income under section 162(a)(1) if the qualified employee were present and receiving such compensation,

''(B) compensation which is not characterized by the taxpayer as vacation or holiday pay, or as sick leave or pay, or as any other form of pay for a nonspecific leave of absence, and with respect to which the number of days the qualified employee participates in qualified reserve component duty does not result in any reduction in the amount of vacation time, sick leave, or other nonspecific leave previously credited to or earned by the qualified employee, and

''(C) group health plan costs (if any) with respect to the qualified employee.

''(4) QUALIFIED EMPLOYEE.—The term 'qualified employee' means a person who—

''(A) has been an employee of the taxpayer for the 21-day period immediately preceding the period during which the employee participates in qualified reserve component duty, and

''(B) is a member of the Ready Reserve of a reserve component of an Armed Force of the United States as defined in sections 10142 and 10101 of title 10, United States Code.

''(c) SELF-EMPLOYMENT CREDIT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The self-employment credit of a qualified self-employed taxpayer for any taxable year is equal to the excess, if any, of—

''(A) the self-employed taxpayer's average daily self-employment income for the taxable year over

''(B) the average daily military pay and allowances received by the taxpayer during the taxable year, while participating in qualified reserve component duty to the exclusion of the taxpayer's normal self-employment duties for the number of days the taxpayer participates in qualified reserve component duty during the taxable year, including time spent in a travel status.

''(2) AVERAGE DAILY SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME AND AVERAGE DAILY MILITARY PAY AND ALLOWANCES.—As used with respect to a self-employed taxpayer—

''(A) the term 'average daily self-employment income' means the self-employment income (as defined in section 1402) of the taxpayer for the taxable year plus the amount paid for insurance which constitutes medical care for the taxpayer for such year (within the meaning of section 162(l)) divided by the difference between—

''(i) 365, and

''(ii) the number of days the taxpayer participates in qualified reserve component duty during the taxable year, including time spent in a travel status, and

''(B) the term 'average daily military pay and allowances' means—

''(i) the amount paid to the taxpayer during the taxable year as military pay and allowances on account of the taxpayer's participation in qualified reserve component duty, divided by

''(ii) the total number of days the taxpayer participates in qualified reserve component duty, including time spent in travel status.

''(3) QUALIFIED SELF-EMPLOYED TAXPAYER.—The term 'qualified self-employed taxpayer' means a taxpayer who—

''(A) has net earnings from self-employment (as defined in section 1402) for the taxable year, and

''(B) is a member of the Ready Reserve of a reserve component of an Armed Force of the United States.

''(d) CREDIT IN ADDITION TO DEDUCTION.—The employment credit provided in this section is in addition to any deduction otherwise allowable with respect to compensation actually paid to a qualified employee during any period the qualified employee participates in qualified reserve component duty to the exclusion of normal employment duties.

''(e) LIMITATIONS.—

''(1) MAXIMUM CREDIT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The credit allowed by subsection (a) for the taxable year shall not exceed $25,000 with respect to each qualified employee.

''(B) CONTROLLED GROUPS.—For purposes of applying the limitation in subparagraph (A)—

''(i) all members of a controlled group shall be treated as one taxpayer, and

''(ii) such limitations shall be allocated among the members of such group in such manner as the Secretary may prescribe.

For purposes of this subparagraph, all persons treated as a single employer under subsection (a) or (b) of section 52 or subsection (m) or (o) of section 414 shall be treated as members of a controlled group.

''(2) DISALLOWANCE FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH EMPLOYMENT OR REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS OF MEMBERS OF THE RESERVE COMPONENTS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES.—No credit shall be allowed under subsection (a) to a taxpayer for—

''(A) any taxable year in which the taxpayer is under a final order, judgment, or other process issued or required by a district court of the United States under section 4323

of title 38 of the United States Code with respect to a violation of chapter 43 of such title, and

''(B) the 2 succeeding taxable years.

''(3) DISALLOWANCE WITH RESPECT TO PERSONS ORDERED TO ACTIVE DUTY FOR TRAINING.—No credit shall be allowed under subsection (a) to a taxpayer with respect to any period for which the person on whose behalf the credit would otherwise be allowable is called or ordered to active duty for any of the following types of duty:

''(A) active duty for training under any provision of title 10, United States Code,

''(B) training at encampments, maneuvers, outdoor target practice, or other exercises under chapter 5 of title 32, United States Code, or

''(C) full-time National Guard duty, as defined in section 101(d)(5) of title 10, United States Code.

''(f) GENERAL DEFINITIONS AND SPECIAL RULES.—

''(1) MILITARY PAY AND ALLOWANCES.—The term 'military pay' means pay as that term is defined in section 101(21) of title 37, United States Code, and the term 'allowances' means the allowances payable to a member of the Armed Forces of the United States under chapter 7 of that title.

''(2) QUALIFIED RESERVE COMPONENT DUTY.—The term 'qualified reserve component duty' includes only active duty performed, as designated in the reservist's military orders, in support of a contingency operation as defined in section 101(a)(13) of title 10, United States Code.

''(3) NORMAL EMPLOYMENT AND SELF-EMPLOYMENT DUTIES.—A person shall be deemed to be participating in qualified reserve component duty to the exclusion of normal employment or self-employment duties if the person does not engage in or undertake any substantial activity related to the person's normal employment or self-employment duties while participating in qualified reserve component duty unless in an authorized leave status or other authorized absence from military duties. If a person engages in or undertakes any substantial activity related to the person's normal employment or self-employment duties at any time while participating in a period of qualified reserve component duty, unless during a period of authorized leave or other authorized absence from military duties, the person shall be deemed to have engaged in or undertaken such activity for the entire period of qualified reserve component duty.

''(4) CERTAIN RULES TO APPLY.—Rules similar to the rules of subsections (c), (d), and (e) of section 52 shall apply for purposes of this section.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 38(b) (relating to general business credit) is amended—

(1) by striking ''plus'' at the end of paragraph (14),

(2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (15) and inserting '', plus'', and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(16) the reserve component employment credit determined under section 45G(a).''.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subpart D of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 45F the following new item:

''Sec. 45G. Reserve component employment credit.''.

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

By Mr. BIDEN (for himself, Mr. McCAIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. DODD, Mr. KERRY, Mrs. CLINTON, and Ms. MIKULSKI):

S. 1001. A bill to make the protection of women and children who are affected by a complex humanitarian emergency a priority of the United States Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, today I am introducing a bill, along with Senators McCain, FEINSTEIN, DODD, and KERRY, to make women and children a priority of our assistance of programs, women and children who are suffering the ravages of war and natural disasters, suffering from food shortages and a lack of basic necessities, suffering from the degradation of complex humanitarian emergencies. War has been the major cause.

Over the past fifty years the nature of war has changed dramatically. Increasingly, sadly, women and children seem to bear the brunt of it. According to the United Nations Children's Fund, since 1990, more than 2 million children have been killed and 6 million maimed or injured as a result of war. Today, 90 percent of the casualities in any war are civilians. They are mostly women and children.

It is incomprehensible to me that rape has been used as a weapon of war all over the world from Burma to Bosnia to Sierra Leone. It is equally incomprehensible that forced displacement of civilians, rather than being one of the unfortunate results of war, has actually become a deliberate tactic.

Under these circumstances, what choice do people have but to leave their homes? They leave out of fear for their lives and their children's lives. Some find their way into camps where instead of safety, they suffer extraordinary violence and abuse. Allegations of sexual exploitation by camp residents and humanitarian workers in refugee camps in west Africa and Nepal are all-too-real examples of the sad fact that women and children remain vulnerable even in the very places they flee to find safety.

This bill seeks to do something about this. It seeks to enhance the U.S. Government's ability to ensure that women and children's protection needs are addressed before, during, and after a complex humanitarian emergency.

It does this in several ways. First, it directs the Secretary of State to designate a special coordinator for protection issues. That person will be changed with making sure that our embassies and consular posts are made aware of the earliest warning signs that a complex humanitarian emergency is imminent. The Coordinator is to compile a watch list of such countries and regions so that our aid missions can plan to meet potential need.

Second, the bill specifies basic measures that will improve our ability to help these women and children, help the refugees, help internally displaced people cope during an actual complex humanitarian crisis.

It requires that relief organizations funded by the United States Government review their procedures to ensure adequate measures have been taken to provide adequate physical security for refugees and internationally displaced people, especially the women and children.

The legislation prohibits U.S. funding for relief agencies that do not sign a code of conduct that prohibits improper relationships between humanitarian aid workers and aid recipients, and encourages the Secretary to pressure the U.N. refugee agency to implement a ''whistle-blower'' system under which aid workers, refugees and internally displaced persons can report instances of gender-based violence and exploitation.

Because women have unique health needs that are often unmet when they are forced to flee their homes, the bill includes a provision mandating health services for women within 30 days of the onset of a complex humanitarian emergency.

Additionally, the bill amends the Micro-Enterprise Development Act to expand the availability of micro-loans to refugees and internally displaced women. When women are given access to income generating activities, they are less vulnerable to coercion from those who would demand sexual favors in return for food or other basic necessities.

Finally, the bill deals with rehabilitation and recovery.

The bill requires the Secretary of State and the Administrator for the Agency for International Development to develop and implement economic development programs to assist female heads of households, to help women increase access to ownership of land and other productive assets, to ensure that education and training programs are integrated with economic development programs to encourage reintegration of women who were displaced during war, and programs to politically empower women.

It calls upon the United States Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to work on ensuring that World Bank demobilization, disarmament and reintegration programs extend the same benefits that ex-combatants receive to women and children who were formally or informally associated with them.

As it now stands, women and children who were used as cooks, porters, and so called ''wives''—a euphemism for women who were kidnaped to serve as sexual slaves—are given nothing with which to rebuild their lives, despite the fact that they rarely served with armed groups by choice. And yet the very people who forced them into such conditions are assisted with no qualms or reservations.

Finally, the bill calls upon the Secretary of State to report to Congress all the programs that they are funding

that are aimed at improving the awareness of foreign law enforcement officials of women's human rights and the ability of foreign law enforcement officials to investigate and prosecute crimes of rape and sexual violence.

This bill is not a panacea. It does not cure all the ills that war and displacement create for women and children. It seeks to provide some relief for those who are entirely reliant—through no fault of their own—on the largess of the international community.

I believe this legislation will improve the way we respond to the needs facing women and children trying to survive in the most dire of circumstances, and I hope my colleagues will join me by supporting it.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1001

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 ''Women and Children in Conflict Protection Act of 2003''.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.
Sec. 2. Table of contents.
Sec. 3. Definitions.

TITLE I—PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

Sec. 101. Findings.
Sec. 102. Purposes.
Sec. 103. Requirement to develop integrated strategy.
Sec. 104. Designation of Coordinator.

TITLE II—PREVENTION AND PREPAREDNESS

Sec. 201. Findings.
Sec. 202. Early warning and early action systems.

TITLE III—SECURITY FOR REFUGEE AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Sec. 301. Findings.
Sec. 302. Codes of conduct.
Sec. 303. Sense of Congress regarding administration practices in camps for refugees and displaced persons.
Sec. 304. Health services for refugees and displaced persons.
Sec. 305. Whistleblower system.
Sec. 306. Women's economic self-sufficiency.
Sec. 307. International military education and training.
Sec. 308. Protection initiatives.
Sec. 309. Accountability.

TITLE IV—POSTCONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

Sec. 401. Findings.
Sec. 402. Support for communities and former combatants.
Sec. 403. Police reform and accountability.
Sec. 404. Sense of Congress regarding the improvement of United Nations peacekeeping operations.

TITLE V—WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S PROTECTION ASSISTANCE

Sec. 501. Women and children's protection assistance.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives.

(2) CHILDREN.—The term ''children'' means persons under the age of 18 years.

(3) COMPLEX HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCY.—The term ''complex humanitarian emergency'' means a situation that—

(A) occurs outside the United States and results in a significant number of—

(i) refugees;

(ii) internally displaced persons; or

(iii) other civilians requiring basic humanitarian assistance on an urgent basis; and

(B) is caused by one or more situations including—

(i) armed conflict;

(ii) natural disaster;

(iii) significant food shortage; or

(iv) state-sponsored harassment or persecution.

(4) COORDINATOR.—The term ''coordinator'' means an individual designated by the Secretary under section 104(a).

(5) EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN.—The term ''exploitation of children'' means—

(A) adult sexual activity with children;

(B) kidnapping or forcibly separating children from their families;

(C) subjecting children to the worst forms of child labor;

(D) forcing children to commit or witness acts of violence, including compulsory recruitment into armed forces or as combatants; and

(E) withholding or obstructing access of children to food, shelter, medicine, and basic human services.

(6) FORMER COMBATANT.—The term ''former combatant'' means a woman or child who was a member of or affiliated with an armed group, including serving as a cook, a porter, or a messenger, or in a domestic or sexual capacity or in any other support role, whether or not the woman or child consented to such participation.

(7) GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE.—The term ''gender-based violence'' means causing harm to a person based on gender, including—

(A) rape;

(B) sexual assault or torture;

(C) sex trafficking and trafficking in persons;

(D) demands for sex in exchange for employment, goods, services, or protection;

(E) withholding or obstructing access to food, shelter, medicine, and basic human services; and

(F) other forms of violence based on gender.

(8) HIV.—The term ''HIV'' means the human immunodeficiency virus, the virus that causes the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS).

(9) INTER-AGENCY STANDING COMMITTEE.—The term ''Inter-Agency Standing Committee'' means the Inter-Agency Standing Committee established in response to United Nations General Assembly Resolution 46/182 of December 19, 1991.

(10) PROTECTION.—The term ''protection'', with respect to an individual, a family, a group, or a community, means all appropriate measures to promote the physical and psychological security of, provide equal access to basic services for, and safeguard the legal and human rights and dignity of, individuals, families, groups, and communities.

(11) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of State.

(12) SEX TRAFFICKING.—The term ''sex trafficking'' has the meaning given the term in section 103 of Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102).

(13) TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.—The term ''trafficking in persons'' has the meaning given the term ''severe forms of trafficking in persons'' in section 103 of Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102).

(14) WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR.—The term ''worst forms of child labor'' has the meaning given the term in article 3 of Convention Number 182 of the International Labor Organization.

TITLE I—PROGRAM AND POLICY COORDINATION

SEC. 101. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The nature of war has changed dramatically in recent decades, putting women and children at greater risk of death, disease, displacement, and exploitation.

(2) Civilians, particularly women and children, account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by complex humanitarian emergencies, including as refugees and internally displaced persons, and increasingly are targeted by combatants and armed elements for murder, abduction, forced military conscription, involuntary servitude, displacement, sexual abuse and slavery, mutilation, and loss of freedom.

(3) Traditionally, humanitarian response has focused on providing food, medical care, and shelter needs, while placing less emphasis on the safety and security of those affected by a complex humanitarian emergency.

(4) Few well-coordinated efforts exist to prevent and respond to violence against women and children when they are refugees or internally displaced persons.

(5) While the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Department of State are charged with protecting refugees, there is no United States Government agency or international body with a clear mandate to protect internally displaced persons and those at risk of displacement as a result of a complex humanitarian emergency.

(6) There is a substantial need for the protection of women and children to be given a high priority during all complex humanitarian emergencies.

SEC. 102. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to ensure that the United States Government has adequate capabilities to support programs that provide for the protection of women and children who are affected by a complex humanitarian emergency;

(2) to build the capacities of United States Government agencies, multilateral institutions, international nongovernmental organizations, local nongovernmental organizations, and local communities to prevent and respond effectively to gender-based violence and exploitation of children that occur during a complex humanitarian emergency; and

(3) to provide increased funding for the protection of women and children affected by a complex humanitarian emergency.

SEC. 103. REQUIREMENT TO DEVELOP INTEGRATED STRATEGY.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary shall, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, develop an integrated strategy for the protection of women and children who are internally displaced, made refugees, or otherwise affected by a complex humanitarian emergency.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report outlining the strategy described in subsection (a).

(c) CONTENT.—The report required by subsection (b) shall include—

(1) an assessment of the specific needs of, and particular threats to, women and children at the various stages of a complex humanitarian emergency, especially at the onset of such emergency;

(2) a description of which agencies and offices of the United States Government are responsible for addressing each aspect of such needs and threats;

(3) an evaluation of the needs and threats that are being adequately addressed and funded, and those which require additional attention or resources;

(4) a set of guidelines and recommendations for improving United States and international systems for the protection of women and children during a complex humanitarian emergency; and

(5) a mechanism for coordinating and overseeing United States efforts to prevent and respond to gender-based violence and exploitation of children that occurs during a complex humanitarian emergency.

SEC. 104. DESIGNATION OF COORDINATOR.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall designate one or more senior-level officials of the Department of State or the United States Agency for International Development as a coordinator or coordinators, as the case may be, to be responsible for the oversight and coordination of United States Government efforts to provide protection to women and children who are affected by a complex humanitarian emergency.

(b) DUTIES.—A coordinator designated under subsection (a) shall—

(1) coordinate the actions taken to carry out the purposes of this Act, as described in section 102;

(2) be responsible for the oversight and coordination of United States Government efforts to protect women and children who are affected by a complex humanitarian emergency; and

(3) provide United States embassies and consular posts with mechanisms to warn relief agencies of an impending complex humanitarian emergency.

(c) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 5 days after designating an official as a coordinator under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit the name of such official to the appropriate congressional committees.

TITLE II—PREVENTION AND PREPAREDNESS

SEC. 201. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The percentage of civilians killed and wounded as a result of hostilities has risen from 5 percent of all casualties at the turn of the 19th century to 65 percent during World War II and to 90 percent in more recent hostilities. Women and children comprise the majority of civilian deaths and the majority of all refugees from hostilities.

(2) In the last decade alone, more than 2,000,000 children have been killed during wars, while more than 4,000,000 have survived physical mutilation, and more than 1,000,000 have been orphaned or separated from their families as a result of war.

(3) In many armed conflicts, soldiers have destroyed food supplies and productive capacities, stolen donated food intended for women and children, and blocked the distribution of humanitarian aid.

(4) During 2003, an estimated 300,000 children have been compulsorily recruited into military operations around the world, including a large number of girls who have been forced to work as combatants, cooks, messengers, spies, or sexual slaves for soldiers.

(5) The use of rape, particularly against women and girls, is an increasingly common tactic in modern war.

(6) The international community has a responsibility pursuant to the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees done at New York October 4, 1967 (19 UST 6223), the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees done at Geneva July 28, 1951, and the Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War done at Geneva August 12, 1949 (6 UST 3516), to take preventive action that would improve preparedness and reduce the vulnerability of women and children to violence and exploitation.

SEC. 202. EARLY WARNING AND EARLY ACTION SYSTEMS.

(a) PREVENTIVE ACTIONS.—Each coordinator shall—

(1) maintain a data base of information related to occurrences of gender-based violence or exploitation of children during a complex humanitarian emergency;

(2) develop, based on the information contained in the database required by paragraph (1) and other research—

(A) a list of early warning signs that indicate there is a likelihood that gender-based violence or exploitation of children will occur during a complex humanitarian emergency; and

(B) a list, that is updated regularly, of countries or regions where there is an increased risk of gender-based violence or exploitation of children due to a complex humanitarian emergency to enhance the preparedness of the United States Government or organizations funded by the United States Government to respond to such an emergency;

(3) disseminate to United States embassies and consular posts the lists described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (2);

(4) assist embassies and consular posts in responding to an increased risk of gender-based violence or exploitation of children that may occur during a complex humanitarian emergency;

(5) develop a procedure for nongovernmental organizations to report evidence of gender-based violence and exploitation of children, during a complex humanitarian emergency to ensure appropriate response by United States officials; and

(6) establish a reporting and monitoring system for United States diplomatic missions and consular posts and missions of the United States Agency for International Development to collect and submit to the coordinator standardized data on evidence that women and children are being targeted for or are at increased risk of violence or exploitation in complex humanitarian emergencies.

(b) REPORTING AND MONITORING.—Not later than 30 days after a country or region is placed on a list maintained under subsection (a)(1), each United States diplomatic mission and consular post located in such country or region shall submit to the appropriate coordinator a description of the measures undertaken by such mission or post for the protection of women and children in the event of a complex humanitarian emergency.

(c) DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION.—A coordinator shall make available to the public, including to nongovernmental organizations located in areas where there is an increased risk of gender-based violence or exploitation of children, the information, procedures, systems, and measures described in subsections (a) and (b).

TITLE III—SECURITY FOR REFUGEE AND INTERNALLY DISPLACED WOMEN AND CHILDREN

SEC. 301. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Almost one-half of the world's estimated 37,500,000 refugees and internally displaced persons are children.

(2) Food rations in camps for refugees and internally displaced persons are often limited and unpredictable, and vulnerable women rarely have legitimate opportunities to generate income or products to barter for additional food and other supplies.

(3) Refugee women and girls face particular threats because of power inequities, including being forced to exchange sex for food and humanitarian supplies, and being at increased risk of rape and gender-based violence due to poor security in refugee camps.

(4) An investigation into sexual exploitation of refugees by aid workers in West Africa, conducted by the United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services, found many factors that contribute to the exploitation and abuse of women and children in refugee situations, including—

(A) few women working in key positions in refugee relief efforts;

(B) insufficient international staff presence in the camps;

(C) isolation and lack of separate and distinctly placed sanitary facilities for men and women;

(D) incomplete rations and delayed delivery of supplies to refugees; and

(E) lack of punishment for perpetrators, including adult refugees, of sexual crimes against children in refugee situations.

(5) Refugees and internally displaced persons living outside of camps experience a range of serious problems including vulnerability to harassment, abuse, and exploitation by landlords and employers with little legal recourse, and constant threat of detention, imprisonment, and deportation.

(6) Existing nongovernmental organization and international agency policies, procedures, training programs, monitoring, and accountability mechanisms have not protected displaced women and children from exploitation and abuse, provided adequate assistance to survivors, or to disciplined offenders and achieved justice.

(7) The limited presence of protection officers and other trained managerial staff of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in camps, especially at night, exacerbates the vulnerability of women and children to abuse by, in particular, fellow camp residents and nearby local residents.

(8) In some circumstances, humanitarian agencies have failed to make women and children aware of their rights to protection and assistance, to give them access to effective channels of redress, and to make humanitarian workers aware of their duty to respect these rights and provide adequate assistance.

(9) The Inter-Agency Standing Committee has identified standards of behavior applicable to all of its personnel and is implementing a plan of action related to protection from sexual exploitation and abuse to strengthen mechanisms for protecting those who depend on international aid.

SEC. 302. CODES OF CONDUCT.

(a) LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE.—None of the funds made available by the Department of State through the Migration and Refugee Assistance account or the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance account or by any provision of law for the purposes of the provision of assistance to refugees or internally displaced persons may be provided to an organization that has failed to adopt a code of conduct regarding the protection of beneficiaries of humanitarian assistance that incorporates the 6 core principles recommended by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, as described in subsection (b).

(b) CORE PRINCIPLES.—The 6 core principles for the protection of beneficiaries are as follows:

(1) Sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian workers constitute acts of gross

misconduct and are therefore grounds for termination of employment.

(2) Sexual activity with persons under the age of 18 years is prohibited regardless of the age of majority or age of consent locally. Mistaken belief regarding the age of a child is not a defense.

(3) Exchange of money, employment, goods, or services for sex, including sexual favors or other forms of humiliating, degrading, or exploitative behavior, is prohibited. This includes exchange of assistance that is due to beneficiaries.

(4) Sexual relationships between the providers and beneficiaries of humanitarian assistance are strongly discouraged since they are based on inherently unequal power dynamics. Such relationships undermine the credibility and integrity of humanitarian assistance work.

(5) Whenever a humanitarian assistance worker develops concerns or suspicions regarding sexual abuse or exploitation by a fellow worker, whether in the same agency or not, the worker must report such concerns through established agency reporting mechanisms.

(6) Humanitarian assistance agencies are obliged to create and maintain an environment that prevents sexual exploitation and abuse and promotes the implementation of their code of conduct. Managers at all levels have particular responsibilities to support and develop systems that maintain this environment.

SEC. 303. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING ADMINISTRATION PRACTICES IN CAMPS FOR REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS.

It is the sense of Congress that all agencies, including multilateral and nongovernmental agencies, implementing United States humanitarian assistance programs should conduct a thorough review of their administrative, management, and employment practices in refugee and displaced persons camps for the purposes of—

(1) significantly increasing the number of women involved in the distribution of food and humanitarian supplies;

(2) expanding opportunities for women to generate legitimate income in the camps, including through employment in the camps;

(3) educating providers and beneficiaries of humanitarian assistance about the seriousness of gender-based violence and exploitation of children;

(4) improving expatriate supervision and monitoring of daily operations in the camps;

(5) improving the design and logistics of camps to create a safer and more secure environment for women and children, including through consultation with female camp residents;

(6) keeping formal and detailed records, including photographs, of locally hired staff, and ensuring that they are adequately paid and trained;

(7) providing training for humanitarian assistance workers on their obligations and responsibilities under a code of conduct;

(8) developing systems of accountability to deter and punish gender-based violence, exploitation of children, and other protection violations including through identification of procedures for reporting and investigating allegations of abuse that protect the safety and confidentiality of the survivors; and

(9) ensuring that applicants for jobs in camps are screened to prevent individuals who may have been involved in protection violations from being hired by camp authorities.

SEC. 304. HEALTH SERVICES FOR REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Complex humanitarian emergencies result in particular risks for women and girls.

(2) Refugee and displaced women face heightened risks of developing complications during pregnancy, suffering a miscarriage, dying, being injured during childbirth, becoming infected with HIV or another sexually transmitted infection, or suffering from posttraumatic stress disorder.

(3) Despite the heightened risks for women during a complex humanitarian emergency, women's needs for specialized health services have often been overlooked by donors and relief organizations, which are focused on providing food, water, and shelter.

(4) Priority activities and emergency supplies designed to address life-threatening women's health problems during a complex humanitarian emergency are often not implemented or made available in the early days and weeks of an emergency, the period when such activities and supplies are most needed and may be most effective.

(b) PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.—

(1) REQUIREMENTS.—Each coordinator shall—

(A) ensure that organizations funded by the United States that respond to a complex humanitarian emergency have the resources necessary to address the specific health needs of women affected by the emergency; and

(B) identify an organization or individual to facilitate the coordination and implementation of the activities needed to respond to the health needs of women as soon as practicable and not later than 30 days after the development of a complex humanitarian emergency.

(2) ACTIVITIES DEFINED.—The activities referred to in paragraph (1)(B) include activities to—

(A) prevent and manage the consequences of sexual violence;

(B) reduce transmission of HIV;

(C) provide obstetric care; and

(D) draft a plan to integrate women's health services into the primary health care services provided during a complex humanitarian emergency, including—

(i) collection of background data on maternal, infant and child mortality, and the rate of HIV infection;

(ii) identification of suitable sites for future delivery of women's health services by addressing security problems, accessibility for all potential users, privacy and confidentiality during visits, easy access to water and sanitation, appropriate space for users' waiting time, and aseptic conditions;

(iii) an assessment of the staff capacity to provide women's health services; and

(iv) a plan for staff training.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated $12,000,000 for fiscal year 2004, and $14,000,000 for fiscal year 2005, to carry out subsection (b). The amounts authorized to be appropriated in this subsection are in addition to amounts appropriated for such fiscal years to the Department of State for the Migration and Refugee Assistance account, the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance account, or the International Disaster Assistance account.

SEC. 305. WHISTLEBLOWER SYSTEM.

(a) DESIGN OF MODEL SYSTEM.—The Secretary should urge the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to work with nongovernmental organizations to design and implement a model ''whistleblower'' system under which humanitarian workers, refugees, and internally displaced persons can report instances of gender-based violence or exploitation of children. Such a system should ensure that—

(1) reports of instances of gender-based violence or exploitation of children may be made confidentially and without risk of retribution;

(2) such reports are swiftly and thoroughly investigated and adjudicated; and

(3) appropriate disciplinary action is taken against a person found to have committed an act of gender-based violence or exploited a child.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on progress that has been made toward designing and implementing the model whistleblower system described in subsection (a).

SEC. 306. WOMEN'S ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) It is often difficult to determine when it is safe for women and children to return to a community affected by a complex humanitarian emergency, and in many instances the affected women and children remain refugees or internally displaced for considerable periods of time.

(2) To reduce vulnerability to exploitation and abuse, women who are uprooted from their communities must be given legitimate opportunities to generate income to support themselves and their families.

(3) In situations of long-term displacement, humanitarian and development agencies should provide legal assistance, technical and vocational training, and access to credit for women, so they can earn a safe and lawful livelihood.

(b) WORK PERMITS.—The Department of State should work with host governments, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and other appropriate United Nations agencies to ensure that, in situations of long-term displacement, refugees and internally displaced persons are granted work permits and other necessary documentation by the host government and local authorities to enable them to generate legitimate income.

(c) AMENDMENTS TO MICROENTERPRISE ACT OF 2000.—Section 102 of the Microenterprise for Self-Reliance Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 2151f note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D) and subparagraphs (C), (D), and (E), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

''(B) Women displaced by armed conflict are particularly at risk, lacking access to traditional livelihoods and means for generating income.''; and

(2) in paragraph (13)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (C); and

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

''(B) Particular efforts should be made to expand the availability of microcredit programs to internally displaced persons, who historically have not had access to such programs.''.

(d) AMENDMENTS TO THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT.—Chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 108 (22 U.S.C. 2151f)—

(A) in subsection (b)(3), by inserting after ''microentrepeneurs'' the following: '', with an emphasis on women microentrepeneurs,''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(g) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—The Administrator of the agency primarily responsible for administering this part, as part of the annual congressional presentation documents of the agency, shall submit to Congress a report that contains—

''(1) an estimate of the number of women living below the national poverty line that have secured loans or received training through the programs described in this Act;

''(2) the percentage of women borrowers in programs funded by the agency under this Act;

''(3) the percentage of the total loan funds disbursed by the agency under this Act that were made available to women borrowers; and

''(4) a discussion of the impact that such loans have had on the economic status of such women.''; and

(2) in section 131 (22 U.S.C. 2151a)—

(A) in subsection (b)(1)(D), by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', including programs to eliminate legal and institutional barriers to women's ownership of assets, access to credit, and engagement in business activities within or outside of the home'';

(B) in subsection (b)(2)(C), by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', including women's organizations''; and

(C) in subsection (c)—

(i) by redesignating paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) as subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), and (D), respectively, and realigning such subparagraphs, as so redesignated, four ems from the left margin;

(ii) by striking ''In order'' and inserting the following:

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—In order'';

(iii) in subparagraph (D), as redesignated by clause (i), by striking ''paragraph (3)'' and inserting ''subparagraph (C)''; and

(iv) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) DISAGGREGATION.—All goals, indicators, analyses, and recommendations required by this section shall be disaggregated by sex.''.

(e) MICROFINANCE GRANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds made available for the Department of State under section 135(b)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (as added by section 501 of this Act), $1,500,000 may be made available to provide grant assistance—

(A) to microfinance institutions for the purpose of expanding the availability of credit, savings, training, technical assistance, business development services, and other financial services to very poor entrepreneurs, as defined in section 131(b)(3) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, who are refugees; and

(B) for policy and regulatory programs at the country level that improve the environment for microenterprise among refugee populations.

(2) GRANT PROVIDERS.—Assistance described in paragraph (1) shall be provided through United States and indigenous private and voluntary organizations, credit unions, cooperatives, and other nongovernmental organizations with a capacity to develop and implement microenterprise programs.

SEC. 307. INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING.

Section 541 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2347) is amended—

(1) by striking ''or (iv)'' and inserting ''(iv)''; and

(2) by striking ''rights.'' and inserting ''rights, or (v) improve the protection of civilians, especially women and children who are affected by armed conflict, including those who, as a result of an armed conflict, are refugees or displaced persons.''.

SEC. 308. PROTECTION INITIATIVES.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Secretary and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development should continue to develop protection initiatives that support nongovernmental organizations and multilateral institutions in identifying protection problems associated with complex humanitarian emergencies and strategies for prevention of gender-based violence and exploitation of children and accountability during a complex humanitarian emergency, including—

(A) training of field workers on identifying and responding to gender-based violence and the exploitation of children;

(B) support for the rapid deployment of personnel trained to identify protection needs to areas affected by complex humanitarian emergencies;

(C) support for registration initiatives which document refugees and internally displaced persons for purposes including the provision of assistance to such persons and of family reunification; and

(D) support for programs that provide assistance to women who were displaced due to a complex humanitarian emergency, including—

(i) psycho-social counseling;

(ii) training related to income generation and employment skills; and

(iii) emergency health care required to respond to gender-based violence; and

(2) the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees should review—

(A) its placement practices to ensure that—

(i) senior protection officials are assigned to the posts where women and children are in the most danger of gender-based violence or exploitation;

(ii) experienced protection officers are present at border crossings; and

(iii) more female staff are present in camps for refugees or displaced persons; and

(B) its personnel system to facilitate the hiring of successful junior professional officers on a permanent basis following their initial tours of duty.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall report to the appropriate congressional committees any steps taken to develop the protection initiatives described in subsection (a).

SEC. 309. ACCOUNTABILITY.

(a) REQUIRED ACTIONS.—Each coordinator shall—

(1) report allegations of gender-based violence, exploitation of children, and other protection violations to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee for appropriate response; and

(2) request an annual report from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the actions taken by the High Commissioner to prevent gender-based violence, exploitation of children, and other protection violations.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees the report described in paragraph (2) of subsection (a).

TITLE IV—POSTCONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION

SEC. 401. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings and statements of policy:

(1) The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 of October 31, 2000, called on all actors involved in the negotiation and implementation of peace agreements to address the specific needs of women and girls during and after armed conflicts.

(2) Women and children can play an important role in the prevention and resolution of armed conflicts and in peace-building.

(3) Despite positive roles of women in fostering peace, they are excluded from most peace negotiations at the diplomatic and operational level.

(4) Effective institutional arrangements designed to ensure the protection and full participation of women and youth in the peace process, including peacekeeping as well as peace-building, can significantly contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security.

(5) Rape should receive special attention by war crimes tribunals, truth and reconciliation panels, and other organs of justice.

(6) Assistance that is linked to peace processes should support and strengthen women's roles as economic leaders and assist women in accessing the global marketplace.

(7) Women must be afforded an equal role in decisionmaking to ensure that their interests are represented at all levels of government.

SEC. 402. SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITIES AND FORMER COMBATANTS.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR PROGRAMS.—The Secretary, in conjunction with the Administrator for the United States Agency for International Development, shall develop and implement specific programs to provide assistance to communities that have been affected by a complex humanitarian emergency and to former combatants, including:

(1) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.—Multi-year economic development programs that are intended to provide gender-balanced benefits and to assist female heads of households.

(2) PRODUCTIVE ASSETS.—Programs to increase access to or ownership of productive assets such as land, agricultural equipment, and credit by women.

(3) EDUCATION AND TRAINING.—Education and training programs that are integrated with economic development programs to encourage the reintegration of former combatants into society and to promote post-conflict stability in affected communities.

(4) EXTENSION OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING.—Programs to extend education and training, including training in business development, to women and girls.

(5) POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT.—Programs to politically empower women, including training to assist women and women's organizations in understanding legal systems, electoral processes, legislation advocacy, and the role of the media, public affairs and information technology in politics, and in obtaining leadership positions.

(b) PROGRAMS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT.—The United States Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development shall work to ensure that disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration programs developed and funded by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development provide benefits to former combatants that are comparable to the benefits provided by such programs to other individuals.

SEC. 403. POLICE REFORM AND ACCOUNTABILITY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) In many developing and postconflict countries, police and military forces continue to function as instruments of repression, coercion, and centralized power, even after a transition to democracy has begun.

(2) In order for a transitional, postconflict society to become stable and democratic, it is necessary for the government of such society to make a clear separation between police and military functions, and clearly define the military forces that are subject to civilian, democratic control, and the point at which police forces become accountable, representative service-providers to local communities.

(3) Police officers in developing and postconflict countries are often paid minimal salaries and receive little or improper training, resulting in widespread police corruption and citizens viewing the police as an obstacle to justice rather than the enforcer of justice.

(4) Successful professionalization and democratic reform of police forces requires not only adequate financial resources, but also concurrent strengthening of the rule of law and system of justice, transparency, and cooperation with local community and human rights organizations, removal of corrupt and abusive personnel, and political will for meaningful reform at the highest levels of government.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on all current programs to assist nations to reconstitute civilian police authority and capability following a complex humanitarian emergency, including ensuring the enforcement of laws that are designed to protect women and children and improve accountability for gender-based violence.

SEC. 404. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE IMPROVEMENT OF UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS.

It is the sense of Congress that the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations should—

(1) ensure that gender issues are mainstreamed into its peacekeeping missions, including by establishing a senior gender advisor post within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations which reports directly to the Under Secretary General for Peacekeeping Operations;

(2) provide military, police, and civilian personnel deployed to areas where women and children are at risk of gender-based violence or exploitation with training materials that—

(A) assist such personnel with protecting and addressing the particular needs of women and children; and

(B) were developed in consultation with women's organizations; and

(3) ensure that the Special Representative of the Secretary General of the peacekeeping mission has direct contact with local women leaders or women's organizations in the area in which the peacekeepers are deployed for the purpose of obtaining information regarding gender-based violence or exploitation of children.

TITLE V—WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S PROTECTION ASSISTANCE

SEC. 501. WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S PROTECTION ASSISTANCE.

Chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 135. WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S PROTECTION ASSISTANCE.

''(a) AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and subject to the limitations of subsection (b), the President is authorized to provide assistance for programs, projects, and activities to promote the security of, provide equal access to basic services for, and safeguard the human rights and dignity of civilian women and children who are refugees, displaced persons, or living in areas affected by a complex humanitarian emergency. Such assistance shall include programs—

''(1) to build the capacity of nongovernmental organizations to protect women and children during a complex humanitarian emergency, by training staff, incorporating cross-sectored initiatives that promote child protection, collecting and analyzing data, developing curricula, designing field programs, and building local partnerships;

''(2) to support local and international nongovernmental initiatives to prevent, detect, and report exploitation of children and gender-based violence, including through the provision of training humanitarian protection monitors for refugees and internally displaced persons;

''(3) to conduct protection and security assessments for refugees and internally displaced persons in camps or in communities, with special emphasis on the security of women and children for the purposes of improving the design and security of camps for refugees and internally displaced persons, including provision for lights, fences, radios, and other logistics and durable goods;

''(4) to provide, when practicable, education during a complex humanitarian emergency, including primary, secondary, remedial, and accelerated education, vocational and technical training, health and safety awareness, and other structured activities that create safe spaces for children and adolescents, especially for girls;

''(5) to reintegrate and rehabilitate former combatants and survivors of gender-based violence, including through remedial and accelerated education, technical, and vocational training, psychosocial assistance and trauma counseling, family and community reinsertion, medical assistance, and strengthening community systems to support sustained reintegration;

''(6) to establish registries and clearinghouses to trace relatives and begin family reunification, with a specific focus on helping children find their families;

''(7) to provide interim care and placement for separated children and orphans, including monitoring and followup services;

''(8) to provide legal services for survivors of rape, torture, and other forms of gender-based violence, including the collection of evidence for war crimes tribunals and advocacy for legal reform; and

''(9) to provide training in human rights and humanitarian law, particularly as they relate to the protection of women and children, to local law enforcement personnel in areas of high concentration of refugees and internally displaced persons.

''(b) COMPLEX HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCY DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'complex humanitarian emergency' means a situation that—

''(1) occurs outside the United States and results in a significant number of—

''(A) refugees;

''(B) internally displaced persons; or

''(C) other civilians requiring basic humanitarian assistance on an urgent basis; and

''(2) is caused by one or more situations including—

''(A) armed conflict;

''(B) natural disaster;

''(C) significant food shortage; or

''(D) state-sponsored harassment or persecution.

''(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the President $45,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2004 and 2005 to carry out this section.

''(2) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1), in each fiscal year, $25,000,000 shall be administered by the United States Agency for International Development and $20,000,000 shall be administered by the Department of State.

''(3) LIMITATION.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1)—

''(A) not more than $2,000,000 shall be made available in a fiscal year for the programs described in subsection (a)(5); and

''(B) not more than $2,000,000 may be transferred in each fiscal year to the Department of Justice to provide training for foreign law enforcement personnel in the investigation and prosecution of gender-based violence and exploitation of children.

''(4) RELATION TO EXISTING LAW.—The authority provided by subsection (a) shall be subject to the limitations and prohibitions contained in section 104(f).

''(5) ADDITIONAL FUNDS.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated by this section shall be made available, in addition to funds otherwise made available under this part, to the Department of State for the Migration and Refugee Assistance account or the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance account, or to the United States Agency for International Development for the International Disaster Assistance account.

''(6) COMPETITIVE GRANTS.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated by this section shall be made available in the form of grants and cooperative agreements that are issued on an open and competitive basis.

''(7) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to this section are authorized to remain available until expended.''.

By Mr. McCAIN (for himself, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. EDWARDS, and Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina):

S. 1002. A bill to direct the National Institute of Standards and Technology to establish a program to support research and training in methods of detecting the use of performance-enhancing drugs by athletes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, today, I am joined by my colleagues Senators BROWNBACK, EDWARDS and GRAHAM in introducing the Amateur Sports Integrity Act of 2003. This legislation would make it illegal to gamble on Olympic, college, or high school sports, and it would authorize appropriations for the National Institute of Standards and Technology to fund research into methods of detection and prevention of the use athletic performance-enhancing drugs. The bill is similar to legislation that has been reported twice in previous Congresses.

The legislation is designed to respond to a number of troubling issues plaguing amateur athletics, including a gambling epidemic among high school and college students, and a significant increase among our youth in the use of performance-enhancing drugs and supplements. This bill is essential to ensuring the integrity and legitimacy of amateur athletics—an important institution in the social fabric of this country.

This bill would codify a recommendation made by the congressionally-created National Gambling Impact Study Commission, NGISC, to ban betting on collegiate and amateur athletic events. In the summary of its comprehensive report to Congress dated June 1999, the NGISC noted growing concern regarding increasing levels of sports wagering by high school and college students. The NGISC cites a 1996 study sponsored by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which found that of the over

200 student athletes surveyed in Division I basketball and football programs, more than one in four admitted to betting on college sports while in school.

More recently, a study conducted by the Psychology Department of Central Connecticut State University contends that the problem of gambling among college students has been relatively overlooked when studying student risk-taking behavior. The study links legal and illegal gambling by indicating that, ''it is reasonable to expect that the growth of legalized gambling over the past decade would result in an increase in student gambling and gambling problems, including students who gamble at a pathological level.'' It is important to understand that gambling is not a problem that occurs in a vacuum. The Connecticut study found that one out of nine students at four Connecticut universities suffered from a gambling problem that was ''significantly connected'' to substance and dietary problems, such as marijuana use, cigarette smoking, and binge eating and drinking.

Just as the use of performance-enhancing drugs threatens the integrity of amateur sports, so does gambling, as it invites public speculation as to their legitimacy and transforms student athletes into merely objects to be bet upon. Betting can also provide unnecessary temptation to amateur athletes to agree to point-shaving and other outcome-fixing schemes at the expense of their teammates, their fans, and their futures. Many of the same pressures that lead college players to cheat also push these young people to use performance-enhancing drugs. The combination of stresses placed on student athletes to perform athletically, handle newly-found notoriety, and pursue professional athletic careers drive many to seek an edge through the use of such substances.

Although the Amateur Sports Integrity Act would ban legal gambling on amateur athletics, it may also reduce a substantial amount of illegal gambling. The relationship between legal and illegal gambling was addressed by the NGISC, which observed that ''legal sports wagering—especially the publication in the media of Las Vegas and offshore-generated point spreads fuels a much larger amount of illegal sports wagering.''

In 1992, Congress recognized the Federal interest in protecting amateur sports from the harmful effects of gambling, and prohibited state-sanctioned sports betting in the overwhelming majority of states. Although Congress ''grandfathered'' Nevada, Oregon, Montana, and Delaware, only Nevada has chosen to permit legal gambling on amateur sports. Recently, however, the gaming industry has lobbied aggressively in an effort to convince the Delaware State legislature to exploit the loophole by legalizing gambling on amateur and professional sports.

Congress must act quickly to close the loophole that currently allows just a handful of States to serve as national clearinghouses for betting on our youth. By allowing betting in any state, we send a confusing message to our youth as to whether gambling on amateur athletics is, in fact, legal or illegal. While I do not pretend that this bill solves all problems associated with gambling and the use of performance-enhancing drugs, I do believe that it will send a clear message that gambling on amateur athletics and the use of these substances is dangerous and wrong.

I urge my colleagues to respond to the pleas of prominent college presidents and coaches, and join in supporting this important measure.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of this bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

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 ''Amateur Sports Integrity Act''.

TITLE I—PERFORMANCE ENHANCING DRUGS

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This Title may be cited as ''Athletic Performance-Enhancing Drugs Research and Detection Act''.

SEC. 102. RESEARCH AND DETECTION PROGRAM ESTABLISHED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology shall establish and administer a program under this title to support research into the use of performance-enhancing substances by athletes, and methods of detecting their use.

(b) GRANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The program shall include grants of financial assistance, awarded on a competitive basis, to support the advancement and improvement of research into the use of performance-enhancing substances by athletes, and methods of detecting their use.

(2) BANNED SUBSTANCES.—In carrying out the program the Director shall consider research proposals involving performance-enhancing substances banned from use by competitors in events sanctioned by organizations, such as the International Olympic Committee, the United States Olympic Committee, the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the National Football League, the National Basketball Association, and Major League Baseball.

(3) RESEARCH CONCENTRATION.—In carrying out the program, the Director shall—

(A) fund research on the detection of naturally-occurring steroids, such as testosterone, and other testosterone precursors (e.g., androstendione), and other substances, such as human growth hormone and erythropoietin for which no tests are available but for which there is evidence of abuse or abuse potential;

(B) fund research that focuses on population studies to ensure that tests are accurate for men, women, all relevant age, and major ethnic groups; and

(C) not fund research on drugs of abuse, such as cocaine, phencyclidine, marijuana, morphine/codeine, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, and methamphetamine/amphetamine.

(c) TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PEER REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall establish appropriate technical and scientific peer review procedures for evaluating applications for grants under the program.

(2) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Director shall—

(A) ensure that grant applicants meet a set of minimum criteria before receiving consideration for an award under the program;

(B) give preference to laboratories with an established record of athletic drug testing analysis; and

(C) establish a minimum individual grant award of not less than $500,000 per fiscal year.

(3) CRITERIA.—The list of minimum criteria shall include requirements that each applicant—

(A) demonstrate a record of publication and research in the area of drug testing;

(B) provide a plan detailing the direct transference of the research findings to lab applications in athletic drug testing; and

(C) certify that it is a not-for-profit research program.

(4) RESULTS.—The Director also shall establish appropriate technical and scientific peer review procedures for evaluating the results of research funded, in part or in whole, by grants provided under the program. Each review conducted under this paragraph shall include a written report of findings and, if appropriate, recommendations prepared by the reviewer. The reviewer shall provide a copy of the report to the Director within 30 days after the conclusion of the review.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology $4,000,000 per fiscal year to carry out this section for fiscal years 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

SEC. 103. PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology shall develop a grant program to fund educational substance abuse prevention and intervention programs related to the use of performance-enhancing substances described in section 102(b)(2) by high school and college student athletes. The Director shall establish a set of minimum criteria for applicants to receive consideration for an award under the program. The list of minimum criteria shall include requirements that each applicant—

(1) propose an intervention and prevention program based on methodologically sound evaluation with evidence of drug prevention efficacy; and

(2) demonstrate a record of publication and research in the area of athletic drug use prevention.

(b) MINIMUM GRANT AWARD.—The Director shall establish a minimum individual grant award of not less than $300,000 per fiscal year.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology $3,000,000 per fiscal year to carry out this section for fiscal years 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008.

TITLE II—GAMBLING

SEC. 201. PROHIBITION ON GAMBLING ON COMPETITIVE GAMES INVOLVING HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE ATHLETES AND THE OLYMPICS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Ted Stevens Olympic and Amateur Sports Act (chapter 2205 of title 36, United States Code) is amended by adding at the end the following new subchapter:

''SUBCHAPTER III—MISCELLANEOUS

''§ 22051. Unlawful sports gambling: Olympics; high school and college athletes

''(a) PROHIBITION.—It shall be unlawful for—

''(1) a governmental entity to sponsor, operate, advertise, promote, license, or authorize by law or compact, or

''(2) a person to sponsor, operate, advertise, or promote, pursuant to law or compact of a governmental entity,

a lottery, sweepstakes, or other betting, gambling, or wagering scheme based, directly or indirectly, on a competitive game or performance described in subsection (b).

''(b) COVERED GAMES AND PERFORMANCES.—A competitive game or performance described in this subsection is the following:

''(1) One or more competitive games at the Summer or Winter Olympics.

''(2) One or more competitive games in which high school or college athletes participate.

''(3) One or more performances of high school or college athletes in a competitive game.

''(c) APPLICABILITY.—The prohibition in subsection (a) applies to activity described in that subsection without regard to whether the activity would otherwise be permitted under subsection (a) or (b) of 3704 of title 28.

''(d) INJUNCTIONS.—A civil action to enjoin a violation of subsection (a) may be commenced in an appropriate district court of the United States by the Attorney General of the United States, a local educational agency, college, or sports organization, including an amateur sports organization or the corporation, whose competitive game is alleged to be the basis of such violation.

''(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) HIGH SCHOOL.—The term 'high school' has the meaning given the term 'secondary school' in section 14101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 8801).

''(2) COLLEGE.—The term 'college' has the meaning given the term 'institution of higher education' in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 8801).

''(3) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—The term 'local educational agency' has the meaning given that term in section 14101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 8801).''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of that Act (chapter 2205 of title 36, United States Code) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SUBCHAPTER III—MISCELLANEOUS

''220541. Unlawful sports gambling: Olympics; high school and college athletes.''.

By Mr. CRAIG.

S. 1003. A bill to clarify the intent of Congress with respect to the continued use of established commercial outfitter hunting camps on the Salmon River; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President I rise to introduce legislation that will remove any ambiguity as to the intent of the Central Idaho Wilderness Act of 1980 to provide for continuation of the historical use of outfitter hunting camps on the Salmon River. In short, these lodges were established well before the river designation, have been managed as a part of the river designation for 23 years and allow users, in particular the elderly and the physically challenged, to have access to and enjoy the spirit of this wild area. Their rustic nature upholds the ideals envisioned by Congress, and they are used in accordance with all provisions of the law.

I am mystified as to why someone would want to eliminate this historical use. However, that is what some extreme wilderness organizations would like to do. They want the Forest Service and the Courts to ignore the intent of Congress in establishing the Central Idaho Wilderness Act and re-establish a pristine area which blocks access to many current users.

In the Findings Section of the Central Idaho Wilderness Act, it is clearly stated that ''protection can be provided—to the Salmon River—without conflicting with established uses.'' It is my understanding that a great deal of time and effort was put into crafting this designation so that established and historic uses of the area would be maintained while preserving one of our Nation's treasures—the River of No Return.

In reading the voluminous hearing record and report language, I found references to ''lodges,'' ''hunting lodges,'' ''outfitters lodges,'' and ''commercial services may be performed'' throughout the record. It is clear to me that Senator Church, of Idaho, the main proponent of the legislation, intended for these lodges to remain. The report language specifically states, ''We favor administration of the main Salmon River under the provisions of the Wild and Scenic River Act so as to permit continuation, as appropriate, of motorized travel on the river and outfitter and camping facilities.''

However, I believe the record shows Senator McClure of Idaho was more of a prophet when he stated, ''Whether it is this year, next year, or 5 years from now, or 10 years from now, some forest administrator in the area is going to say it would be a lot more convenient for us to manage that problem if we did not have to deal with that guy that is there. . . . We all know that it was intended for the wild and scenic river classification as attached to that river, that the existing use was going to be permitted to continue; and then, all of a sudden, we find out that that is now unacceptable.''

Senator McClure is off by only 20 years and it is not a forest administrator, but an extreme wilderness organization that is seeking the elimination of these well established lodges.

This legislation clarifies that these three specific lodges are an established and historical use in the Central Idaho Wilderness Act and should remain a part of the legacy of this great river.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1003

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

SECTION 1. Section 3(a)(24) of P.L. 90–542 (16 U.S.C. Sec. 1274) is amended to add the following after paragraph (C) and redesignate subsequent paragraphs accordingly:

''(D) The established use and occupancy of lands and maintenance or replacement of facilities and structures for commercial recreation services at Stub Creek located in Section 28, T24N, R14E, Boise Principal Meridian, at Arctic Creek located in Section 21, T25N, R12E, Boise Principal Meridian and at Smith Gulch located in Section 27, T25N, R12E, Boise Principal Meridian shall continue to be authorized, subject to such reasonable regulation as the Secretary deems appropriate, including rules that would provide for termination for non-compliance, and if terminated, reoffering the site through a competitive process.''

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, and Mrs. CLINTON):

S. 1004. A bill to ensure that children at highest risk for asthma, vision, hearing, and other health problems are identified and treated; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Healthy Children Learn Act with my colleague from Maine, Senator COLLINS. I am also pleased to have Senator CLINTON as an original cosponsor of this measure. This legislation focuses on eliminating some bureaucratic barriers that make it more difficult for schools to provide their students with health care services, if they so choose.

Many schools have found that the health of a child can significantly affect his or her ability to learn. To enhance children's learning ability and to increase the well-being of their students, these schools sometimes choose to provide health care services including health care screenings.

One example of a disease that significantly affects children's education is asthma. Asthma is the single greatest reason for school absenteeism today. Over five million children in America suffer from asthma. Forty-nine percent of children with asthma missed school in the last year, and 48 percent of children with asthma are limited in sports and recreation. Lack of physical activity, in turn, can lead to childhood obesity with its concomitant health care problems.

''America is in the middle of an asthma epidemic—an epidemic that is getting worse, not better.'' So says the PEW Environmental Health Commission in its most recent report on asthma. The prevalence of asthma continues to rise at astounding rates, in every region of the country and across all demographic groups, whether measured by age, race or sex.

My home State of Illinois has some of the highest rates of childhood asthma in the country. Unfortunately, Chicago has the highest childhood asthma-related death rate in the Nation. Over 60 percent of childhood admissions to the emergency room in Chicago are for asthma. This disease exacts a very significant toll on children in my State.

For the next 15 minutes, imagine breathing through a tiny straw the size of a coffee stirrer, never getting enough air. Now imagine suffering through the process three to six times a day. This is asthma. Can a child really concentrate on learning when he or she is gasping for air?

Due to the very high rates of asthma in Chicago and its effects on absenteeism and children's ability to learn

when at school, the Chicago Public Schools, CPS, instituted an asthma screening program. The school system developed an asthma manual to provide a standard plan of care for all students with asthma. They provided citywide nurse training to develop a uniform, high standard for approaching students with asthma and their parents and high-quality education about the environmental triggers for asthma and how to lessen them, together with education on how to use asthma inhalers. In 1999, they identified 12,374 cases of asthma. CPS continues to monitor and evaluate this program, and they have also partnered with other organizations such as the American Red Cross Asthma Program, the University of Chicago and the Chicago Department of Public Health Asthma Programs. CPS has also developed parent tutoring programs and has linked asthmatic children with primary health care providers for appropriate follow-up.

All of these efforts are extremely important, but they are resource intensive. This legislation addresses a barrier to children receiving vital health screenings in schools. It provides for a $10 million grant program for school districts such as CPS to apply for funds for asthma screening for those children who are not eligible for either S-CHIP or Medicaid. The grants would be targeted to those districts that have the highest prevalence or deaths associated with asthma.

CPS has also found that a child's ability to learn is affected by impaired vision and hearing, and as a result, children with vision deficits are far more likely to fail academically. In 1998, CPS found that children who were retained failed their school-based vision screening at a rate 50 percent higher than children who were not failing. Likewise, children who have difficulty hearing often struggle with language development, social processes and communication. This can seriously impair all aspects of the educational process. Through these programs, CPS has provided more than 5,000 free eye exams, and 4,000 free pairs of glasses have been dispensed. They currently are reimbursed less than 40 percent of the cost of the vision and hearing screenings. To address some of these funding shortfalls, this legislation creates a $10 million grant program for vision and hearing screening.

This legislation would also remove barriers that prevent school systems from receiving reimbursement for health screenings are services. Schools that make the extra effort to provide their students health care services should be adequately reimbursed. For an example, when they provide Medicaid-eligible children with Medicaid-covered services, they should receive appropriate reimbursement for those services. Likewise, reimbursement for the S-CHIP program should be available for covered services for children enrolled or eligible for the program. and clarifies Medicaid payment rules so that schools can be reimbursed when they provide a Medicaid covered service to a Medicaid child.

No child should have his or her education threatened by the lack of effective screening to diagnose these health problems. The treatments or corrective devices are available and we should see to it that the children receive them when necessary. The Healthy Children Learn Act will help children receive the health care services they need so that they can seize the educational opportunities available to them.

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. DODD, and Mr. JEFFORDS):

S. 1007. A bill to amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to promote better nutrition among school children participating in the school breakfast and lunch programs; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce today with my respected colleague from Indiana, Senator LUGAR, a bill designed to improve the health of our Nation's schoolchildren. I am also pleased to have the support of Senators BINGAMAN, DODD and JEFFORDS, who have worked with me in past Congresses on this bill. I am hopeful that in the coming weeks many more Senators will join us in this important effort.

We have an obesity crisis in America. Too many children are gaining too much weight. Advertisements for soda and candy bombard them from television, vending machines, and grocery store aisles. Schools, however, should be a healthy refuge from the outside world, where kids can learn to make the right choices when it comes to their diets. Nutrition education needs to be a critical component of every child's school day. But with all of the funds that Congress rightly appropriates each year for nutrition education and healthy school lunches and meals, our Nation's efforts are severely undermined when children have to walk through a gauntlet of vending machines offering unhealthy choices on the way to the cafeteria.

Under current regulations, schools may not offer soda, hard candies or other foods of minimal nutritional value in the cafeteria during lunch or breakfast. Unfortunately, some private companies have offered schools signing bonuses to openly flout this restriction, at times lining the halls to the cafeterias with foods that provide absolutely no nutritional value. In February 2001, the Washington Post reported that a school in Maryland had signed a contract with a soda company that contained a clause forbidding the school from enforcing the Federal ban on soda machines in schools. The clause read "If the Board of Education actively enforces the policy in which vending machines are turned off during the school day, the commission guarantee will be suspended." In other words, the schools could only get commissions from the vending machines if they broke the law.

We can not sell our children's health to the highest bidder on a sodas contract. That is why our bill would give the Secretary of Agriculture authority to more effectively restrict the sale of soft drinks and other foods of minimal nutritional value in schools that participate in the Federal school lunch program. We would give the Secretary authority to regulate these foods throughout the school grounds, until the end of the school lunch period. Our bill also mandates that the Secretary use the best science available to determine which foods provide no nutritional value. My bill will ensure that students are not substituting empty calorie sodas and snacks for their nutritious federally subsidized school meals.

According to a report issued by the Center for Science and the Public Interest, 20 years ago boys consumed more than twice as much milk as soda; now boys and girls drink twice as much soda as milk. This is a huge problem, particularly for girls—the teenage years are critical for building up a woman's lifetime supply of calcium. Girls who substitute soda for milk are at a greater risk for developing osteoporosis later in life. We must provide our kids with better options. I have no problem with vending machines themselves, but let's get vending machines that sell fresh milk, fruits and vegetables into our schools.

Senator LUGAR and I have successfully worked together on many important issues relating to child nutrition and agriculture in the past. I am extremely pleased that we can work together again to create healthier schools and healthier children.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the Better Nutrition for Schoolchildren Act of 2003 be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1007

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 "Better Nutrition for School Children Act of 2003".

SEC. 2. FOODS OF MINIMAL NUTRITIONAL VALUE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 10 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1779) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting "(throughout the entire school, including the school grounds, until the end of the time of service of food under the school lunch program under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.))" after "participating schools";

(2) by striking subsection (b);

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

(4) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

"(b) BASIS.—The Secretary shall promulgate the regulations required under subsection (a) based on sound nutritional science, as determined by the Secretary.

''(c) FACTORS.—In promulgating the regulations required under subsection (a), the Secretary shall consider—

''(1) the nutritional needs of students in various grade levels;

''(2) the proximity of any area where foods of minimal nutritional value may be sold, donated, or served without charge to the food service facilities or areas;

''(3) the extent to which students will likely substitute consumption of foods of minimal nutritional value for other food served in participating schools under this Act and the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.); and

''(4) the benefits to a school of permitting the sale, donation, or service without charge of foods of minimal nutritional value, including the extent to which the proceeds of such sales inure to the benefit of a school or an organization of students approved by a school.''.

(b) REGULATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall promulgate such regulations as are necessary to implement the amendments made by this section.

(2) FOODS OF MINIMAL NUTRITIONAL VALUE.—In promulgating the regulations, the Secretary shall review and (as necessary) revise the definition of ''foods of minimal nutritional value'' that is used to carry out the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786) and the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.).

(3) PROCEDURE.—The promulgation of the regulations and the administration of the amendments made by this section shall be made without regard to chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Paperwork Reduction Act'').

(3) CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW OF AGENCY RULEMAKING.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall use the authority provided under section 808(2) of title 5, United States Code.

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I am pleased to join my good friend and colleague, Senator PATRICK LEAHY in introducing the Better Nutrition for School Children Act of 2003. This bill takes a common sense, flexible approach to the sales of food that competes with federally supported school meals, and represents one component of addressing the overall health of our Nation's children.

This year Congress will address a number of the Federal nutrition programs, including those administered through local school systems. Our Nation's schools provide our children with over 28 million federally subsidized meals each day. For some of these children, these meals provide the bulk of their nutrition needs. As a result, the meals served by schools should meet balanced nutrition standards in order to promote overall health.

Unfortunately, an increasing number of our Nation's children are becoming overweight and obese. Children who are overweight and obese are much more likely to have difficulty controlling their weight in the future, which increases their risk of medical problems such as diabetes and heart disease. In order to address this issue, Congress has a duty to analyze variables at school that affect a child's health, including foods of minimal nutritional value.

In addition to the federally subsidized foods served in our schools, many children have access to and choose to purchase competitive foods from other sources, such as vending machines. This bill asks the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate the sales of foods that are outside the Federal meal programs and issue a regulation that balances the schools' interests with that of overall childhood health. In particular, the regulation must take into consideration the financial benefits a school receives from competitive food sales, how likely a child is to make this choice instead of nutritious foods, and the nutritional needs of children according to their school grade level. This bill does not require the Secretary to implement any further restrictions than what currently exist.

I believe this bill provides a rational approach to one facet of improving the health and fitness of our Nation's children. I urge my colleagues to join us in supporting The Better Nutrition for School Children Act of 2003.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 132—COMMENDING JOHN W. KLUGE FOR HIS DEDICATION AND COMMITMENT TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Mr. STEVENS (for himself, Mr. FRIST, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. WARNER, Mr. LOTT, and Mr. DODD) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 132

Whereas John W. Kluge is the greatest individual benefactor in the history of the Library of Congress (the ''Library'') and is known in the international corporate community as one of the Library's staunchest supporters;

Whereas John W. Kluge, by the example of his wise counsel and leadership as the founding chairman of the James Madison Council, the Library's private sector philanthropic organization, has inspired many others to join in support of Library programs and initiatives;

Whereas John W. Kluge has faithfully served on the Library's Trust Fund Board since 1993;

Whereas John W. Kluge's visionary support for Library programs which reach across America and around the world has transformed the Library into an unparalleled electronic educational resource;

Whereas John W. Kluge has established in the Library an endowed scholarly program of chairs and fellows in areas of study not covered by the Nobel prizes;

Whereas John W. Kluge has enabled the American people, through the Library, to recognize lifetime scholarly achievement in the intellectual arts with a $1,000,000 prize award which will be given for the first time in November 2003;

Whereas the Librarian of Congress, James H. Billington, considers John W. Kluge ''one of the Library's greatest friends'';

Whereas all Americans have greatly benefited from the generosity of John W. Kluge; and

Whereas John W. Kluge has inspired Americans by his example of support for programs which educate and equip individuals to be responsible and productive citizens: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends John W. Kluge for his dedication and commitment to the Library of Congress;

(2) expresses its sincere gratitude and appreciation for his example of philanthropy and public service to the American people; and

(3) directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit a copy of this resolution to John W. Kluge.

SENATE RESOLUTION 133—CONDEMNING BIGOTRY AND VIOLENCE AGAINST ARAB AMERICANS, MUSLIM AMERICANS, SOUTH-ASIAN AMERICANS, AND SIKH AMERICANS

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. SUNUNU, and Mr. FEINGOLD) submitting the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 133

Whereas all Americans are united in supporting American men and women who protect our Nation abroad and at home;

Whereas thousands of Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, Sikh Americans, and South-Asian Americans serve in the military and in law enforcement, working to protect all Americans;

Whereas the Arab-American, Muslim-American, Sikh-American, and South-Asian-American communities are vibrant, peaceful, and law-abiding, and have greatly contributed to American society;

Whereas Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, Sikh Americans, and South-Asian Americans, as do all Americans, condemn acts of violence and prejudice;

Whereas the United States Senate is concerned by the number of bias-motivated crimes against Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, Sikh Americans, and South-Asian Americans, and other Americans in recent months: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) declares that the civil rights and civil liberties of all Americans, including Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, Sikh Americans, and South-Asian Americans, should be protected;

(2) condemns bigotry and acts of violence against any Americans, including Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, Sikh Americans, and South-Asian Americans;

(3) calls upon local, State, and Federal law enforcement authorities to work to prevent bias-motivated crimes against all Americans, including Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, Sikh Americans, and South-Asian Americans; and

(4) calls upon local, State, and Federal law enforcement authorities to investigate and prosecute vigorously all such crimes committed against Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, Sikh Americans, and South-Asian Americans.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, Sikh Americans, and South-Asian Americans are an important part of America. Like other ethnic and religious groups, they and their ancestors came to this country seeking political freedom and economic opportunity. They have flourished, making great contributions to our society every day. They are

armed service-members, law enforcement officers, teachers, doctors, lawyers, and businesspeople. They are leaders in American society, including members of Congress and Cabinet members.

Tragically, in the aftermath of the September 11 terrorist attacks, some misguided bigots turned against Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, Sikh Americans, and South-Asian Americans, singling them out as targets for violence and threats of violence. Hate crimes against these communities, including violent physical assaults, sharply increased. The Federal Bureau of Investigation reports that the number of anti-Muslim incidents rose 1600 percent from 2000 to 2001, largely due to this post-9/11 backlash.

In response, countless Americans came to the support of Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, Sikh Americans, and South-Asian Americans, condemning the attacks and embracing the affected communities. At that time, I submitted a resolution, which was unanimously approved, condemning bigotry and violence against Sikh Americans.

Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, Sikh Americans, and South-Asian Americans are suffering again, and it is again time to express our support for them. Since the beginning of the war in Iraq, hate crimes against these communities have spiked. For example, a man who law enforcement believe was motivated by anti-Arab sentiment allegedly shot four people to death in New York City during February and March. President Bush has declared that major combat operations in Iraq have ended, but hate crimes against Arab Americans, Muslims, South-Asian Americans, and Sikhs continue. For example, at the University of California Los Angeles, someone recently poured pig's blood on Muslim prayer rugs in an interdenominational chapel. The FBI is investigating the incident as a bias-motivated crime.

Hate crimes against these communities are wrong and un-American. We must condemn them in the strongest terms, and law enforcement must investigate and prosecute vigorously the perpetrators.

Sadly, Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, Sikh Americans, and South-Asian Americans are also increasingly concerned that the Federal Government views them with suspicion, and that they are being subjected to heightened government scrutiny as a result of their national origin or religion. Our counterterrorism efforts must not discriminate on the basis of national origin or religion or violate the civil liberties of innocent Americans. The government's efforts to combat terrorism must focus on criminal or terrorist behavior, not ethnicity or creed.

I believe that discriminatory counterterrorism tactics, or those that violate civil liberties, are not only wrong, but they do not make our country any safer. Our country's history demonstrates that respect for individual rights enhances our stability and security. Singling out a large group of mostly innocent Arabs, Muslims and South Asians squanders precious law enforcement resources and alienates communities whose cooperation we need. It runs counter to basic principles of community policing, which reject the use of racial and ethnic profiles and focus on building trust and respect by working cooperatively with community members.

The resolution I submit today recognizes that Arab Americans, Muslim Americans, Sikh Americans, and South Asian Americans, greatly contribute to American society and serve honorably in the military or law enforcement, urges respect for civil rights and civil liberties, condemns bias-motivated crimes against members of these communities, and calls upon Federal and local law enforcement to prosecute such crimes vigorously. I urge my colleagues to support it.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 42—WELCOMING THE PRIME MINISTER OF SINGAPORE, HIS EXCELLENCY GOH CHOK TONG, ON THE OCCASION OF HIS VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES. EXPRESSING GRATITUDE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF SINGAPORE FOR ITS STRONG COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED STATES IN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST TERRORISM, AND REAFFIRMING THE COMMITMENT OF CONGRESS TO THE CONTINUED EXPANSION OF FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SINGAPORE.

Mr. BOND (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. TALENT, and Mr. SESSIONS) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to.

S. CON. RES. 42

Whereas Congress is pleased to welcome the Prime Minister of Singapore, His Excellency Goh Chok Tong, on his visit to the United States;

Whereas the United States and Singapore have a strong and enduring friendship;

Whereas the United States and Singapore share a common vision in ensuring the continued peace, stability, and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region;

Whereas Singapore is the 11th largest trading partner of the United States;

Whereas the Government of Singapore reacted with outrage and deep sympathy for the people of the United States in response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001;

Whereas Singapore has joined with the United States in the global struggle against terrorism, offering political, diplomatic, intelligence, and humanitarian support;

Whereas the Government of Singapore stood with the United States as a member of the Coalition for the Immediate Disarmament of Iraq;

Whereas Singapore, which has one of the busiest ports in the world, was the first Asian country to join the Container Security Initiative (CSI), a key United States Customs Service initiative designed to prevent terrorist attacks against the United States and other nations using global sea cargo;

Whereas the relationship between the United States and Singapore extends beyond the current campaign against terrorism and is reinforced by strong ties of culture, commerce, and scientific and technical cooperation; and

Whereas this relationship touches on almost every field of international cooperation, including a common commitment to foster a stronger and more open international trading system: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) welcomes the Prime Minister, His Excellency Goh Chok Tong, to the United States;

(2) expresses its profound gratitude to the Government of Singapore for its expressions of sympathy and support after the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks and its demonstrated willingness to fully cooperate with the United States in the global campaign against terrorism; and

(3) reaffirms its commitment to the continued expansion of friendship and cooperation between the United States and Singapore.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 43—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT CONGRESS SHOULD PARTICIPATE IN AND SUPPORT ACTIVITIES TO PROVIDE DECENT HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself, Mr. REED, Mr. ALLARD, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. CONRAD, Mrs. DOLE, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. SANTORUM, and Ms. STABENOW) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

S. CON. RES. 43

Whereas the United States promotes and encourages the creation and revitalization of sustainable and strong neighborhoods in partnership with States, cities, and local communities;

Whereas the United States promotes and encourages the creation and revitalization of sustainable and strong neighborhoods in partnership with States, cities, and local communities and in conjunction with the independent and collective actions of private citizens and organizations;

Whereas establishing a housing infrastructure strengthens neighborhoods and local economies and nurtures the families who reside in them;

Whereas an integral element of a strong community is a sufficient supply of affordable housing;

Whereas affordable housing may be provided in traditional and nontraditional forms, including apartment buildings, transitional and temporary homes, condominiums, cooperatives, and single family homes;

Whereas for many families a home is not merely shelter, but also provides an opportunity for growth, prosperity, and security;

Whereas homeownership is a cornerstone of the national economy because it spurs the production and sale of goods and services, generates new jobs, encourages savings and investment, promotes economic and civic responsibility, and enhances the financial security of all people in the United States;

Whereas although the United States is the first nation in the world to make owning a

home a reality for a vast majority of its families, ⅓ of the families in the United States are not homeowners;

Whereas a disproportionate percentage of families in the United States that are not homeowners are low-income families;

Whereas 74.2 percent of Caucasian Americans own their own homes, only 47.1 percent of African Americans, 47.2 percent of Hispanic Americans, and 55.8 percent of Asian Americans and other races are homeowners;

Whereas the community building activities of neighborhood-based nonprofit organizations empower individuals to improve their lives and make communities safer and healthier for families;

Whereas one of the best known nonprofit housing organizations is Habitat for Humanity, which builds simple but adequate housing for less fortunate families and symbolizes the self-help approach to homeownership;

Whereas Habitat for Humanity is organized in all 50 States with 1,655 local affiliates and its own section 501(c)(3) Federal tax-exempt status and locally elected completely voluntary board of directors;

Whereas Habitat for Humanity has built nearly 150,000 houses worldwide and endeavors to complete another 50,000 homes by the year 2005;

Whereas Habitat for Humanity provides opportunities for people from every segment of society to volunteer to help make the American dream a reality for families who otherwise would not own a home; and

Whereas the month of June has been designated as ''National Homeownership Month'': Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) everyone in the United States should have a decent home in which to live;

(2) Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives should demonstrate the importance of volunteerism;

(3) during the years of the 108th and 109th sessions of Congress, Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, Habitat for Humanity, and contributing organizations, should sponsor and construct 2 homes in the Washington, D.C., metro area each as part of the ''Congress Building America'' program;

(4) each Congress Building America house should be constructed primarily by Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, their families and staffs, and the staffs of sponsoring organizations working with local volunteers involving and symbolizing the partnership of the public, private, and nonprofit sectors of society;

(5) each Congress Building America house should be constructed with the participation of the family that will own the home;

(6) in the future, Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, their families, and their staff should participate in similar house building activities in their own States as part of National Homeownership Month; and

(7) these occasions should be used to emphasize and focus on the importance of providing decent homes for all of the people in the United States.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS/MEETINGS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON WATER AND POWER

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on Water and Power of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will be held on Tuesday, May 13, at 2:30 p.m. in Room SD–366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

The purpose of the hearing is to receive testimony on S. 520, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain facilities to the Fremont-Madison Irrigation District in the State of Idaho; S. 625, a bill to authorize the Bureau of Reclamation to conduct certain feasibility studies in the Tualatin River Basin in Oregon, and for other purposes; S. 960, a bill to amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize certain projects in the State of Hawaii and to amend the Hawaii Water Resources Act of 2000 to modify the water resources study; S. 649, a bill to amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in projects within the San Diego Creek Watershed, California, and for other purposes; and S. 993, a bill to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956, and for other purposes. (Contact: Shelly Randel 202–224–7933, Kellie Donnelly 202–224–9360 or Jared Stubbs at 202–224–7556).

Because of the limited time available for the hearings, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send two copies of their testimony to the Subcommittee on Water and Power, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, Washington, DC 20510–6150.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on Tuesday, May 6, 2003, at 9:30 a.m. on Media Ownership in SR–253.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights and Property Rights be authorized to meet to conduct a hearing on ''Judicial Nominations, Filibusters, and the constitution: When a Majority is Denied its Right to Consent'' on Tuesday, May 6, 2003, at 2:30 p.m., in the Dirksen Senate Office Building, Room 226.

Panel I: The Honorable Arlen Specter, U.S. Senator (R–PA);

The Honorable Charles Schumer, U.S. Senator (D–NY).

The Honorable Zell Miller, U.S. Senator (D–GA).

Panel II: Mr. Steven Calabresi, Professor of Law, Northwestern University Law School, Chicago, Illinois;

Mr. John Eastman, Professor of Law, Chapman University School of Law, Director, Center for Constitutional Jurisprudence, Orange, California;

Mr. Bruce Fein, Esq., Fein & Fein, Washington, DC.;

Mr. Michael Gerhardt, Hanson Professor of Law, William & Mary School of Law, Williamsburg, Virginia;

Ms. Marcia Greenberger, Esq., Co-President, National Women's Law Center, Washington, DC.;

Mr. Douglas Kmiec, Dean of the Columbus School of Law, The Catholic University of America, Washington, DC.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Joint Economic Committee be authorized to conduct a hearing in Room 628 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, Tuesday, May 6, 2003, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Committee on Aging be authorized to meet on Tuesday, May 6, 2003 from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. in Dirksen 562 for the purpose of conducting a hearing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGING THREATS AND CAPABILITIES

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities of the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, May 6, 2003 at 2:30 p.m. in closed session to mark up the Emerging Threats and Capabilities Programs and Provisions contained in the Department of Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on National Parks of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, May 6 at 10 a.m., to receive testimony regarding S. 324, to amend the National Trails System Act to clarify Federal authority relating to land acquisition from willing sellers for certain trails in the National Trails System; S. 634, to amend the National Trails System Act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to carry out a study on the feasibility of designating the Trail of the Ancients as a National Historic Trail; S. 635, to amend the National Trails, System Act to direct the Secretary to update the fleasibility and suitability studies of four national historic trails, and for other purposes; and S. 651 to amend the National Trails Systems Act to clarify Federal authority relating to land acquisition from willing sellers for the majority of the trails in the system, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Personnel of the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, May 6, 2003 at 4:30 p.m. in closed session to mark up the Personnel Programs and Provisions contained in the Department of Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SEAPOWER

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Seapower of the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, May 6, 2003 at 3:30 p.m. in closed session to mark up the Seapower Programs and Provisions contained in the Department of Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Dr. Peter Winokus, a Fellow on my staff, be permitted on the floor during the consideration of today's energy bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. I further ask unanimous consent that when it comes up again he also be given that consideration.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Dr. Jonathan Epstein, a legislative fellow in my office, and Ms. Poonum Agrawal, who is a Presidential management intern with the Energy Committee, both be given floor privileges during the pendency of S. 14 and any votes thereon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Jerry Hinkle and Cami Dodge have floor privileges during this debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—CALENDAR NO. 53

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at a time determined by the majority leader, after consultation with the Democratic leader, the Senate proceed to the consideration of calendar No. 53, the bioshield bill. I further ask consent that the only amendments, other than the committee amendment, be the following: a Gregg-Kennedy substitute, and a Byrd amendment regarding mandatory spending. I further ask consent that there be 2 hours for general debate and 1 hour on each amendment to be equally divided in the usual form. I further ask consent that following the disposition of the above amendments and the use or yielding back of debate time, the bill be read a third time, and the Senate then proceed to a vote on passage of the bill, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I will object to this in just a minute, but I do want to spread across the record of the Senate that Senator BYRD and other Members of the Senate of the majority believe this sets up an entitlement.

Senator BYRD believes there should be an annual appropriation for this matter, this should not be an entitlement. As I have indicated, there are people on the other side of the aisle who also acknowledge this is the way things should be done.

We hope there can be some agreement. In the interim, until something is worked out, I object on behalf of Senator BYRD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. McCONNELL. I must say, Mr. President, on this side of the aisle we have cleared this request, so there are no longer any problems over here. I know the senior Senator from West Virginia was hoping to work out some language on the mandatory spending provision. The chairman and the ranking member, I believe, are prepared to allow a vote on Senator BYRD's amendment, and that vote has been incorporated into this request. Therefore, I hope we can get this consent request worked out in the next day or so.

This bill is absolutely vital in that it provides for biomedical countermeasure research and development. We need to move forward on this bill. We really encourage the other side to understand the seriousness of this legislation, the importance of moving it forward.

WELCOMING PRIME MINISTER GOH CHOK TONG

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Con. Res. 42 which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 42) welcoming the Prime Minister of Singapore, His Excellency Goh Chok Tong, on the occasion of his visit to the United States, expressing gratitude to the Government of Singapore for its strong cooperation with the United States in the campaign against terrorism, and reaffirming the commitment of Congress to the continued expansion of friendship and cooperation between the United States and Singapore.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to this matter be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 42) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 42

Whereas Congress is pleased to welcome the Prime Minister of Singapore, His Excellency Goh Chok Tong, on his visit to the United States;

Whereas the United States and Singapore have a strong and enduring friendship;

Whereas the United States and Singapore share a common vision in ensuring the continued peace, stability, and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region;

Whereas Singapore is the 11th largest trading partner of the United States;

Whereas the Government of Singapore reacted with outrage and deep sympathy for the people of the United States in response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001;

Whereas Singapore has joined with the United States in the global struggle against terrorism, offering political, diplomatic, intelligence, and humanitarian support;

Whereas the Government of Singapore stood with the United States as a member of the Coalition for the Immediate Disarmament of Iraq;

Whereas Singapore, which has one of the busiest ports in the world, was the first Asian country to join the Container Security Initiative (CSI), a key United States Customs Service initiative designed to prevent terrorist attacks against the United States and other nations using global sea cargo;

Whereas the relationship between the United States and Singapore extends beyond the current campaign against terrorism and is reinforced by strong ties of culture, commerce, and scientific and technical cooperation; and

Whereas this relationship touches on almost every field of international cooperation, including a common commitment to foster a stronger and more open international trading system: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) welcomes the Prime Minister, His Excellency Goh Chok Tong, to the United States;

(2) expresses its profound gratitude to the Government of Singapore for its expressions of sympathy and support after the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks and its demonstrated willingness to fully cooperate with the United States in the global campaign against terrorism; and

(3) reaffirms its commitment to the continued expansion of friendship and cooperation between the United States and Singapore.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination on the Executive Calendar: Calendar No. 166.

I further ask unanimous consent that the nomination be confirmed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, any statements relating to the nomination be printed in the RECORD, and the Senate then resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I am happy that this judge is being approved. We are certainly willing to cooperate when we can. I just wanted to briefly respond to the comment of the distinguished majority whip that the system is broken and we have had to have cloture votes on two judges. My math may be off either way, but I think this is the 123rd judge who will have been approved in a matter of a few seconds: 123 during this administration; 2 have been, in effect, turned down—there is still debate going on on those two—123 to 2.

Statistics show this is the lowest number of vacancies since, I believe, 1959. I could be wrong. But there are a significant number of judges we have approved—as I said, 123.

I understand the seriousness of the feelings of people regarding Miguel Estrada and Priscilla Owen. But looking at the other side of the picture, 123 to 2 is not bad.

I withdraw any objection I might have laid on the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nomination considered and confirmed is as follows:

THE JUDICIARY

Patricia Head Minaldi, of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, we have had this debate many times. What is new is that the filibuster is being used to defeat judicial nominations for the first time in history. Cloture has been used occasionally for the purpose of advancing a nomination, not for defeating it. We do have two nominees who were found unanimously well qualified by the ABA and they are, in effect, being denied an up-or-down vote. If that is what is different, then that is what is producing alarm on our side of the aisle. Of course, we have had that debate many times. Tonight is probably not the time to have it again.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I simply say that having been in the majority and the minority on a number of occasions, what comes around goes around. We have to appreciate the fact that sometimes we control the Senate. Hopefully, not too long from now—but one never knows—we will be back in control. Someday, there will, again, be a Democratic President. Everybody should understand that what we do here is not for the moment but also for the future.

As I have said, we try to be as cooperative as we can. Sometimes we are not as cooperative as some wish we would be.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now return to legislative session.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 2003

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 10 a.m., Wednesday, May 7. I further ask that following the prayer and the pledge, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then begin a period of morning business until 12 noon, with the time equally divided between the two leaders or their designees, and that statements be limited to 10 minutes each.

I further ask unanimous consent that at 12 noon the Senate proceed to executive session and begin consideration of Executive Calendar No. 6, the NATO expansion treaty, as provided under the previous order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, tomorrow the Senate will be in a period of morning business until noon. Following morning business, the Senate will begin consideration of the NATO expansion treaty. Under the previous order, the Senate will debate the treaty and dispose of all amendments during tomorrow's session.

I advise my colleagues that rollcall votes are expected in relation to the two amendments to the resolution of ratification. The Senate will not vote on the adoption of the resolution of ratification until Thursday morning at 9:30.

As a reminder, cloture motions were filed on the nominations of Priscilla Owen and Miguel Estrada. This will be the second attempt to cut off a filibuster on the Owen nomination and our sixth effort with respect to Miguel Estrada. Cloture votes on Owen and Estrada will occur during Thursday's session.

In addition, I inform all Members that work continues in an effort to clear several items for floor action. These items are under discussion, including the State Department authorization bill, the bioshield bill, the air cargo security legislation, the FAA reauthorization bill, the FISA legislation, and several judicial nominations. Therefore, Members should anticipate additional votes during tomorrow's session.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:54 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, May 7, 2003, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 6, 2003:

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BUILDING SCIENCES

MORGAN EDWARDS, OF NORTH CAROLINA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BUILDING SCIENCES FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 7, 2005, VICE MARY ELLEN R. FISE, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

HOWARD RADZELY, OF MARYLAND, TO BE SOLICITOR FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, VICE EUGENE SCALIA.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. MICHAEL M. DUNN, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 8069:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. BARBARA C. BRANNON, 0000

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. KEITH B. ALEXANDER, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. RICARDO S. SANCHEZ, 0000

THE FOLLOWING ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. BRIAN L. TARBET, 0000

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 6, 2003:

THE JUDICIARY

CECILIA M. ALTONAGA, OF FLORIDA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA.

PATRICIA HEAD MINALDI, OF LOUISIANA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN HONOR OF DOUG MARTIN

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate and honor the life of one of our country's leading disability rights advocates, Douglas A. Martin. UCLA and Doug's family will commemorate his remarkable contributions at a memorial on May 8, 2003.

Doug's commitment to disability rights began in a very personal way. When he arrived for college orientation in a wheelchair, he was told he must pass a physical exam in order to be in good standing. When Doug did not pass the physical due to his disability from contracting polio as a child, he made a vow that he would pursue his education to make sure this would not happen to anyone else. Doug applied at UCLA and later graduated with the highest honors, earning his bachelor's and master's degrees simultaneously. He completed his Ph.D. in urban studies two years later.

Doug went on to uphold his vow in a truly remarkable and sweeping fashion. He became a strong voice for our country's disabled population and helped shape our national disability rights policies.

After graduation, he began his career as a pioneer in the field of disability rights, earning honors and praise from every level of government, the public sector, and private industry. Doug became an original founder of the Westside Center for Independent Living (WCIL) and developed a modern model for independent living. WCIL remains a leader in independent living skills and is an indispensable resource for residents of Los Angeles County.

Doug was appointed to the State Council on Disabilities by Governor Edmund G. Brown in 1981, and was later appointed to the Governor's Advisory Task Force on Long Term Care, receiving the Governor's Trophy Award in 1985. As a member of the State Building Standards Commission, Doug was instrumental in the creation of California's seminal accessibility requirements. He also was a lead participant in developing Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990.

Doug joined UCLA as a Special Assistant to the Chancellor in 1989, where he continued to work until recently. In this capacity, Doug initiated a disability overhaul for the campus. Doug's work resulted in UCLA adding access ramps, handrails and curb ramps in inaccessible areas, and providing volume amplifiers and special telecommunications devices on pay phones for the deaf and hearing-impaired. Evacuation chairs have been added in numerous buildings for use in emergency situations, and signs in Braille have been installed as well. Doug also oversaw the addition of accommodations for students with learning disabilities, including note-takers, disability counseling and peer-mentoring support groups.

When Doug arrived at UCLA in 1989, 75% of the campus buildings were largely inaccessible to people with disabilities. Today, that number approaches zero, as almost every building has been modified to accommodate the disabled.

In addition to Doug's work at UCLA, he has served on a number of important committees and has played a vital role in all of them. He was a member of the National Academy of Social Insurance, a member of Senator BARBARA BOXER's Central District Judicial Appointment Advisory Committee, a member of the Advisory Committee for the National Council on Disability, and a participant in both the National Council on Disability Forum and the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Forum.

Doug was a founding member of the Society for Disability Studies, a fellow with the World Institute on Disability, the chair of the Social Security Subcommittee of the National Council on Independent Living, and a member of the National Invitational Working Group.

Our nation owes Doug a debt of gratitude for his profound commitment to the disabled and for leaving a legacy of action that will forever enrich their lives. I ask my colleagues to join me in acknowledging Doug's tremendous contributions and in expressing deepest condolences to his family, his colleagues and his friends.

HONORING COACH DOUG DICKEY UPON HIS RETIREMENT AS MEN'S ATHLETICS DIRECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Coach Doug Dickey upon his upcoming retirement as the Men's Athletics Director at the University of Tennessee, UT. Throughout his impressive career, Coach Dickey has set an example of leadership and service not only to the University of Tennessee, but also to the entire State of Tennessee and Volunteer fans around the Country.

Although Coach Dickey will soon be retiring, the legacy of excellence he has so well established will continue to inspire the University and its athletic programs for years to come. I am proud to call Doug a personal friend, and I join the entire UT community in wishing him the very best in his future endeavors.

Doug has been Athletic Director at the University of Tennessee for the past 17 years, but his support of collegiate athletics includes time spent as quarterback for the University of Florida's football team, an assistant coach, head coach, as well as, administrator.

During his tenure as the Men's Athletic Director for the University of Tennessee, Doug has raised the standard of excellence for all UT athletics. During the past several years alone he has seen the school earn the National Championship in football, go to the College World Series in baseball, reach the NCAA finals in tennis, become the NCAA champions in track and field to name only a few.

In addition to the remarkable leadership he has brought to UT athletics, Doug has been recognized nationally for his abilities by being asked to serve on numerous collegiate athletics boards and committees. More lasting than titles and athletic accomplishments, however, Doug has provided consistent and exceptional leadership for his coaches and players.

This Nation is a better place today because of the work he has done for the University of Tennessee and, more importantly, the inspiration and guidance he has given to so many young people who are still doing good and great things for this Country.

Each Member of this body has a favorite collegiate athletics program, but I believe we can all agree that it is the caliber of individuals like Coach Dickey that makes these programs the success they are. To Doug I say congratulations on your retirement, and on behalf of UT fans everywhere I say thank you.

HONORING DAVID RAY MEYER FOR EARNING THE SILVER AWARD OF VENTURING

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize David Ray Meyer, a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America and Venturing, and in earning the most prestigious Silver Award.

David has been very active in Venturing, having camped 349 nights, traveled afoot or afloat for 873 miles and taking expeditions at Packard in 1999, Philmont from 1999–2002, Pamlico in 2002, as well as visits to resident camps at Naish, Bartle, Geiger and Chickahominy. In the 11 years he has been involved in Boy Scouts and Venturing, David has served in many leadership capacities as Boy Scout senior patrol leader, patrol leader, scribe, instructor, troop guide, junior assistant scout master, Venturing president, vice-president, treasurer, and quartermaster, as well as VOA treasurer, president, and program director, and OA Lodge treasurer, chapter secretary and vice chief.

Additionally, David has received numerous awards for his many achievements. He has been honored with the Arrow of Light Award, the Eagle Scout Award, 6 Eagle Palms, the Gods and Country Award, the Bronze and Gold Venturing Awards and the Venturing Leadership Award.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending David Ray Meyer for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and Venturing and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of the Silver Award.

TRIBUTE TO THE STUDENTS FROM HALF HOLLOW HILLS EAST HIGH SCHOOL

HON. STEVE ISRAEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the students from Half Hollow Hills East High School in Dix Hills, NY for their top-ten finish in the ''We the People: The Citizen and the Constitution'' national finals.

The students, Andrew Blaesser, Hye Yeon Choi, Paige Gottheim, Farhang Heydari, Ravi Kambhampaty, Ross Kaplan, Cecilia Lero, Lauren Lichtman, Amitai Perline, Amreen Quadir, Jeremy Rovinsky, Joseph Schlingbaum, Sunjeet Sidhu, Brett Streisand, Tiffany Teng and Joshua Wiener, led by their teacher Scott Edwards, demonstrated a remarkable understanding of the fundamental ideals and values of American constitutional government.

It is truly an honor to call these outstanding young Americans my constituents. Their success in this competition is also a testament to the exceptional teachers at Half Hollow Hills East High School and elsewhere on Long Island.

I offer my congratulations on their hard-won honorable mention and commend these students on their dedication to the study of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL RUSSELL AUSTIN NEWMAN (RET.)

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, on March 22nd, 2003, Tennessee lost one of its finest soldiers. Colonel Russell Austin Newman (ret.) was a man who spent his life dedicated to serving and protecting Tennessee and its citizens.

Colonel Newman was born in Knoxville, TN on December 9th, 1929. He grew up there and attended the University of Tennessee, where he earned a Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration in May of 1953. He was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant of Infantry in the U.S. Army from ROTC.

His military education included the Infantry Officers Basic Course, the Armor Officers Advanced Course and the U.S. Army's Command and General Staff College, C&GSC. Colonel Newman, during his career, served in numerous command and staff positions while on active duty and in the National Guard. He served as the first Regimental Commander, designated as the First Colonel of the 278th Armored Calvary Regiment, ACR, in Knoxville when it was initially organized in the Tennessee National Guard in 1977. This unit became one of only two heavy armored cavalry regiments in the Nation. It is today an enhanced brigade of the Army National Guard of the United States, a very prestigious designation that keeps it a state-of-the-art unit.

Colonel Newman served as an instructor for the Tennessee Military Academy's Officer Candidate School, the Army National Guard Professional Education Center, and the United States Army Command and General Staff College. His military awards include: the Legion of Merit, the Army Meritorious Service Medal, the Army Commendation Medal and the National Defense Service Medal.

Many East Tennesseans served under Colonel Newman's command. As a former Guardsman, I served as his Judge Advocate General. I appreciated both his leadership and friendship.

After retiring from the military in June of 1985, with nearly 32 years of military service, Colonel Newman joined the Tennessee Emergency Management Agency, TEMA. In March of 1986, when TEMA was organized into regions along the lines of the State's three Grand Divisions, Colonel Newman was named the first director of the East Region and retired from that post in March of 1999.

Colonel Newman was well known throughout East Tennessee in both roles and through public service. He was the first of only seven officers to command the 278th ACR and his later emergency management work included developing plans for local governments that still bear his stamp. Colonel Newman did not limit his work to East Tennessee; one of his first acts after becoming East Region director was to go to West Tennessee and help write the regional earthquake response plan.

Colonel Newman was a past president of the National Guard Association of Tennessee and served numerous public service organizations in East Tennessee, including tenure as Chairman and member on the Board of Directors of Goodwill Industries, President of the Knoxville-Knox County Volunteer Emergency Rescue Squad, Vice Chairman of the Knox County Emergency Management LEPC, President of the North Side Optimist Club, Chairman of the Knox Area Council, Boy Scouts of America, and a counselor for the John Tarleton Home for Children.

Colonel Newman was the only son of Russell A. and Georgia Newman. His loving daughter, Ann Rita Ditmore, son, Sergeant Charles Newman, only grandson, Hunter Ditmore, son-in-law, Floyd Ditmore, sister and brother-in-law, Barbara and Howard Bozeman, and brother-in-law, J. W. Morton, all of Knoxville, Tennessee, mourn the passing of this great commander, soldier, leader, father, grandfather, father-in law, brother and brother-in-law.

A celebration of life and reception was held at the Tennessee Army National Guard Armory on Tuesday, March 25, 2003, prior to inurement at the Tennessee Veterans Cemetery in Knoxville.

HONORING DANIEL ADISON AYERS FOR EARNING THE SILVER AWARD OF VENTURING

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Daniel Adison Ayers, a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America and Venturing, and in earning the most prestigious Silver Award.

Daniel has been very active in Venturing having camped 383 nights, traveling afoot or afloat for 491 miles and taking expeditions at Boundary Waters in 1997 and Philmont in 2000. In the 12 years he has been involved in Boy Scouts and Venturing, Daniel has served in many leadership capacities as patrol leader, junior assistant scout master, assistant scout master, senior patrol leader, assistant senior patrol leader, VOA vice president, crew secretary and crew president.

Additionally, Daniel has received numerous awards for his many achievements. He has been honored with the Arrow of Light Award, the Scout Through Life Award, the Eagle Scout Award, the Bronze and Gold Venturing Awards and the Venturing Leadership Award.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Daniel Adison Ayers for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and Venturing and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of the Silver Award.

NATIONAL NURSES WEEK 2003—NURSES: LIFTING SPIRITS, TOUCHING LIVES

HON. CAROLYN McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of National Nurses Week, an established recognition event created to pay tribute to the nurses who give care to millions of patients every day. National Nurses Week is celebrated every year beginning May 6 and ending May 12, Florence Nightingale's birthday. ''Nurses: Lifting Spirits, Touching Lives.'' is the theme for 2003.

As a nurse for over thirty years, I am proud to be part of such a caring and compassionate group of professionals. And as a Member of Congress, I have the wonderful opportunity of fighting for issues and policies that affect nurses and the nursing profession.

A major national issue concerning the nursing profession is the growing nursing shortage. With various new career options for healthcare professionals today, prompting nurses to gradually move away from patient care and into fields with better pay and benefits, nurses are grappling with becoming financially competitive.

Of the estimated 2.5 million licensed nurses in our country, 400,000 have left the profession for other pursuits. In 2000, Long Island had an 8 percent RN vacancy rate and a 16 percent LPN vacancy rate. Nationwide, hospitals need more than 125,000 nurses to fill all the nursing positions available today.

Over the past few years, I have been successful in educating my colleagues on both sides of the aisle about the importance of addressing the nursing shortage. It is vital for the health of this nation that the nursing field continues attracting experienced and educated candidates.

To that end, I played a lead role in the passage of H.R. 1436, the Nurse Reinvestment Act last year. This critical piece of legislation

combines my own bill to provide money for Magnet hospitals Accreditation and another bill I offered to retain and attract nurses. Magnet hospitals enjoy low turnover and top-notch work conditions. Nurses at magnet hospitals consistently report greater job satisfaction than other nurses, and patients also give these types of hospitals high ratings. Attracting more nurses to move into positions at magnet hospitals will both lower the nursing shortage and help the profession remain competitive with other health care fields.

Although last year's legislation is a good start, more needs to be done to find ways to recruit more young people to the nursing profession. That is why earlier this year, I introduced H.R. 934, the Teacher's and Nurses Support Act of 2003. This bill provides loan forgiveness for teachers and nurses around the country. I want to encourage every student that nursing, in my view, is the best profession in the world. This legislation would help eliminate financial barriers to pursuing a nursing career.

In closing, I urge my fellow nurses to tell friends, children and neighbors about all the positive aspects of being a nurse. We need to excite our students in high school and junior high about our career choice and how nurses are always there to help the sick get better and to make sure the healthy stay that way.

HONORING THE SELECTION OF MS. ERIN BEAULIEU FOR THE PRUDENTIAL SPIRIT OF COMMUNITY AWARD

HON. TOM DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor Ms. Erin Beaulieu upon her selection as one of two recipients of the Virginia 2003 Prudential Spirit of Community Award.

Erin, a Red Cross member and eighth-grader at Whitman Middle School in Alexandria, Virginia, started a Red Cross student chapter at her school and encouraged her fellow students to become involved! The chapter now boasts more than 30 members dedicated to helping the American Red Cross respond. For her efforts, she was selected from more than 24,000 nominees to receive a Spirit of Community Award.

The Prudential Spirit of Community Awards, created by Prudential Financial in partnership with the National Association of Secondary School Principals, constitute America's largest youth recognition program based exclusively on volunteer service. The award was created with the intent to impress upon all youth volunteers that their contributions are critically important and highly valued, and to inspire other young people to follow their example.

Erin should be extremely proud to have been singled out from such a large group of dedicated volunteers. I heartily applaud Erin for her initiative in seeking to make her community a better place to live, and for the positive impact she has had on the lives of others. She has demonstrated a level of commitment and accomplishment that is truly extraordinary in today's world, and deserves our sincere admiration and respect. Her actions show that young Americans can—and do—play important roles in our communities, and that America's community spirit continues to hold tremendous promise for the future. I call upon my colleagues to join me in applauding Erin for all that she has done.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE JESSE BROWN

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join my colleague, the gentleman from Chicago, DANNY DAVIS in recognizing a true American hero, the Honorable Jesse Brown. The late Jesse Brown served as the Secretary ''for'' Veterans Affairs from 1993–1997. Jesse insisted that people refer to him as the Secretary ''for'' Veterans Affairs in order to emphasize his role as a champion of veterans. It is for this role that he will always be remembered.

Jesse spent his teens and early adulthood in Chicago where his mother, Mrs. Lucille Brown, continues to reside today. It is fitting that we re-name the West Side division of VA Chicago in his name.

Jesse was a personal friend of mine, but thousands of veterans in this Nation also recognized him as a friend. He oversaw a period of growth and improvement in the VA health care system that changed many Americans' view of the health care system by modernizing and greatly improving the quality of its services and allowing new access to millions.

Jesse never took ''no'' for an answer. When it came to demanding the best for our veterans, he would even take on the President. I remember the legendary stories of his trips to the White House to challenge the President's budgets for veterans. He always wanted more and he almost always won. Even at his memorial service, which I, along with former-President Clinton, attended this past summer, long-time friends and associates spoke of a man to whom it was impossible to say no.

Jesse's path was probably laid for him when he was wounded in combat while on patrol in Danang. The injury would leave him partially paralyzed for the rest of his life. After a long period of recuperation, Secretary Brown began a career in veterans' advocacy that spanned the remainder of his life. The Secretary worked his way up the Disabled American Veterans structure culminating his 25-year career by serving as executive director from 1989–1993.

As Secretary ''for'' Veterans Affairs, Jesse fought to make good on his promise of ''putting veterans first.'' He made it his priority to meet veterans whose needs had long gone unrecognized—he made homelessness ''the fifth mission'' of the VA. He added counseling for women who experienced sexual trauma during military service. He worked tirelessly to expand benefits for veterans who were former prisoners-of-war and for those exposed to Agent Orange, radiation and mustard gas. He began an aggressive research agenda into the causes and effective treatments for veterans of the first Persian Gulf War.

Even toward the end of his life, Secretary Brown continued his advocacy for veterans as the first executive director of the Disabled Veterans Life Memorial Foundation. Sadly, Jesse left us all too soon after a struggle with Lou Gehrig's disease this past summer. He is survived by his wife Sylvia, along with two children Carmen Stewart and Scott Brown and many other relatives and friends.

As a fellow Marine, Jesse truly knew the meaning of ''leave no man behind.'' He lived his life according to that creed. He has earned the honor we are bestowing upon him today.

IMPROVING EDUCATION RESULTS FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 2003

SPEECH OF

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 30, 2003

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, last week the House considered H.R. 1350, Improving Education Results for Children With Disabilities Act of 2003. I would like to add the following list of organizations opposed to H.R. 1350 for inclusion in the RECORD:

National PTA, Children's Defense Fund, National Association of Education of Young Children, American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, American Academy of Pediatrics, American Association on Mental Retardation, American Association of University Affiliated Programs, American Council of the Blind, American Counseling Association, American Music Therapy Association, American Occupational Therapy Association, American Physical Therapy Association, American Society for Deaf Children.

American Speech-Language-Hearing Association, The Arc of the United States, Association of Maternal and Child Health Programs, Association of University Centers on Disabilities, Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law, Children and Adults with Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, Council for Exceptional Children, Council of Parent Attorneys and Advocates, Disability Rights Education & Defense Fund, Disability Service Providers of America, Easter Seals, Epilepsy Foundation, Federation of Families for Children's Mental Health.

Higher Education Consortium for Special Education, Learning Disabilities Association of America, National Alliance of Pupil Service Organizations, National Association of Developmental Disabilities Councils, National Association of Mental Illness, National Association of Protection and Advocacy Systems, National Association of School Psychologists, National Association of Social Workers, National Center for Learning Disabilities, National Coalition on Deaf-Blindness, National Coalition of Parent Centers, National Committee of Parents Organized to Protect IDEA.

National Consortium for Physical Education and Recreation for Individuals with Disabilities, National Down Syndrome Congress, National Down Syndrome Society, National Mental Health Association, Research Institute for Independent Living, School Social Work Association of America, TASH, Teacher Education Division/Council for Exceptional Children, The International Dyslexia Association, Tourette Syndrome Association, UCP.

EDUCATIONAL INNOVATOR—SR. JOEL READ RETIRES AS PRESIDENT OF ALVERNO COLLEGE

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, May 22, 2003 the Milwaukee community will honor Sr. Joel Read for 35 years of distinctive and dedicated service to Alverno College.

A member of the School Sisters of St. Francis and President of Alverno College since 1968, under her leadership, Sr. Joel and Alverno College have gained national and international recognition for their innovation in education. Sr. Joel's commitment and hard work has led to the introduction of Alverno's ability-based curriculum, which has placed Alverno at the forefront of education as a liberal arts college.

Her efforts in this area have brought her high honors from other educators. Sr. Joel has been described by her colleagues as someone who has emerged as one of the country's most remarkable leaders in higher education. She is legendary in our community for her passionate spirit and steadfast approach to getting results.

So distinguished is her reputation that educational associations across the nation seek Sr. Joel's assistance. She has received numerous local and national awards and recognitions for her dedicated support to higher education, the advancement of women and the development of our communities. Awards and recognitions include: Anne Roe Award, Pope John XXIII Award, Morris T. Keeton Award, Sacajawea Award, Lifetime Leadership Award, Distinguished Service Award, and Outstanding Woman of Achievement—just to name a few.

Sr. Joel is actively involved in volunteering her time and talents to various organizations and causes. She is a founder of the Milwaukee Achiever Program, has served with the Goals for Milwaukee 2000 Task Force, the United Way of Greater Milwaukee, and the Mayor's Beautification Committee and was appointed by the Governor to the Wisconsin National and Community Service Board. Currently, she serves as a board member in several organizations, including the Greater Milwaukee Committee, Junior Achievement of Wisconsin, and the YMCA.

I congratulate Sr. Joel for 35 years of visionary leadership and devotion to Alverno College and to women in higher education. Her significant contributions have broken educational ground and have placed Alverno College on the map as a national and international leader in education. May God continue to bless her in her retirement, and as she takes on new challenges within the community.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 1894, TO PROHIBIT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DISCRIMINATORY PRECERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR THE EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, the earned income tax credit is an important program to assist low-income families and move them from welfare to work.

The IRS is proposing a precertification program for EITC unlike that applied to any other tax benefit program, or for that matter any other program. As proposed, the IRS's precertification program will have the consequence of excluding persons who clearly qualify for EITC benefits. This is because, as proposed, many of the precertification requirements simply cannot be met. As one example, marriage certificates are required in certain instances. In several states, however, the waiting period to receive this documentation may be years. It is for this reason that I am cosponsoring H.R. 1894, introduced by Representative CHARLES RANGEL.

Because of my strong support for EITC, I also support both simplification of the EITC documentation process as well as fair and appropriate review of the program's eligibility and enforcement processes. This will guarantee that those persons who are eligible to receive the credit receive the benefits to which they are entitled, and that those persons who endeavor to take unfair advantage of the EITC are prevented from doing so. Fraud certainly cannot and will not be tolerated, but we also should not punish people who fairly qualify for this credit by making them provide documentation that they cannot acquire. I look forward to working with my colleagues and the Internal Revenue Service in ensuring that these dual aims are accomplished.

PUBLIC HOUSING DRUG ELIMINATION

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, today I offer the Public Housing Drug Elimination Act of 2003 on behalf of myself and 71 original co-sponsors.

We have been fighting to reauthorize this HUD program as well as appropriate money to the program for a long time. As a matter of fact, on July 10, 2002, I offered an amendment to the Housing Affordability Act for America, authorizing the Public Housing Drug Elimination Program (PHDEP) through 2005.

Despite the drug elimination program's widespread success and the bipartisan support, President Bush eliminated funding for the program in the Fiscal Year 2003 budget and has again zeroed out funding for the program in his Fiscal Year 2004 (FY04) budget. We must understand that programs like drug elimination ease the strain on public housing's capital improvement and maintenance funds. Programs like drug elimination protect the elderly, who compose one-third of all residents who live in public housing, working families and children. I believe there is more we can do to ensure decent living conditions for all Americans, and I'm sure all of my colleagues would agree.

The Public Housing Drug Elimination Program funded employment of security personnel, reimbursement of local law enforcement agencies for additional security, drug education and prevention; physical improvements designed to enhance security, and youth programs. In my own district, the Oakland Housing Authority funneled their money into five different areas. They created three Boys & Girls club programs on-site; the local Museum of Art which ran an after-school performing and visual arts program—serving forty at risk youth daily; the City of Oakland's Discover Center operated a program with PHDEP dollars called, ''Science in the Hood,'' which taught hands-on general science, physics, and chemistry; and the Asian Community Mental Health center provided health, educational, and employment assistance and cultural services for Asian residents, filling a gap in community service.

The Public Housing Drug Elimination is a real tool to combat real bad actors from public housing, all while protecting youth and tenants. This program, unlike the one-strike policy (upheld in *U.S. HUD* v. *Rucker*), puts the power to change the community in the hands of the community, it's leadership, and public housing officials. Hand and hand, the drug elimination program and a modified eviction policy could help end the criminal activity that takes place in public housing.

Mr. Speaker, one-third of all residents who live in public housing are elderly. If we fail to at least authorize this program we will in fact allow thousands of elderly people to live in fear and potentially unsafe environments. We are the richest country in the world. Housing is a basic human right. We can do more to ensure decent living conditions for all Americans and we can do more to make public housing safe.

Today I offer the Public Housing Drug Elimination Act of 2003 to authorize this program and allow appropriators to commit such sums as they deem necessary. I ask that my colleagues join me in support of this important program and this bill.

RECOGNIZING LUIS TIANT FOR HIS CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GAME OF BASEBALL AND FOR HIS CONTINUED INVOLVEMENT IN THE BOSTON LITTLE LEAGUE COMMUNITY

HON. MICHAEL E. CAPUANO

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to thank Red Sox pitching legend Luis Tiant for the contributions he has made to the game of baseball and for his continued involvement in the Boston Little League community. On Saturday, May 3, 2003, the Luis Tiant Field at Peters Park in the South End of Boston was dedicated to this sports icon in recognition of all that he has contributed to the game.

Luis Tiant was born in Havana, Cuba in 1940. He learned to love baseball at a young age because his father excelled at the sport and he passed that passion on to his son. Luis flourished in the local Little League program and eventually made the Cuban Juvenile League All-Star Team in 1957.

In 1961, the Cleveland Indians signed Luis Tiant to a contract, and he made the majors with that ballclub in 1964. In 1971, his career in a Red Sox uniform began. El Tiante, as he is known in New England, led the American League with a 15–6 record and a 1.91 ERA in 1972.

For three of the next four seasons, Luis Tiant won at least 20 games. He won 18 games in 1975, helping propel the Boston Red Sox to the American League Championship. He excelled in the 1975 post season, winning Game One and Game Four of the World Series for the Red Sox.

Luis Tiant has many impressive baseball accomplishments, including having the lowest ERA for a Boston pitcher since 1920. He also holds that same record with the Cleveland Indians.

In 1978, the Boston Red Sox lost Luis Tiant to the New York Yankees—but Red Sox fans don't dwell on his time in the pinstripes. El Tiante currently lives in Boston with his family.

It is only fitting that a Little League field bear the name of one of the greatest pitchers in Boston Red Sox history. He means so much to the game of baseball and has contributed so much to his community.

FUNDING CHILD SURVIVAL PROGRAMS

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I would first like to take this opportunity to thank the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriations for providing $218 million for Basic Education programs last year and for protecting and expanding the Child Survival and Health Fund. Their leadership on these highly successful and cost-effective programs has been outstanding.

I would also like to thank one of my constituents, Phyllis Alroy, who is a member of RESULTS, a national group dedicated to ending hunger and poverty worldwide. She and RESULTS have been champions in bringing these important initiatives to my attention. I applaud their efforts and encourage all to follow in their courageous footsteps.

In the world today, one in five people must survive on less than their local equivalent of $1 per day. Nearly half the world's population survives on less than $2 per day. Approximately 113 million primary school—age children are not in school—more than the total number of primary-age children in school in the United States, Europe, and other more developed countries. In the least developed countries, 40 percent of children who enroll in primary school do not complete five years, the minimum required for basic literacy. Nearly 11 million children under the age of five die annually in the world mostly from preventable diseases and malnutrition.

One-third of the world's population, many of them parents, are infected with the bacteria that causes tuberculosis, a disease that kills 2 million people per year. As HIV infection rates rise around the world, not only in those countries already hardest hit by the virus but soon in ''second-wave'' countries identified by the National Intelligence Council (India, Russia, Nigeria, Ethiopia, and China), TB rates are expected to rise rapidly.

While these statistics are staggering, there is some good news: Three million more children a year now survive beyond their fifth birthday than in 1990. More than 60 countries have achieved a one-third reduction in their infant and under-5 child death rates. The world has come very close to eradicating polio, and is poised to do so by 2005. Also, in 2000, the United States and 188 other countries committed to the Millennium Development Goals and pledged to reduce severe poverty by half by 2015 and meet a set of accompanying goals, including halting and reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS and TB, reducing deaths of children under five by two-thirds, and ensuring universal primary education.

These goals are achievable, but only if we act now. The United States must lead in the global effort to save and improve children's lives, by expanding funding for the simple and effective treatments that we know work.

We must protect and expand funding for Child Survival programs. Half of all children who die in developing countries fall prey to just four conditions: pneumonia, diarrheal diseases, malaria and measles, combined with malnutrition. Each of these conditions can be treated or prevented—and other critical child health needs can be met as well—for precious little money. A few cents can provide a child with a vitamin A capsule a few times a year to prevent blindness and death. Five days worth of antibiotics to cure pneumonia cost just 25 cents. A packet of Oral Re-hydration salts to prevent fatal dehydration from diarrheal disease costs just 33 cents. I have asked the Foreign Operations Appropriations Committee to expand funding for Child Survival in your 2004 Foreign Operations Bill by $150 million.

Other low-cost solutions can positively impact children's lives by helping their families. Two million people die each year from tuberculosis, and 8 million people become sick with the disease. TB is the leading killer of people with HIV/AIDS. TB primarily strikes adults during their productive, child-rearing years. Those who become ill often lose months of work. Sometimes, TB patients' children must leave school to work or care for their sick parent. Globally, $750 million per year could bring TB under control. I have asked the Foreign Operations Appropriations Committee to protect the bilateral TB control programs, and ensure that the funding is appropriately used as effectively as possible for direct, on-the-ground interventions and treatment.

Another important tool for fighting TB is the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and malaria (GFATM). Malaria kills nearly 1 million people each year, most of them children. AIDS has orphaned 13 million children already and, at current rates, there will be 40 million AIDS orphans by 2020.

The GFATM is an accountable multilateral mechanism capable of ensuring that drugs and treatment are efficiently disseminated to where they are needed on the ground. The GFATM is a public-private partnership, independent from the United Nations and other international bodies and working as a complement to existing bilateral international health efforts. I have asked the Foreign Operations Appropriations Committee to provide $1 billion in 2004 to this program, and ensure that it reaches as many countries as possible.

In addition to these programs, you have my support to expand funding for Basic Education programs in 2004 to $350 million (from all accounts), and to provide not less than $120 million for UNICEF, and $200 million for microenterprise programs, with at least half of that amount going to programs that target the very poor.

Again I would like to thank the Subcommittee for its outstanding leadership in saving and improving children's lives around the world by expanding funding for these critical health interventions.

TRIBUTE TO CAROLYN BETZ

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of myself and JOHN LARSON our Ranking Member, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Assistant Counsel Carolyn Betz of the Office of General Counsel for the House. Ms. Betz has served in the House Counsel's Office since November 1995 and will shortly be relocating to upstate New York. We will miss her.

During the past seven and a half years, Ms. Betz has provided frequent and valuable service to the Committee on House Administration, and our staff has come to rely on her legal guidance, as well as her common sense approach to problem-solving. She has assisted us not only with legal advice but also with creation and implementation of numerous policies of significance to the House as an institution. Most recently, Ms. Betz was instrumental in finalizing the terms of the House's participation in the debt collection program offered by the Department of the Treasury. While in the House Counsel's Office, she has handled a wide range of legal issues, and we know that her expertise is greatly valued by other House offices.

On behalf of the Committee on House Administration, I would like to thank Carolyn Betz for her devoted service to the house. We wish her great success in her future endeavors.

55TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL

HON. EDWARD L. SCHROCK

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Mr. SCHROCK. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to share the following article written by a constituent, Rabbi Israel Zoberman. Today is the 55th Anniversary of the State of Israel.

ISRAEL AT 55

The 55th anniversary of the State of Israel is not an ordinary occasion even under normal circumstances. So much more so as the small Jewish state is challenged in a way no

other nation is by forces of terrorism begrudging its very survival even prior to its 1948 rebirth and ever since.

Israel is a remnant of and collective address of a historical people suffering untold persecution as a powerless minority, which culminated in the consuming Holocaust's vast tragedy. It sought security through the normalcy of returning to its geographic and religious roots reflected in the unique Biblical heritage, only to be rejected by a hostile neighborhood alien to both its Jewish message and Western mindset.

Miraculously returning to the soil from which it was driven by the power of the Roman sword, Israel proved the superior quality of the soul. Taking into long exile and dispersion the cherished memory of Zion and Jerusalem, it faithfully incorporated it into its spiritual life enabling an unparalleled homecoming. The national revival and cultural renewal in a vibrant democratic context was accompanied by giant strides, turning a country poor in natural resources and devastated by past trouble into an oasis of a highly developed technological society in a sea of Arab feudalism and neglect. All that while defending against a relentless enemy and absorbing millions of displaced Jewish refugees, unlike the refusal of its neighbors to welcome as equals the Palestinians in their midst.

Its tenacious will to live at last convinced Egypt, the leading Arab country, and Jordan, of the futility of fighting Israel as well as the wisdom of making peace with it, providing instead for their internal front begging transformation. Of course, the rewards of the Israeli willing evacuation of the Sinai and its oil fields along with American support packages were added incentives. While Syria, a terrorist state, is still holding out, Chairman Arafat of the Palestinian Authority tragically proved that he lacks the conviction and courage of martyred President Sadat and Prime Minister Rabin, and the late Prime Minister Begin and King Hussein. In a moment of truth on July 2000 at Camp David Arafat dashed the dreams of so many, turning his back to most forthcoming Prime Minister Barak with President Clinton's risked prestige, converting vision into violence with suicide-homicide bombings lowering inhumanity's bar.

First Palestinian Prime Minister Abu Mazen will hopefully demonstrate to rightfully and responsibly expecting Prime Minister Sharon an abandonment of terrorism's path, with commitment to peaceful co-existence at Israel's side benefiting both long-suffering peoples. However, Israel should never compromise on its security and survival. The unimaginable evil events of September 11, 2001 have highlighted the direct dangers also to America and world stability by the forces of militant Islam. The war in Iraq under President George W. Bush's decisive leadership of a man carrying the burden of a wounded nation, toppled Saddam Hussein's terror-filled regime with freedom's hammer hand-delivered by Lady Liberty's daring children. Consequently, the new vistas have the great potential to infuse the Middle East with essential democratic spirit, providing renewed promise to that critical region that is the cradle of the three great monotheistic religions, to once again bless humanity rather than dooming it. The unshakable bond between the United States and Israel, both victims of terrorism, born of common vision, values and valor for shalom's yet enduring victory, remains a reassuring beacon of light in history's darkness.

Rabbi Israel Zoberman, spiritual leader of Congregation Beth Chaverim in Virginia Beach, is son of Polish Holocaust survivors.

MILITARY IN-STATE TUITION

HON. DAVID SCOTT

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Military In-State Tuition Act of 2003.

Currently, there is a patchwork of state laws regarding residency requirements for in-state tuition rates for military personnel and their families. When service members are given transfer orders that relocate them to a different state, college students in the family must often face tough choices regarding tuition costs at the college or university in their home state.

There are three residency requirement issues that have been identified by military leaders in my state. First, it is difficult for some families to maintain their eligibility for in-state tuition within their state of legal residence, if they have been assigned outside of that state. For example, a military family may be stationed in another country or state while maintaining residency in the member's home state. Upon return to their state of residence, they find they are not eligible for in-state tuition. My legislation would ensure that soldiers and their families are always eligible for in-state tuition rates in their state of legal residence.

Second, some dependents of military personnel have trouble maintaining in-state tuition at their current college or university, if their sponsoring active-duty parent is transferred out of state. My legislation would address this concern by ensuring that students receive in-state tuition even if the military parent or guardian is reassigned out of state.

Last, most active duty military members who are transferred out of state while enrolled in a state college or university do not qualify for in-state tuition in their new state of assignment until a lengthy residency requirement is met. My legislation would ensure that soldiers, who have been reassigned due to military orders, and their families are eligible immediately for in-state tuition.

Given the sacrifices that active-duty military personnel make for our country, I believe that it is only fair that if they and their families enroll at state colleges and universities, they should qualify for in-state tuition. These active duty members should not be penalized by having to pay higher tuition rates when they are reassigned to another military facility in a different state.

I hope my colleagues will join me by supporting and cosponsoring this legislation.

TIME MAGAZINE REPORTER JIM LACEY EMBEDDED WITH 101ST AIRBORNE

HON. GENE TAYLOR

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I submit the attached report of Time Magazine correspondent Jim Lacey for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

TIME MAGAZINE REPORTER JIM LACEY EMBEDDED WITH 101ST AIRBORNE

Since returning from Iraq a short time ago I have been answering a lot of questions about the war from friends, family, and strangers. When they ask me how it was over there I find myself glossing over the fighting, the heat, the sandstorms, and the flies (these last could have taught the Iraqi army a thing or two about staying power). Instead, I talk about the soldiers I met, and how they reflected the best of America. A lot of people are going to tell the story of how this war was fought; I would rather say something about the men who won the war.

War came early for the 1st Brigade of the 101st Airborne when an otherwise quiet night in the Kuwaiti desert was shattered by thunderous close-quarters grenade blasts. Sgt. Hasan Akbar, a U.S. soldier, had thrown grenades into an officers' tent, killing two and wounding a dozen others. Adding to the immediate confusion was the piercing scream of SCUD alarms, which kicked in the second Akbar's grenade exploded. For a moment, it was a scene of near panic and total chaos.

Just minutes after the explosions, a perimeter was established around the area of the attack, medics were treating the wounded, and calls for evacuation vehicles and helicopters were already being sent out. Remarkably, the very people who should have been organizing all of this were the ones lying on the stretchers, seriously wounded. It fell to junior officers and untested sergeants to take charge and lead. Without hesitation everyone stepped up and unfalteringly did just that. I stood in amazement as two captains (Townlee Hendrick and Tony Jones) directed the evacuation of the wounded, established a hasty defense, and helped to organize a search for the culprit. They did all this despite bleeding heavily from their wounds. For over six hours, these two men ran things while refusing to be evacuated until they were sure all of the men in their command were safe.

Two days later Capt. Jones left the hospital and hitchhiked back to the unit: He had heard a rumor that it was about to move into Iraq and he wanted to be there. As Jones—dressed only in boots, a hospital gown, and a flak vest—limped toward headquarters, Col. Hodges, the 1st Brigade's commander, announced, ''I see that Captain Jones has returned to us in full martial splendor.'' The colonel later said that he was tempted to send Jones to the unit surgeon for further evaluation, but that he didn't feel he had the right to tell another man not to fight: Hodges himself had elected to leave two grenade fragments in his arm so that he could return to his command as quickly as possible.

The war had not even begun and already I was aware that I had fallen in with a special breed of men. Over the next four weeks, nothing I saw would alter this impression. A military historian once told me that soldiers could forgive their officers any fault save cowardice. After the grenade attack I knew these men were not cowards, but I had yet to learn that the brigade's leaders had made a cult of bravery. A few examples will suffice.

While out on what he called ''battlefield circulation,'' Col. Hodges was surveying suspected enemy positions with one of his battalion commanders (Lt. Col. Chris Hughes) when a soldier yelled ''Incoming'' to alert everyone that mortar shells were headed our way. A few soldiers moved closer to a wall, but Hodges and Hughes never budged and only briefly glanced up when the rounds hit a few hundred yards away. As Hodges completed his review and prepared to leave, another young soldier asked him when they would get to kill whoever was firing the mortar. Hodges smiled and said, ''Don't be in a hurry to kill him. They might replace that guy with someone who can shoot.''

The next day, a convoy Col. Hodges was traveling in was ambushed by several Iraqi

paramilitary soldiers. A ferocious firelight ensued, but Hodges never left the side of his vehicle. Puffing on a cigar as he directed the action, Hodges remained constantly exposed to fire. When two Kiowa helicopters swooped in to pulverize the enemy strongpoint with rocket fire, he turned to some journalists watching the action and quipped, ''That's your tax dollars at work.''

Bravery inspires men, but brains and quick thinking win wars. In one particularly tense moment a company of U.S. soldiers was preparing to guard the Mosque of Ali—one of the most sacred Muslim sites—when agitators in what had been a friendly crowd started shouting that they were going to storm the mosque. In an instant, the Iraqis began to chant and a riot seemed imminent. A couple of nervous soldiers slid their weapons into fire mode, and I thought we were only moments away from a slaughter. These soldiers had just fought an all-night battle. They were exhausted, tense, and prepared to crush any riot with violence of their own. But they were also professionals, and so, when their battalion commander, Chris Hughes, ordered them to take a knee, point their weapons to the ground, and start smiling, that is exactly what they did. Calm returned. By placing his men in the most nonthreatening posture possible, Hughes had sapped the crowd of its aggression. Quick thinking and iron discipline had reversed an ugly situation and averted disaster.

Since then, I have often wondered how we created an army of men who could fight with ruthless savagery all night and then respond so easily to an order to ''smile'' while under impending threat. Historian Stephen Ambrose said of the American soldier: ''When soldiers from any other army, even our allies, entered a town, the people hid in the cellars. When Americans came in, even into German towns, it meant smiles, chocolate bars and C-rations.'' Ours has always been an army like no other, because our soldiers reflect a society unlike any other. They are pitiless when confronted by armed enemy fighters and yet full of compassion for civilians and even defeated enemies.

American soldiers immediately began saving Iraqi lives at the conclusion of any fight. Medics later said that the Iraqi wounded they treated were astounded by our compassion. They expected they would be left to suffer or die. I witnessed Iraqi paramilitary troops using women and children as human shields, turning grade schools into fortresses, and defiling their own holy sites. Time and again, I saw Americans taking unnecessary risks to clear buildings without firing or using grenades, because it might injure civilians. I stood in awe as 19-year-olds refused to return enemy fire because it was coming from a mosque.

It was American soldiers who handed over food to hungry Iraqis, who gave their own medical supplies to Iraqi doctors, and who brought water to the thirsty. It was American soldiers who went door-to-door in a slum because a girl was rumored to have been injured in the fighting; when they found her, they called in a helicopter to take her to an Army hospital. It was American soldiers who wept when a three-year-old was carried out of the rubble where she had been killed by Iraqi mortar fire. It was American soldiers who cleaned up houses they had been fighting over and later occupied—they wanted the places to look at least somewhat tidy when the residents returned.

It was these same soldiers who stormed to Baghdad in only a couple of weeks, accepted the surrender of three Iraqi Army divisions, massacred any Republican Guard unit that stood and fought, and disposed of a dictator and a regime with ruthless efficiency. There is no other army—and there are no other soldiers—in the world capable of such merciless fighting and possessed of such compassion for their fellow man. No society except America could have produced them.

Before I end this I want to point out one other quality of the American soldier: His sense of justice. After a grueling fight, a company of infantrymen was resting and opening their first mail delivery of the war. One of the young soldiers had received a care package and was sharing the home-baked cookies with his friends. A photographer with a heavy French accent asked if he could have one. The soldier looked him over and said there would be no cookies for Frenchmen. The photographer then protested that he was half Italian. Without missing a beat, the soldier broke a cookie in half and gave it to him. It was a perfect moment and a perfect reflection of the American soldier.

HONORING JUAN MARTIN CASTILLO

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Juan Martin Castillo, the recipient of the 2003 Human Relations Award given by the Orange County Human Relations Commission.

The recipients of the Human Relations Awards are named for making significant contributions to the county, by demonstrating commitment to human and civil rights, and by fostering respect and understanding among people of all backgrounds.

Mr. Castillo has met all of the above. He organized the very first meetings of the Latino branch of the Orange County Parents, Families and Friends of Lesbians and Gays.

With Mr. Castillo's help and dedication to the organization, monthly meetings consist of dozens of parents and friends who gather to share stories and laughter, and to offer support.

I am very proud of the work Mr. Castillo has done in his community. I commend him for his work to make our world a more tolerant place to live.

BLACK LUNG BENEFITS SURVIVORS EQUITY ACT

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing legislation aimed at providing equity in the treatment of benefits for eligible survivors of recipients of black lung benefits.

By way of background, in 1981 the Black Lung Benefits Act was amended in several respects at the urging of the Reagan Administration. The driving motivation for this legislation at the time was to shore up the finances of the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund through which benefit payments are made to beneficiaries where mine employment terminated prior to 1970, or where no mine operator can be assigned liability.

After the enactment of this legislation, administrative actions and a number of extremely harmful court decisions made it extremely difficult, if not almost impossible, for those suffering from the crippling disease of black lung to qualify for benefits. However, today, a large number of the problems claimants faced have been remedied by a Clinton Administration rulemaking that was finalized on December 20, 2000.

Yet, two provisions of the 1981 Act in particular continue to be most troublesome, and largely impact, in a very adverse way, surviving widows of coal miners who die as a result of black lung disease.

As it now stands, due to the 1981 amendments, there is a dual and inequitable standard governing how benefits are handled for surviving spouses of deceased beneficiaries. In the event a beneficiary died prior to January 1, 1982—the effective date of the 1981 Act—benefits continued uninterrupted to the surviving spouse.

However, if the beneficiary dies after January 1, 1982, the surviving spouse must file a new claim in order to try to continue receiving the benefits and must prove that the miner died as a result of black lung disease despite the fact that the miner was already deemed eligible to receive benefits prior to death. This is illogical, unfair and outlandish.

In addition, as a result of the 1981 law, there is also a dual and inequitable standard governing the basis by which a miner or his widow is entitled to benefits under the Act. For pre-1981 Act claimants, a rebuttable presumption of the existence of black lung disease is established if the miner worked for 15 years or more in underground coal mines and if over evidence, such as an X-ray, demonstrates the existence of a total disability respiratory or pulmonary impairment. This rebuttable presumption, however, does not apply to post-1981 Act claimants.

The legislation I am introducing today removes the requirement that a surviving spouse must refile a claim in order to continue receiving benefits. It also applies the rebuttable presumption of black lung disease for pre-1981 Act claimants to those filed after the effective date of that statute.

This is a fair and just proposal, and one which should have been enacted years ago. In fact, I have introduced various black lung bills since 1988. During the early 1990s the House of Representatives on two occasions passed reform legislation. Much of what was contained in these comprehensive reform bills was finally addressed by the Clinton-era rulemaking. However, the subject matter of the bill I am introducing today demands action by the Congress.

I urge the leadership of this body to consider this matter, and to allow this bill to be acted upon this year.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1298, UNITED STATES LEADERSHIP AGAINST HIV/AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS, AND MALARIA ACT OF 2003

SPEECH OF

HON. PHIL ENGLISH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 1, 2003

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to applaud Chairman HENRY HYDE and the International Relations Committee on their Herculean efforts to save lives in the developing world. As of last year, an estimated 42 million individuals were infected with HIV worldwide. Seventy-five percent of those individuals live in developing nations in Africa and the Caribbean. As the leading cause of death in sub-Saharan Africa, AIDS has killed more than 20 million people in that region alone. This global pandemic shatters families and wrecks any potential for prosperity in developing nations. Indeed, AIDS has nearly annihilated entire segments of society in Africa.

Like some of my colleagues, I have had an opportunity to visit some the nations hit hardest by AIDS. Just months ago, I visited a small town just outside of Capetown, South Africa. There, I was told that at least 30 percent of the town's residents were infected with HIV. The nearly incalculable costs associated with such widespread suffering almost certainly damn South Africa's children to poverty.

Notwithstanding this horrific situation, I was struck by the success of some heroic efforts to fight back against HIV. In the same town, the international aid organization Doctors Without Borders, has been running a small clinic devoted to treating pregnant victims of HIV. In treating these women, Doctors Without Borders has also prevented the spread of HIV to the unborn children of its patients. Efforts like this one have effectively saved the lives of hundreds of those who might otherwise face death as a result of AIDS.

Perhaps one remarkable aspect of this effort is that it shows what a small investment in public health can do to alleviate mass suffering in the developing world. Imagine what organizations like Catholic charities and Doctors Without Borders can do with a multi-billion dollar commitment by the United States of America. Today's legislation shows leadership and it demonstrates our resolve in the fight against AIDS. Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and congratulations to the International Relations Committee on a job well done.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF ROARING SPRING LIONS CLUB

HON. BILL SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, on May 10, 2003, the Roaring Spring Lions Club will be celebrating their 50th anniversary. I rise today to congratulate the members of this exceptional club for such a momentous occasion. The current members have continued a long standing Lions Club tradition of excellence. They should be proud of their commitment to assisting their community and fellow citizens through numerous service activities.

The Roaring Spring Lions Club is one of many thousands of local clubs located in 190 countries across the globe, with a world wide membership of more than 1 million members. As an internationally known organization, the many local Lions Clubs make up a large web of community service projects that range from improving the environment, to helping local youth through outreach projects, to assisting the disabled in the community. Lions Club members are truly exceptional people and prove their commitment to the Clubs' motto ''We serve'' each and every day.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to have had the opportunity today to pay tribute to and recognize the members of the Roaring Spring Lions Club for their 50th anniversary. I encourage the members to continue in their efforts to better their community through service oriented projects and I wish them each the best of luck in all their future endeavors.

A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING AUSTIN DOUGLAS PICKRELL

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker,

Whereas, Austin Douglas Pickrell has devoted himself to serving others through his membership in the Boy Scouts of America; and

Whereas, Austin Douglas Pickrell has shared his time and talent with the community in which he resides; and

Whereas, Austin Douglas Pickrell has demonstrated a commitment to meet challenges with enthusiasm, confidence and outstanding service; and

Whereas, Austin Douglas Pickrell must be commended for the hard work and dedication he put forth in earning the Eagle Scout Award;

Therefore, I join with Troop 126, the residents of Zainesville, and the entire 18th Congressional District in congratulating Austin Douglas Pickrell as he receives the Eagle Scout Award.

HONORING MAX HALLMAN

HON. DENNIS A. CARDOZA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Mr. CARDOZA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Max Hallman. Max Hallman has dedicated his life to education and the community of Merced has benefited greatly from his efforts.

Max Hallman was instrumental in starting the Honors program at Merced College thirteen years ago, bringing the Phi Theta Kappa Honors Society to the campus. Max was a founding member of the Califomia/Nevada Region of the Honors Society, and has received several awards recognizing his achievements. Max Hallman has been named Merced College Instructor of the Year, is the recipient of the National Institute for Staff and Organizational Development's Teaching Excellence Award, six different Phi Theta Kappa recognitions and is prominently featured in the directory, Who 's Who Among America's Teachers.

Max Hallman has spent his life teaching the young to think, to question, to aspire for something greater. Max Hallman has become an expert in the works of Frederick Nietzsche, who once wrote, ''Out of damp and gloomy days, out of solitude, out of loveless words directed at us, conclusions grow up in us like fungus: one morning they are there, we know not how, and they gaze upon us, morose and gray. Woe to the thinker who is not the gardener but only the soil of the plants that grow in him!'' Professor Hallman has long been teaching his young students to garden—to be responsible for their minds and lives, and many of them are the better for it.

It is my honor and privilege to recognize Max Hallman for his service to the community. Throughout his career, he has distinguished himself as a leader and mentor. I am delighted to recognize his service and his retirement as I wish him the best in the years to come.

IN HONOR OF MARY BALL WILLIAMS MIDDLETON

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate Mary Ball Williams Middleton for her lifetime achievements and continued involvement in the community. Born in Charleston, South Carolina on March 26, 1901, Mrs. Middleton turned 102 this year. Since moving to Harlem at the age of 16, she has demonstrated her commitment to bettering society. Mrs. Middleton has been an active member of her church, the Cathedral of United Methodism in Harlem, NY for over 40 years. Over the years she served as a member of the Stewardess Board No. 4 and the United Methodist women, and as chairperson of Dignity Channel. Her community involvement is also demonstrated through her involvement at the A. Philip Randolph Senior Citizens' Center, the Harlem Council on the Aging, and the New York City Senior Citizen Volunteers. I commend Mrs. Middleton on her lifetime of community involvement and sincerely hope that she will continue to impart her wisdom and love on the community for the benefit of today's youth.

HONORING CHIEF CAMERON PHILLIPS

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Fire Chief Cameron Robert Phillips, of Garden Grove, California.

Chief Phillips, a native of California and a man who has dedicated his time to the City of Garden Grove, will be retiring this month as fire chief of the Garden Grove Fire Department.

Chief Phillips began his career with the fire department in 1974, when he became a firefighter. He later became a paramedic, and then went on to be a fire engineer. With hard work he was promoted to fire chief in 1999.

Chief Phillips has also been very active in his community, serving as Vice Chair of the Governing Board at Garden Grove Hospital. He has also been involved with the International Association of Fire Chiefs and the National Fire Protection Agency.

Chief Phillips has dedicated his life to serving his community and putting his life at risk to save others. I wish him well in his retirement.

PUBLIC HEALTH

HON. TED STRICKLAND

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Mr. STRICKLAND. Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support legislation I am introducing today that will improve the public health of communities throughout America, make worksites safer for thousands of corrections officers and staff, and help to improve the health of inmates in correctional facilities.

Every year, more than 11 million people are released from prisons and jails across America, growing numbers of which suffer disproportionately from mental illness, substance abuse, and communicable diseases, such as HIV, hepatitis and tuberculosis.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, infectious diseases are more prevalent among correctional inmates than the general population. For AIDS, the prevalence among inmates is 5 times that of the general population. Tuberculosis infection rates are substantially higher among inmates, with estimates from 4 to 17 times higher. And the prevalence of hepatitis C among inmates is 9 to 10 times higher than that of the general population.

The health care needs of inmates have expanded as the incarcerated population has aged, succumbing to the same ailments that afflict the elderly in the outside world—such as diabetes, hypertension, and stroke.

It is a sad reflection of the inadequate health care system in America that many times inmates receive health care for the first time after they enter correctional facilities. Indeed, it is likely that the majority of inmates with communicable diseases entered correctional systems already infected. Having millions of inmates with serious communicable diseases threatens the health and lives of thousands of dedicated corrections officers and all who work in correctional facilities, as well as the rest of the prison population as well. Most inmates are released after they've served their time. Upon release, the threat to public health becomes clear, as inmates return to live and work in our communities. There is no doubt that correctional facilities play a key role in the battle against the spread of disease.

The challenge faced by correctional facilities is enormous. In an era of shrinking resources, corrections staff are called upon to do more with less. My bill is intended to assist them in this challenge.

To respond to this critical need, I am introducing legislation which would establish an Office of Correctional Health within the Department of Health and Human Services and would setup a program for States to combat hepatitis in correctional facilities. The proposed office would coordinate all correctional health programs within HHS; provide technical support to State and local correctional agencies on correctional health; cooperate with other Federal agencies carrying out correctional health programs to ensure coordination; and provide outreach and facilitate information exchange regarding correctional health activities.

As a result of discussions with a broad range of groups about the need to combat hepatitis, the bill that I am introducing will include a program to provide matching grants to States for the screening, immunization, and treatment of hepatitis A, B, and C in correctional facilities. This new program is based on recommendations in a report published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention entitled, Prevention and Control of Infections with Hepatitis Viruses in Correctional Settings. States will have flexibility in this program to screen, treat, or immunize inmates or employees.

The public health implications from joining this battle are clear. If we give corrections professionals the tools and resources they need to identify, treat, and prevent communicable disease, we protect those who reside both behind bars and beyond the gates.

I urge my colleagues to support this important public health measure.

LEGISLATION TO DEFER THE CAPITAL GAINS TAX ON MUTUAL FUND INVESTORS UNTIL SHARES ARE SOLD

HON. PAUL RYAN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, millions of working Americans depend on mutual funds to invest and save for their future. Fund investors are overwhelmingly middle-income families and individuals who are investing for the long term and mutual funds provide an ideal way for smaller investors to invest in the U.S. economy. Easing the burden to invest and increasing the opportunities for these investors to put more into their portfolios is especially critical now given the nation's current economic health.

Because mutual funds are primarily used for long-term investments, many fund investors are understandably frustrated by a tax rule that forces them to pay tax on capital gains before they sell their shares in the fund. To further their long-term savings and investment goals, fund investors typically choose to have any capital gains distributions, which they would otherwise receive from the fund, automatically reinvested in the fund. Nevertheless, under current tax law, these fund investors are required to pay tax on such amounts even though they took no action to trigger those gains and their investment dollars remain in the fund. As widely reported in the press, fund investors find this tax rule inconsistent with both the long-term nature of their investment and their understanding of how investments are taxed.

This tax problem would be solved with my legislation by permitting fund investors to defer tax on mutual fund capital gain distributions that are automatically reinvested in the fund. These gains would be taxed when the investors sell their shares in the fund. Postponing the capital gains tax until the fund investor decides to sell his or her shares in the fund is consistent with the basic philosophy that a capital gains tax on an investment is not due until you sell the investment. This is the way an investor who holds stock directly is taxed.

Deferring capital gains tax on mutual fund investors until they sell their fund shares will promote savings by middle-income investors. Adoption of this approach will permit those savings to grow more rapidly and remain invested in America's economy as intended by the fund investors.

My bill will promote personal savings and investment in the national economy by changing tax rules to reflect the continuing nature of the shareholder's investment in the fund.

FREEDOM'S OBLIGATION

HON. JIM RYUN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Mr. RYUN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an essay written by fellow Kansan, Christina Lachut. Ms. Lachut, from Fort Riley, Kansas, is this year's Kansas winner of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Voice of Democracy Scholarship Contest. I am very proud of Ms. Lachut and her accomplishment.

FREEDOM'S OBLIGATION

(By Christina Lachut)

Freedom. The very thought of it conjures visions of blue skies, soaring eagles, and star spangled banners fluttering in the breeze. However, every Veterans' Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, and now Patriot Day, we are reminded of the many lives sacrificed at ''Freedom's altar.'' Freedom's altar lies not in a single land, but across many, from the fields of Gettysburg to Flanders field, from Pearl Harbor to the Mekong Delta, from the sands of Iraq to the hills of the Balkans, and from the streets of New York City to the rocks of Afghanistan. In every land where an American in Freedom's name falls, a lighthouse of hope is raised. Yes, one can easily see that our liberties as Americans are not without a price. This American freedom is not as much a right as it is an obligation; an obligation to be a torch of freedom and justice to every dark shore our nation beholds.

Even in its birth, our country inspired other peoples in far away lands to begin their pursuit of the ideals our Founding Fathers themselves sought. As our nation matured, it fought its own battles into adulthood and came to more fully realize the breadth of the concept of the Freedom it embraced: the state of being fully without bonds and lawfully equal to all people regardless of color, heritage, gender, ability, or belief. As an individual, each has a responsibility to help preserve another's freedom, and not to aid in impeding it. As well as to

the individual, this concept of responsibility must be applied to the nation as a whole.

Prior to the Second World War, the United States tried to remain isolated from the conflicts that engulfed Europe. The United States only joined these wars after it was impossible to do otherwise. Little by little, though, our country has learned to heed the warning presented by Martin Luther King Jr. that, ''A threat to freedom anywhere is a threat to freedom everywhere.'' Freedom and oppression simply cannot coexist.

Why, though, are Americans now so willing to fight for such an abstract idea as freedom? Perhaps it is because we have beheld the horrors of the Holocaust, the terror of the Khmer Rouge, and the stranglehold of the Taliban. This loyalty to freedom, though, lies more likely in the essence of the American spirit, that every-gnawing hunger for fairness, justice, and the righteousness of the Golden Rule. A long line of Americans fighting on foreign soil have justified the war to themselves by reasoning that they have liberty because someone they never knew paid the price for it, and it is only fair that they, in their state of freedom, be willing to do the same for another.

It is our duty, as partakers of freedom in this part of the world, to be defenders of freedom throughout the world. Abraham Lincoln stated this obligation best when he surmised; ''In giving freedom to the slave we assure freedom to the free, honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve.'' By the freedom that has made our own nation great, we must humble ourselves, and share the wealth with which we have been so mightily blessed.

IN HONOR AND REMEMBRANCE OF FATHER WILLIAM GULAS

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor and remembrance of Father William Gulas, beloved Pastor of St. Stanislaus Parish in Slavic Village and beloved mentor, leader and friend of many.

For nearly a decade, Father Gulas gently led his flock at St. Stanislaus Parish, offering spiritual and emotional guidance to every parishioner. Moreover, Father Gulas reached out, with caring and compassion, to residents of Slavic Village and neighborhoods beyond, providing a helping hand or kind counsel whenever needed. Father Gulas was ordained as a Franciscan priest in 1961. He was head of the Franciscan Order for the Assumption Province, which spans several states, including Ohio. His service to our Cleveland community began in 1993, when he joined the parish of St. Stan's as pastor. Reflecting a strong desire to connect with parishioners, Father Gulas learned to speak Polish to be able to communicate with every parishioner.

Father Gulas was an articulate and graceful liturgist. His sense of timing and wit, combined with his kindness and warmth, defined his ministry. Father Gulas leaves behind a rich legacy of a life dedicated to spiritual guidance, leadership, and helping others. For our Cleveland community, Father Gulas leaves behind a legacy of healing and uplifting our Slavic Village neighborhood, which radiates throughout his congregation, and resounds throughout our entire community. Father Gulas was instrumental in the renovation of the historic St. Stanislaus church. His dedication to restoring this magnificent, century-old structure equaled his dedication and success in restoring the heart and soul of this Cleveland neighborhood—one struggling family at a time, one lonely neighbor at a time, one troubled child at a time.

Mr. Speaker and Colleagues, please join us in tribute and remembrance of Father William Gulas, whose compassion, understanding and inspiration, through his words and his deeds, kept hope and faith alive in everyone he knew. His presence among us was a gift, and he will be deeply missed by the countless lives he touched, including ours. We extend our deepest condolences to the family of Father Gulas, to the parishioners of St. Stanislaus, and to the entire Slavic Village community. Throughout his tenure along Fleet Avenue, Father Gulas was deeply committed to helping those in need—young and old, black and white, believers and non-believers. Father Gulas was a living light for everyone in this community, and as deeply as he loved the people of Slavic Village, they in turn, loved him. Most significantly, the love and light that Father Gulas gave so freely to the people of St. Stanislaus and streets beyond, will be a guiding force within our community always, and will live within our hearts forever.

INTRODUCING THE FILIPINO VETERANS FAIRNESS ACT

HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-McDONALD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Filipino Veterans Fairness Act in commemoration of Corregidor Day, and all the Filipino veterans who fought against the Japanese Imperial Forces in defense of America.

Sixty-one years ago today, in the island fortress of Corregidor, Philippines, approximately 15,000 American and Filipino troops fought the four-months long resistance against the Japanese forces.

In the early days of World War II, these Filipinos fought alongside Americans as they were battered by constant shellfire and aerial bombardment.

Corregidor Day evokes memories of how these valiant soldiers disrupted the Japanese conquest of the South Pacific, allowing valuable time for the United States to recover from Japan's initial onslaught.

After the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor, they also attacked and defeated Hong Kong and Singapore, our allies in the war. The one bright spot in those dark days was in the Philippine Islands where Americans and Filipinos made a stand in Bataan, Corregidor and the southern islands of the Philippines.

At the conclusion of World War II, there were more than 400,000 Filipino veterans. Only 50,000 Filipino veterans are living today and approximately 13,000 of them reside in the United States.

I pay tribute to these magnificent Filipino soldiers, loyal and dedicated to the war effort, who distinguished themselves in the four months of combat. With their fiber helmets and canvas shoes, they were armed with little more than personal courage. These valiant men deserve no less than recognition of their military service and fairness under the law.

Proper recognition and honor of the military service of these Filipino veterans is long overdue. I ask my colleagues to remember Corregidor and to support the Filipino Veterans Fairness Act. My bill mirrors Senator DANIEL INOUYE's S. 68 and also guarantees Filipino veterans' representation in the Center for Minority Veterans, and ensures they receive the same social benefits like education, housing loans, vocational rehabilitation and job counseling as available to the American soldiers with whom they fought side by side in Corregidor.

FORTY YEARS OF SERVICE TO PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY SCHOOL SYSTEM

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Delegate Joanne C. Benson—a woman of integrity, principle, love and passion for helping others. As a Member of the Maryland State House of Delegates since 1991 and an educator in the Prince George's County School System for forty years, Joanne Benson has touched the lives of thousands in her service to people. On this very special occasion of celebrating her retirement we must all give great thanks for the difference she has made in carrying out her life's work.

Having known this extraordinary woman for all my years of public service, I have seen first hand her compassion and unfailing love for children, family and community. Her motto, ''If not now, when? If not us, who?'' exemplifies her tireless efforts in being a voice for the voiceless, a power for the powerless and a fighter for those who have given up the fight.

Born in Roanoke, Virginia, the daughter of Reverend and Mrs. William Claybon, she is one of six children. After graduating from South Hagerstown High School, she received her Bachelor of Science Degree from Bowie State University and later achieved a Master of Arts Degree from Catholic University. Her career in education began as a teacher in Calvert County and soon thereafter she began to work for the Prince George's County School System, where over the years she has served in a number of capacities including teacher/facilitator, master teacher, instructional support specialist, human relations specialist, Principal and parent involvement specialist. And throughout this long tenure there is one thing she has always been—one of the strongest and most ardent activists for improving the quality of life and the quality of education for our children.

Joanne is a caring individual. Story after story can be told of her purchasing shoes and coats for children in need; bringing food to a hungry family; accessing free health and dental care for children; and finding shelter for the homeless. It was her work while she was Principal of John H. Bayne Elementary School that started the first after-school program in which teachers, parents and community leaders volunteered to work. She began a clothes closet and food pantry and started adult education classes for parents. And she was an early advocate of school uniforms, recognizing that if a child looks good, they feel good.

From an early age, Joanne learned that the rewards we receive are from the work we do. She has carried her concern and compassion for children to her work at the Maryland General Assembly where she is one of the most vocal and respected legislators and where she has been able to implement policies to better life for youngsters. She was an original sponsor of the Primary Seat Belt Law which serves as a national model for children's car seats and seat belt laws. She has gained the reputation as always being there for her constituents, whether it is help to get more funding for public education or safer streets in their community, and always takes positive action.

One of her proudest achievements has been the establishment of the not-for-profit organization known as SAFE STREETS 2000. This program, designed to educate and strengthen our communities and organizations, has helped many become more knowledgeable of available resources in the prevention, intervention and rehabilitation of senseless violence. For this work, Delegate Benson was profiled on the front page of the Washington Post and the Prince George's Journal and was featured on Nightline with Ted Koppel and Night Watch with Charles Rose.

Her endless commitment to children has earned her many other awards: For the Love of Children Award from the Kiwanis Club of the Capitol Area; Outstanding Educator from Prince George's County Schools, Who's Who Among Notable Educators in Maryland, Woman of the Year from Metropolitan Business and Professional Women, Humanitarian Award from Zeta Phi Beta and Outstanding Community Service Award from Las Amigas.

There are so many accomplishments and so many awards, but anyone who knows Joanne knows the things which make her the happiest and the proudest are the small unnoticed acts of kindness. Joanne, you are blessed with an irresistible spirit which is transmitted to all you touch. And we are all so grateful for all you have done. We thank you for your friendship, your leadership and your commitment to improving the lives of children and all the citizens of Prince George's County and the State of Maryland. We salute your 40 years of outstanding and dedicated service to the Prince George's County School System.

PUBLIC SAFETY ACT

HON. TED STRICKLAND

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Mr. STRICKLAND. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Public Safety Act, a bill designed to put a stop to the privatization of an extremely important public safety responsibility of government: the incarceration of criminals.

The Public Safety Act, which I have introduced in each of the last two Congresses, enjoys the wide support of many groups that represent the interests of correctional officers. The American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE), the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), and the Service Employees International Union (SEIU), as well as several other prison interest groups, all support this legislation.

When governments contract out their responsibility to incarcerate inmates to private prison corporations, taxpayers lose much of the valuable oversight that they have of government agencies. Nevertheless, taxpayers are still forced to assume much of the financial and legal liability associated with the operation of private prisons. If there are riots or breakouts, local government authorities are often called in to handle the situation. Furthermore, when a private prison official violates an inmate's rights, the taxpayers from the community—not the prison corporation—foot the bill for the lawsuit. To address these growing concerns, I will be reintroducing the Public Safety Act, which would prohibit the privatization of federal prisons. The bill also would prohibit state and local governments from using any federal funds made available to them for the purpose of providing core correctional services (such as the housing, safe-guarding, protecting, and disciplining of inmates) to contract out those services to private corporations.

A common argument used by privateers is that the private sector can incarcerate prisoners more cheaply, thereby saving taxpayer dollars. Having worked in a prison, however, I know that the easiest way to cut costs in a correctional facility is to cut the wages and benefits of the personnel. The result of this is to employ a poorly trained staff with little experience, creating a danger for everyone who works in the facility and everyone who lives in the surrounding community. The result of cutting expenses in corrections is cutting corners, and cutting corners is unacceptable when it comes to protecting public safety.

My bill will prohibit the Federal Government from contracting out its responsibility to incarcerate criminals. The bill would also prevent States and local governments from using federal funds to contract out core correctional services to private corporations. Even as I speak, the Bureau of Prisons is asking Congress to appropriate money for a new contract facility for female inmates, which is a giant step in the wrong direction from the BOP'S request from last year for dollars to build a government facility for female inmates. The Office of Management and Budget is also forcing the BOP to contract out part of its own workforce. The assault on public safety is not only at the federal level, however. There is even greater concern at the state and local levels that governments experiencing tough financial times may contract out their responsibilities with the hope of saving money. The Public Safety Act will prevent States and local governments from using federal dollars in the form of Homeland Security block grants or otherwise to forfeit their responsibility to administer justice.

I urge all my colleagues to support this important piece of legislation so that we can ensure that the Federal government fulfills its responsibility to provide for public safety, and I hope that the Public Safety Act will be considered by the House of Representatives soon.

IN RECOGNITION OF TEACHERS INDUCTED INTO THE NATIONAL TEACHERS HALL OF FAME

HON. JERRY MORAN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 6, 2003

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, on National Teacher Day, to recognize this year's inductees into the National Teachers Hall of Fame in Emporia, Kansas. All of us have had special teachers in our lives, and we are forever indebted to them for their motivation, their compassion, and their desire to see students achieve their full potential. Now in its 14th year, the Hall of Fame continues its mission to honor exceptional teachers and promote excellence in teaching. Congratulations to the 2003 inductees: Larry Statler, Cynthia Jones, Ruth Ann Gaines, Kathleen McGrath, and Carol Strickland.

At Santa Teresa Elementary in San Jose, California, Larry Statler has used his talents to create the Discovery program. Discovery is a collaborative effort between special and general educators. Although Larry specializes in special education, his superintendent calls him 'a man for all children.'

Cynthia Jones, a third and fourth grade teacher at Cason Lane Academy in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, has shared her love of education around the world. She has presented original research in Durham, England, and in Washington, DC. She participated in the White House Conference on Education from 1995 to 2001 and also traveled to Japan in 1999 as a Fulbright Scholar.

According to a former student, Ruth Ann Gaines takes teaching beyond the classroom. At East High School in Des Moines, Iowa, she has created the 'Sisters for Success' program, a mentoring organization for African-American high school girls to build self esteem and facilitate academic success. She has also created the Leadership Council, a school organization that helps address problems of diversity in the school and community.

Kathleen McGrath of Ocala, Florida, loves knowledge and conveys that to her students through her dedication to teaching. Every student TRIES in her classroom. This motto stands for Trust, Relationships, Involvement, Expectations, and Success. Kathleen is also a three-time recipient of the Christa McAuliffe Fellowship in 1992, 1999, and 2001.

I am especially proud to recognize Carol Strickland, who is from Emporia in my home state of Kansas. Carol won the Kansas Teacher of the Year award in 1999 followed by the U.S. Department of State Secondary School Excellence Award in 2001. Her accomplishments include launching an Applied Communication class to help students with Limited English Proficiency transition from high school to the working world.

Larry, Cynthia, Ruth Ann, Kathleen, and Carol exemplify what it means to be a teacher—what it means to make a difference. These five inductees collectively have 143 years of teaching experience. I salute these men and women for their dedication to the youth of our country. It is my hope that they will find satisfaction in knowing the influence they have made on the lives of their students.

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

House Committee ordered reported the Jobs and Growth Reconciliation Tax Act of 2003.

See Final Résumé and History of Bills for the 107th Congress.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S5743–S5792

Measures Introduced: Twelve bills and four resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 996–1007, S. Res. 132–133, and S. Con. Res. 42–43. **Page S5771**

Measures Reported:

S. 1005, to enhance the energy security of the United States. (S. Rept. No. 108–43) **Page S5771**

Measures Passed:

Commending John W. Kluge: Senate agreed to S. Res. 132, commending John W. Kluge for his dedication and commitment to the Library of Congress. **Page S5753**

Welcoming the Prime Minister of Singapore: Senate agreed to S. Con. Res. 42, welcoming the Prime Minister of Singapore, His Excellency Goh Chok Tong, on the occasion of his visit to the United States, expressing gratitude to the Government of Singapore for its strong cooperation with the United States in the campaign against terrorism, and reaffirming the commitment of Congress to the continued expansion of friendship and cooperation between the United States and Singapore. **Page S5789**

Energy Policy Act: Senate began consideration of S. 14, to enhance the energy security of the United States. **Pages S5747–53, S5759–65**

Senate will continue consideration of the bill on Wednesday, May 7, 2003.

Nomination Considered: Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of Miguel A. Estrada, of Virginia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit. **Pages S5765–66**

A sixth motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur on Thursday, May 8, 2003. **Page S5766**

Nomination Considered: Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of Priscilla Richman Owen, of Texas, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit. **Page S5766**

A second motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur on Thursday, May 8, 2003. **Page S5766**

NATO Expansion Treaty—Agreement: A unanimous-consent-time agreement was reached providing that, pursuant to the order of May 5, 2003, Senate will consider the Protocols to North Atlantic Treaty of 1949 on Accession of Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia (Treaty Doc. 108–4), at 12 noon, on Wednesday, May 7, 2003. **Page S5792**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By unanimous vote of 91 yeas (Vote No. 141), Cecilia M. Altonaga, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida. **Pages S5758, S5792**

Patricia Head Minaldi, of Louisiana, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana. **Page S5792**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Morgan Edwards, of North Carolina, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the National Institute of Building Sciences for a term expiring September 7, 2005.

Howard Radzely, of Maryland, to be Solicitor for the Department of Labor.

2 Air Force nominations in the rank of general.

3 Army nominations in the rank of general. **Page S5792**

Measures Placed on Calendar: **Page S5769**

Executive Communications: **Pages S5769–71**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S5771–73**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S5773–90**

Notices of Hearings/Meetings: **Page S5790**

Authority for Committees to Meet: **Pages S5790–91**

Privilege of the Floor: **Page S5791**

Record Votes: One record vote was taken today. (Total–141) **Page S5758**

Adjournment: Senate met at 9:33 a.m, and adjourned at 6:54 p.m., until 10 a.m., on Wednesday, May 7, 2003. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S5792.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS: HOMELAND SECURITY

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Homeland Security concluded hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2004 for border and transportation security, after receiving testimony from Asa Hutchinson, Under Secretary of Homeland Security for Border and Transportation Security.

AUTHORIZATION—DEFENSE

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities met in closed session and approved for full committee consideration, those provisions which fall within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee, of proposed legislation authorizing appropriations for fiscal year 2004 for military activities of the Department of Defense.

AUTHORIZATION—DEFENSE

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on SeaPower met in closed session and approved for full committee consideration, those provisions which fall within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee, of proposed legislation authorizing appropriations for fiscal year 2004 for military activities of the Department of Defense.

AUTHORIZATION—DEFENSE

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Personnel met in closed session and approved for full committee consideration, those provisions which fall within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee, of proposed legislation authorizing appropriations for fiscal year 2004 for military activities of the Department of Defense.

MEDIA OWNERSHIP

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Committee concluded hearings to examine cable television rates, focusing on rising programming costs and consumer benefits of tiering expensive channels, Retransmission Consent rules, and vertical integration, coupled with horizontal media consolidation, after receiving testimony from William B. Shear, Acting Director, Physical Infrastructure, and Amy Abramowitz, Assistant Director, both of the General Accounting Office; James O. Robbins, Cox Communications, and Gene Kimmelman, Consumers Union, both of Washington, D.C.; Charles F. Dolan, Cablevision Systems Corporation, Bethpage, New York; James M. Gleason, Cabledirect, Sikeston, Missouri, on behalf of the American Cable Association; and Leo Hindery Jr., YES Network, New York, New York.

NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Subcommittee on National Parks concluded hearings to examine S. 324, to amend the National Trails System Act to clarify Federal authority relating to land acquisition from willing sellers for certain trails in the National Trails System, S. 634, to amend the National Trails System Act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to carry out a study on the feasibility of designating the Trail of the Ancients as a national historic trail, S. 635, to amend the National Trails System Act to require the Secretary of the Interior to update the feasibility and suitability studies of four national historic trails, and S. 651, to amend the National Trails System Act to clarify Federal authority relating to land acquisition from willing sellers for the majority of the trails in the System, after receiving testimony from Senators Hatch, Levin, and Allard; D. Thomas Ross, Assistant Director, Recreation and Conservation, National Park Service, Department of the Interior; Gary Werner, Partnership for the National Trails System, Madison, Wisconsin; Dru Bower, Petroleum Association of Wyoming, Casper; and Dave Cioffi, Etna, New Hampshire.

FILIBUSTERS

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights and Property Rights concluded hearings to examine the constitutional right of a Senate majority to confirm judicial nominees of the President irrespective of a filibuster or cloture rule, after receiving testimony from Senators Specter and Schumer; Steven G. Calabresi, Northwestern University Law School, Chicago, Illinois; John C.

Eastman, Chapman University School of Law, Orange California; Marcia D. Greenberger and Judith Appelbaum, both of the National Women's Law Center, Bruce Fein, Fein and Fein, and Douglas W. Kmiec, Catholic University of America Law School, all of Washington, D.C.; and Michael J. Gerhardt, William and Mary Law School, Williamsburg, Virginia.

MEDICARE REFORM

Special Committee on Aging: Committee concluded hearings to examine Medicare reform and competition, focusing on the Federal Employees Health Benefits (FEHB) program, benefit and rate negotiations, contract administration and financial oversight, policy design, universality and redistribution, and the private sector, after receiving testimony from Abby L. Block, Senior Advisor for Employee and Family Support Policy, Office of Personnel Management; Robert E. Moffit, Heritage Foundation, Marilyn Moon, Urban Institute, Joseph R. Antos, American Enterprise Institute, and Jeff Lemieux, Progressive Policy Institute, all of Washington, D.C.; and Walton Francis, Fairfax, Virginia.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Measures Introduced: 44 public bills, H.R. 1953–1996; and 5 resolutions, H.J. Res. 218 and 220; H. Con. Res. 160–162, were introduced. **Pages H3681–83**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H3683–84**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 766, to provide for a National Nanotechnology Research and Development Program, amended (H. Rept. 108–89);

H. Res. 219, providing for consideration of H.R. 766, to provide for a National Nanotechnology Research and Development Program, amended (H. Rept. 108–90); and

H. Res. 148, providing for the expenses of certain committees of the House of Representatives in the One Hundred Eighth Congress, amended (H. Rept. 108–91). **Page H3681**

Speaker Pro Tempore: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Boozman to act as Speaker Pro Tempore for today. **Page H3643**

Recess: The House recessed at 1:13 p.m. and reconvened at 2 p.m. and the House recessed at 3:02 p.m. and reconvened at 6:35 p.m. **Page H3647**

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

Printing of Educational Documents: H. Con. Res. 139, authorizing printing of the brochures entitled ''How Our Laws Are Made'' and ''Our American Government'' the publication entitled ''Our Flag'', the document-sized, annotated version of the United States Constitution, and the pocket version of the United States Constitution; **Pages H3648–50**

Printing of the Biographical Directory of the United States Congress: H. Con. Res. 138, authorizing the printing of the Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774–2005; **Pages H3650–51**

Timothy Michael Gaffney Post Office, St. Louis, Missouri: H.R. 1596, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2318 Woodson Road in St. Louis, Missouri, as the ''Timothy Michael Gaffney Post Office Building'' (agreed to by yea-and-nay vote of 405 yeas with none voting ''nay,'' Roll No. 159); **Pages H3651–52, H3656**

Robert P. Hammer Post Office, Clifton, New Jersey: H.R. 1625, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1114 Main Avenue in Clifton, New Jersey, as the ''Robert P. Hammer Post Office Building'' (agreed to by yea-and-nay vote of 405 yeas with none voting ''nay,'' Roll No. 160); and **Pages H3652–53, H3656–57**

Dr. Caesar A.W. Clark, Sr. Post Office, Dallas, Texas: H.R. 1740, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1502 East Kiest Boulevard in Dallas, Texas, as the ''Dr. Caesar A.W. Clark, Sr. Post Office Building'' (agreed to by yea-and-nay vote of 405 yeas with none voting ''nay'', Roll No. 161. **Pages H3652–55, H3657–58**

Suspension—Proceedings Postponed: The House completed debate on the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 1609, to redesignate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 201 West

Boston Street in Brookfield, Missouri, as the ''Admiral Donald Davis Post Office Building''. Further proceedings on the motion were postponed until Wednesday, May 7. **Page H3655**

Order of Business—Consideration of Committee Funding Resolution: Agreed that it be in order at any time on Wednesday, May 7, without intervention of any point of order to consider H. Res. 148, providing for the expenses of certain committees of the House of Representatives in the One Hundred Eighth Congress; that the amendment placed at the desk (which reflects the amendment ordered reported by the Committee on House Administration) be considered as adopted; that the resolution, as amended, be debatable for one hour; and that the previous question be considered as ordered on the resolution, as amended, to final adoption without intervening motion. **Page H3658**

United States-China Review Commission: The Chair announced the Speaker's reappointment of Mr. Stephen D. Bryen of Maryland, for a term that expires on December 31, 2005, Ms. June Teufel Dreyer of Florida, for a term that expires on December 31, 2003, and Mr. Larry Wortzel of Virginia, for a term that expires on December 31, 2004, to the United States-China Review Commission. **Page H3658**

Amendments: Amendments ordered printed pursuant to the rule appear on page H3684.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Three yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of the House today and appear on pages H3656, H3656–57, and H3657. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 12:30 p.m. and adjourned at 10:47 p.m.

Committee Meetings

LABOR, HHS, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies continued appropriation hearings. Testimony was heard from Members of Congress.

TRANSPORTATION AND TREASURY, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Transportation and Treasury, and Independent Agencies held a hearing on Secretary of Transportation. Testimony was heard from Norman Mineta, Secretary of Transportation.

PROTECTING CHILDREN

Committee on Education and the Workforce: Subcommittee on Education Reform held a hearing on ''Protecting Children: The use of Medication in our Nation's Schools.'' Testimony was heard from Katherine Bryson, member, House of Representatives, State of Utah; and public witnesses.

STATE CONSUMER PROTECTIONS—INCREASING EFFECTIVENESS

Committee on Financial Services: Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations held a hearing entitled ''Increasing the Effectiveness of State Consumer Protections.'' Testimony was heard from Richard J. Hillman, Director, Financial Markets and Community Investment, GAO; and public witnesses.

CIVIL SERVICE AND NATIONAL SECURITY PERSONNEL IMPROVEMENT ACT

Committee on Government Reform: Held a hearing on H.R. 1836, Civil Service and National Security Personnel Improvement Act. Testimony was heard from Representative Hoyer; Paul Wolfowitz, Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense; Kay Coles James, Director, OPM; Sean O'Keefe, Administrator, NASA; William Donaldson, Chairman, SEC; and public witnesses.

CAN FACTUAL DATA ANALYSIS STRENGTHEN NATIONAL SECURITY?

Committee on Government Reform: Subcommittee on Technology, Information Policy, Intergovernmental Relations and the Census held a hearing entitled ''Can Factual Data Analysis Strengthen National Security,'' Part 1. Testimony was heard from Steve McCraw, Assistant Director, Office of Intelligence, FBI, Department of Justice; Adm. James M. Loy, USCG, (Ret.), Director, Transportation Security Administration, Department of Homeland Security; and Anthony Tether, Director, Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, Department of Defense.

COMMITTEE FUNDING RESOLUTION

Committee on House Administration: Ordered reported, as amended, H. Res. 148, providing for the expenses of certain committees of the House of Representatives in the One Hundred Eighth Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE REAUTHORIZATION

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security held an oversight hearing on Reauthorization of the U.S. Department of Justice: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms;

FBI and DEA. Testimony was heard from the following officials of the Department of Justice: Richard J. Hankinson, Deputy Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives; Pasquale J. D'Amuro, Executive Assistant Director, Counterterrorism/Counterintelligence, FBI; and Rogelio E. Guevara, Chief of Operagions, DEA.

UNLAWFUL INTERNET GAMBLING FUNDING PROHIBITION ACT

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security approved for full Committee action H.R. 21, Unlawful Internet Gambling Prohibition Act.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Immigration, Border Security and Claims held a hearing on the following bills: H.R. 1685, to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act relating to posthumous citizenship through death while on active-duty service during periods of military hostilities to eliminate the prohibition or immigration benefits for surviving family members and to provide such benefits for spouses and children; H.R. 1714, Armed Forces Citizenship Act of 2003; H.R. 1799, Fallen Heroes Immigrant Spouse Fairness Act of 2003; H.R. 1275, to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to change the requirements for naturalization to citizenship through service in the Armed Forces of the United States; and H.R. 1814, Nationalization and Family Protection for Military Members Act of 2003. Testimony was heard from Representatives Hastings of Washington, Frost, Jones of North Carolina, Solis, Issa and Gutierrez.

NATIONAL SECURITY READINESS ACT

Committee on Resources: Held a hearing on H.R. 1835, National Security Readiness Act of 2003. Testimony was heard from the following officials of the Department of Defense: Brig. Gen. Joseph F. Fil, Jr., USA, Commander General at National Training Center, Ft. Irwin, California, Department of the Army; Rear Adm. Robert T. Moeller, USN, Deputy Chief of Staff, Operations, Plans and Policy, U.S. Pacific Fleet, and Maj. Gen. William G. Bowdon, III, USMC, Commanding General, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California, U.S. Marine Corps, both with the Department of the Navy; Col. Frank C. DiGiovanni, USAF, Chief, Ranges, Airfields and Airspace, Operation and Requirements Division, Air Combat Command, Department of the Air Force; Rear Adm. Jeff Hathaway, USCG, Director, Operations, Plans and Policy, U.S. Pacific Fleet, Hawaii, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security; Craig Manson, Assistant Secretary, Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior; William Hogarth, Assistant Administrator, Fisheries, NOAA, Department of Commerce; and public witnesses.

NANOTECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACT

Committee on Rules: Granted, by voice vote, an open rule providing 1 hour of debate on H.R. 766, Nanotechnology Research and Development Act of 2003. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The rule makes in order the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Science now printed in the bill as an original bill for the purpose of amendment. The rule provides that the bill shall be considered for amendment by section. The rule authorizes the Chair to accord priority in recognition to Members who have pre-printed their amendments in the Congressional Record. Finally, the rule provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions. Testimony was heard from Chairman Boehlert and Representative Hall.

SBIR, FAST AND MEP PROGRAMS—PRESENT AND FUTURE STATUS

Committee on Small Business: Subcommittee on Workforce, Empowerment and Government Programs held a hearing on the Current and Future Status of the SBIR, FAST and MEP Programs. Testimony was heard from Darryl Hairston, Deputy Associate Deputy Administrator, Government Contracting and Business Development, SBA; Mike Nichols, SBIR, FAST and MOCFAST Director, State of Missouri; and public witnesses.

COMMITTEE BUSINESS; VETERANS' HOMELESS-ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS STATUS

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Subcommittee on Health approved for full Committee action the following bills: H.R 1562, Veterans Health Care Cost Recovery Act of 2003; H.R. 1715, to amend title 38, United States Code, to enhance the authority of the Department of Veterans Affairs to recover from third parties costs of medical care furnished to veterans and other persons by the Department; H.R. 1832, to name the Department of Veterans Affairs outpatient clinic located in New London, Connecticut, as the "John P. McGuirk Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic"; H.R. 1908, to name the health care facility of the Department of Veterans Affairs at 820 South Damen Avenue in Chicago, Illinois, as the "Jesse Brown Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center"; and H.R. 1911, to

amend title 38, United States Code, to enhance cooperation and the sharing of resources between the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense.

The Subcommittee also held a hearing on the status of homeless-assistance programs for veterans conducted by the Department of Veterans Affairs, including its coordination with community based providers and other agencies. Testimony was heard from Leo S. Mackay, Jr., Deputy Secretary, Department of Veterans Affairs; Ned Cooney, Director, Mental Health Programs, VA Health Care System, State of Connecticut; and public witnesses.

JOBS AND GROWTH TAX ACT

Committee on Ways and Means: Ordered reported, as amended, H.R. 2, Jobs and Growth Reconciliation Tax Act of 2003.

Joint Meetings

TRANSPORTATION FINANCING

Joint Economic Committee: Committee concluded hearings to examine financing the nations roads, focusing on renewal of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA–21), reducing traffic congestion, transportation infrastructure, and fostering efficient transportation and financing with new pricing strategies, after receiving testimony from Representatives Mark Kennedy and Musgrave; Robert W. Poole, Jr., Reason Foundation, Los Angeles, California; and Michael A. Replogle, Environmental Defense, Robert Atkinson, Progressive Policy Institute, and William Buechner, American Road and Transportation Builders Association, all of Washington, D.C.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 2003

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Defense, to hold hearings to examine the National Guard and Reserve, 10:15 a.m., SD–192.

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Airland, closed business meeting to mark up those provisions, which fall within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee, of proposed legislation authorizing appropriations for fiscal year 2004 for military activities of the Department of Defense, 9 a.m., SR–232A.

Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support, closed business meeting to mark up those provisions, which fall within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee, of proposed legislation authorizing appropriations for fiscal year 2004 for military activities of the Department of Defense, 10 a.m., SR–222.

Subcommittee on Strategic Forces, closed business meeting to mark up those provisions, which fall within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee, of proposed legislation authorizing appropriations for fiscal year 2004 for military activities of the Department of Defense, 11:30 a.m., SR–232A.

Full Committee, closed business meeting to mark up proposed legislation authorizing appropriations for fiscal year 2004 for military activities of the Department of Defense, 2:30 p.m., SR–222.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: business meeting to consider S. 709, to be immediately followed by oversight hearings to examine the impact of the global settlement, 10 a.m., SD–538.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: to hold hearings to examine climate change, 9:30 a.m., SR–253.

Subcommittee on Science, Technology, and Space, to hold hearings to examine Hydrogen, 2:30 p.m., SR–253.

Committee on Indian Affairs: to hold hearings to examine S. 550, to amend the Indian Land Consolidation Act to improve provisions relating to probate of trust and restricted land, 10 a.m., SR–485.

Committee on the Judiciary: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Consuelo Maria Callahan, of California, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, and Michael Chertoff, of New Jersey, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit, 9:30 a.m., SD–226.

House

Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs, on Global Health Issues, 2 p.m., 2359 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Homeland Security, on Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, 10 a.m., 2358 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies, on public witnesses. 9:45 a.m., and 2 p.m., 2358 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Transportation, and Treasury, and Related Agencies, on IRS Fiscal Year 2004 Compliance Proposals, 2 p.m., 2358 Rayburn.

Committee on Armed Services, Subcommittee on Projection Forces, to mark up H.R. 1588, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004, 10 a.m., 2212 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Strategic Forces, to mark up H.R. 1588, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004, 1 p.m., 2212 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Total Force, to mark up H.R. 1588, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004, 3 p.m., 2118 Rayburn.

Committee on Education and the Workforce, Subcommittee on Select Education, to mark up H.R. 1925, Runaway, Homeless, and Missing Children Protection Act, 2 p.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing entitled ''SARS: Assessment, Outlook, and Lessons Learned,'' 2 p.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, Subcommittee on Housing and Community Opportunity, to mark up the following bills: H.R. 23, Tornado Shelters Act; H.R. 1276, American Dream Downpayment Act; and H.R. 1614, HOPE VI Program Reauthorization and Small Community Main Street Rejuvenation and Housing Act of 2003, 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Government Reform, to consider the following bills: H.R. 1836, Civil Service and National Security Personnel Improvement Act; and H.R. 1837, Services Acquisition Reform Act of 2003, 2 p.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Committee on International Relations, to mark up the following: the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2004 and 2005; and the Millennium Challenge Account Act of 2003, 10:30 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on the Judiciary, to mark up the following measures: H.R. 1086, Standards Development Organization Advancement Act of 2003; H.R. 1437, to improve the United States Code; H.R. 1529, Involuntary Bankruptcy Improvement Act of 2003; S. 330, Veterans Memorial Preservation and Recognition Act of 2003; H.R. 1302, Federal Courts Improvement Act of 2003; H.R. 982, to clarify the tax treatment of bonds and other obligations issued by the Government of American Samoa; H. Res. 180, supporting the goals and ideals of ''National Correctional Officers and Employees Week'' and honoring the service of correctional officers and employees; S.J. Res. 8, expressing the sense of Congress with respect to raising awareness and encouraging prevention of sexual assault in the United States and supporting the goals and ideals of National Sexual Assault Awareness and Prevention Month; and the Armed Forces Naturalization Act of 2003; and to consider Rules for consideration of Private Claims and Private Immigration bills, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on the Constitution, hearing and markup of H.J. Res. 4, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing the Congress to prohibit the physical desecration of the flag of the United States, 3 p.m., 2237 Rayburn.

Committee on Resources, to mark up the following bills: H.R. 1497, Sikes Act Reauthorization Act of 2003; H.R. 1835, National Security Readiness Act of 2003; and H.R. 1189, to increase the waiver requirement for certain local matching requirements for grants provided to American Samoa, Guam, the Virgin Islands, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, 11 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

Committee on Rules, to consider H.R. 1261, Workforce Investment and Adult Education Act of 2003, 3:30 p.m., H–3113 Capitol.

Committee on Small Business, hearing entitled ''Are Big Businesses Being Awarded Contracts Intended for Small Businesses?'' 2 p.m., 2360 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Subcommittee on Highways, Transit and Pipelines, oversight hearing on Highway and Transit Needs: The State and Local Perspective, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment, hearing on H.R. 135, Twenty-First Century Water Commission Act of 2003, 2 p.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Subcommittee on Benefits, to mark up the following bills: H.R. 241, Veterans Beneficiary Fairness Act of 2003; H.R. 761, Disabled Servicemembers Adapted Housing Assistance Act of 2003; H.R. 1257, Selected Reserve Home Loan Equity Act; H.R. 1460, Veterans Entrepreneurship Act of 2003; H.R. 1683, Veterans Compensation Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act of 2003; and H.R. 1949, Vendee Loan Restoration Act, 11:30 a.m., 334 Cannon.

Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing on VA's Progress on Third Party Collections, 2 p.m., 334 Cannon.

Final Résumé of Congressional Activity

FIRST SESSION OF THE ONE HUNDRED SEVENTH CONGRESS

The first table gives a comprehensive résumé of all legislative business transacted by the Senate and House. The second table accounts for all nominations submitted to the Senate by the President for Senate confirmation.

DATA ON LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

January 3 through December 20, 2001

	Senate	*House*	*Total*
Days in session	173	142	..
Time in session	1236 hrs., 15′	922 hrs., 4′	..
Congressional Record:			
Pages of proceedings	14,084	10,967	..
Extensions of Remarks	..	2,526	..
Public bills enacted into law	27	109	136
Private bills enacted into law	1	..	1
Bills in conference	19	3	..
Measures passed, total	425	592	1,017
Senate bills	90	25	..
House bills	102	267	..
Senate joint resolutions	11	6	..
House joint resolutions	14	19	..
Senate concurrent resolutions	43	9	..
House concurrent resolutions	42	91	..
Simple resolutions	123	175	..
Measures reported, total	*246	*323	569
Senate bills	139	3	..
House bills	41	204	..
Senate joint resolutions	8	..	..
House joint resolutions	..	5	..
Senate concurrent resolutions	17	..	..
House concurrent resolutions	2	11	..
Simple resolutions	39	100	..
Special reports	24	9	..
Conference reports	2	21	..
Measures pending on calendar	112	36	..
Measures introduced, total	2,212	4,318	6,530
Bills	1,891	3,610	..
Joint resolutions	30	81	..
Concurrent resolutions	93	298	..
Simple resolutions	198	329	..
Quorum calls	3	5	..
Yea-and-nay votes	380	313	..
Recorded votes	..	194	..
Bills vetoed	..	..	..
Vetoes overridden	..	..	..

* These figures include all measures reported, even if there was no accompanying report. A total of 132 reports have been filed in the Senate, a total of 353 reports have been filed in the House.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

January 3 through December 31, 2001

Civilian nominations (other than lists), totaling 926, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	528
Unconfirmed	166
Withdrawn	69
Returned to White House	163
Other Civilian nominations (lists), totaling 2,483, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	1,697
Unconfirmed	535
Returned to White House	251
Air Force nominations, totaling 6,801, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	6,750
Unconfirmed	4
Returned to White House	47
Army nominations, totaling 7,142, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	6,981
Unconfirmed	53
Returned to White House	108
Navy nominations, totaling 5,593, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	5,564
Returned to White House	29
Marine Corps nominations, totaling 3,625, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	3,571
Unconfirmed	33
Returned to White House	21

Summary

Total nominations carried over from the First Session	0
Total nominations received this Session	26,570
Total confirmed	25,091
Total unconfirmed	791
Total withdrawn	69
Total returned to the White House	619

Final Résumé of Congressional Activity

SECOND SESSION OF THE ONE HUNDRED SEVENTH CONGRESS

The first table gives a comprehensive résumé of all legislative business transacted by the Senate and House. The second table accounts for all nominations submitted to the Senate by the President for Senate confirmation.

DATA ON LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

January 23 through November 22, 2002

	Senate	*House*	*Total*
Days in session	149	123	..
Time in session	1043 hrs., 23′	772 hrs., 15′	..
Congressional Record:			
Pages of proceedings	11801	9135	..
Extensions of Remarks	..	2151	..
Public bills enacted into law	42	199	241
Private bills enacted into law	1	4	5
Bills in conference	14	3	..
Measures passed, total	523	623	1146
Senate bills	119	46	..
House bills	205	299	..
Senate joint resolutions	3	3	..
House joint resolutions	10	12	..
Senate concurrent resolutions	32	10	..
House concurrent resolutions	30	84	..
Simple resolutions	124	169	..
Measures reported, total	*402	*408	810
Senate bills	252	19	..
House bills	109	274	..
Senate joint resolutions	3	1	..
House joint resolutions	..	4	..
Senate concurrent resolutions	9	..	..
House concurrent resolutions	3	12	..
Simple resolutions	26	98	..
Special reports	5	34	..
Conference reports	2	16	..
Measures pending on calendar	311	126	..
Measures introduced, total	1558	2711	4269
Bills	1298	2157	..
Joint resolutions	23	44	..
Concurrent resolutions	67	223	..
Simple resolutions	170	287	..
Quorum calls	2	1	..
Yea-and-nay votes	253	302	..
Recorded votes	..	181	..
Bills vetoed	..	..	..
Vetoes overridden	..	..	..

* These figures include all measures reported, even if there was no accompanying report. A total of 219 reports have been filed in the Senate, 458 reports have been filed in the House.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS

January 23 through November 22, 2002

Civilian Nominations, totaling 629 (including 166 nominations carried over from the First Session), disposed of as follows:

Confirmed	466
Withdrawn	10
Returned to White House	153

Other Civilian Nominations, totaling 2100 (including 535 nominations carried over from the First Session), disposed of as follows:

Confirmed	2,098
Returned to White House	2

Air Force Nominations, totaling 5,817 (including 4 nominations carried over from the First Session), disposed of as follows:

Confirmed	5,811
Returned to White House	6

Army Nominations, totaling 6,235 (including 53 nominations carried over from the First Session), disposed of as follows:

Confirmed	6,225
Returned to White House	10

Navy Nominations, totaling 6,044, disposed of as follows:

Confirmed	6,030
Returned to White House	14

Marine Corps Nominations, totaling 3,011 (including 33 nominations carried over from the First Session), disposed of as follows:

Confirmed	3,003
Returned to White House	8

Summary

Total Nominations carried over from the First Session	791
Total Nominations Received this Session	23,045
Total Confirmed	23,633
Total Unconfirmed	0
Total Withdrawn	10
Total Returned to the White House	193

HISTORY OF BILLS ENACTED INTO PUBLIC LAW

(107th Cong., 2D Sess.)

BILLS ENACTED INTO PUBLIC LAW (107TH, 2D SESSION)

	Law No.
S. 238	107–237
S. 378	107–182
S. 737	107–144
S. 970	107–145
S. 1010	107–322
S. 1026	107–146
S. 1094	107–172
S. 1175	107–238
S. 1206	107–149
S. 1210	107–292
S. 1214	107–295
S. 1226	107–323
S. 1227	107–256
S. 1240	107–329
S. 1270	107–257
S. 1325	107–239
S. 1339	107–258
S. 1372	107–189
S. 1533	107–251
S. 1646	107–259
S. 1762	107–139
S. 1857	107–153
S. 1888	107–140
S. 1907	107–324
S. 1946	107–325
S. 2017	107–331
S. 2019	107–156
S. 2237	107–330
S. 2239	107–326
S. 2248	107–168
S. 2431	107–196
S. 2558	107–260
S. 2578	107–199
S. 2594	107–201
S. 2690	107–293
S. 2712	107–327
S. 2810	107–233
S. 3044	107–302
S. 3156	107–316
S.J. Res. 13	107–209
S.J. Res. 32	107–152
S.J. Res. 53	107–328
H.R. 38	107–332
H.R. 169	107–174
H.R. 223	107–211
H.R. 308	107–333
H.R. 309	107–212

	Law No.
H.R. 327	107–198
H.R. 400	107–137
H.R. 451	107–334
H.R. 495	107–175
H.R. 601	107–213
H.R. 640	107–236
H.R. 669	107–261
H.R. 670	107–262
H.R. 700	107–141
H.R. 706	107–335
H.R. 727	107–319
H.R. 819	107–176
H.R. 861	107–169
H.R. 1070	107–303
H.R. 1209	107–208
H.R. 1366	107–190
H.R. 1374	107–91
H.R. 1384	107–214
H.R. 1432	107–160
H.R. 1456	107–215
H.R. 1499	107–157
H.R. 1576	107–216
H.R. 1646	107–228
H.R. 1712	107–336
H.R. 1748	107–161
H.R. 1749	107–162
H.R. 1776	107–337
H.R. 1814	107–338
H.R. 1840	107–185
H.R. 1870	107–339
H.R. 1892	107–150
H.R. 1906	107–340
H.R. 1913	107–138
H.R. 1925	107–341
H.R. 1937	107–142
H.R. 2048	107–179
H.R. 2068	107–217
H.R. 2099	107–342
H.R. 2109	107–343
H.R. 2115	107–344
H.R. 2121	107–246
H.R. 2175	107–207
H.R. 2187	107–345
H.R. 2215	107–273
H.R. 2234	107–218
H.R. 2305	107–180
H.R. 2356	107–155
H.R. 2362	107–202
H.R. 2385	107–346

	Law No.
H.R. 2440	107–219
H.R. 2441	107–220
H.R. 2458	107–347
H.R. 2486	107–253
H.R. 2546	107–298
H.R. 2577	107–163
H.R. 2595	107–320
H.R. 2621	107–307
H.R. 2628	107–348
H.R. 2643	107–221
H.R. 2646	107–171
H.R. 2733	107–277
H.R. 2739	107–158
H.R. 2818	107–361
H.R. 2828	107–349
H.R. 2876	107–164
H.R. 2910	107–165
H.R. 2937	107–350
H.R. 2990	107–351
H.R. 2998	107–148
H.R. 3009	107–210
H.R. 3034	107–263
H.R. 3048	107–362
H.R. 3072	107–166
H.R. 3090	107–147
H.R. 3093	107–177
H.R. 3167	107–187
H.R. 3180	107–352
H.R. 3210	107–297
H.R. 3214	107–241
H.R. 3253	107–287
H.R. 3275	107–197
H.R. 3282	107–178
H.R. 3287	107–225
H.R. 3295	107–252
H.R. 3340	107–304
H.R. 3343	107–222
H.R. 3379	107–167
H.R. 3380	107–223
H.R. 3389	107–299
H.R. 3394	107–305
H.R. 3401	107–353
H.R. 3448	107–188
H.R. 3449	107–354
H.R. 3487	107–205
H.R. 3525	107–173
H.R. 3609	107–355
H.R. 3656	107–278
H.R. 3699	107–151

	Law No.
H.R. 3738	107–264
H.R. 3739	107–265
H.R. 3740	107–266
H.R. 3747	107–363
H.R. 3763	107–204
H.R. 3789	107–192
H.R. 3801	107–279
H.R. 3833	107–317
H.R. 3838	107–242
H.R. 3858	107–356
H.R. 3880	107–230
H.R. 3908	107–308
H.R. 3909	107–364
H.R. 3917	107–226
H.R. 3954	107–365
H.R. 3960	107–193
H.R. 3971	107–203
H.R. 3985	107–159
H.R. 3986	107–154
H.R. 3988	107–309
H.R. 4013	107–280
H.R. 4014	107–281
H.R. 4015	107–288
H.R. 4085	107–247
H.R. 4102	107–267
H.R. 4129	107–366
H.R. 4156	107–181
H.R. 4167	107–170
H.R. 4486	107–194
H.R. 4546	107–314
H.R. 4558	107–234
H.R. 4560	107–195
H.R. 4592	107–183
H.R. 4608	107–184
H.R. 4628	107–306
H.R. 4638	107–367
H.R. 4664	107–368
H.R. 4682	107–369
H.R. 4685	107–289
H.R. 4687	107–231
H.R. 4692	107–357
H.R. 4717	107–268
H.R. 4727	107–310
H.R. 4750	107–370
H.R. 4755	107–269
H.R. 4775	107–206
H.R. 4782	107–186
H.R. 4794	107–270
H.R. 4797	107–271

	Law No.
H.R. 4823	107–358
H.R. 4851	107–272
H.R. 4874	107–371
H.R. 4878	107–300
H.R. 4883	107–372
H.R. 4944	107–373
H.R. 4953	107–374
H.R. 4967	107–274
H.R. 5005	107–296
H.R. 5010	107–248
H.R. 5011	107–249
H.R. 5012	107–224
H.R. 5099	107–375
H.R. 5125	107–359
H.R. 5157	107–232
H.R. 5200	107–282
H.R. 5205	107–290
H.R. 5207	107–227
H.R. 5308	107–283
H.R. 5333	107–284
H.R. 5336	107–285
H.R. 5340	107–286
H.R. 5349	107–301
H.R. 5436	107–376
H.R. 5469	107–321
H.R. 5472	107–377
H.R. 5504	107–318
H.R. 5531	107–245
H.R. 5542	107–275
H.R. 5574	107–291
H.R. 5590	107–311
H.R. 5596	107–276
H.R. 5647	107–254
H.R. 5651	107–250
H.R. 5708	107–312
H.R. 5716	107–313
H.R. 5738	107–360
H.J. Res. 82	107–143
H.J. Res. 87	107–200
H.J. Res. 111	107–229
H.J. Res. 112	107–235
H.J. Res. 113	107–255
H.J. Res. 114	107–243
H.J. Res. 117	107–315
H.J. Res. 122	107–240
H.J. Res. 123	107–244
H.J. Res. 124	107–294

BILLS VETOED

Title	Bill No.	Date introduced	Committee		Date Reported		Report No.		Date of passage		Public Law	
			House	Senate	House	Senate	House 107–	Senate 107–	House	Senate	Date approved	No. 107–
To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Ronald Reagan Boyhood Home National Historic Site, and for other purposes.	H.R. 400	Feb. 6, 2001	Res		Nov. 5, 2001	.....	268	.....	Nov. 13, 2001	Jan. 29	Feb. 6	137
To require the valuation of nontribal interest ownership of subsurface rights within the boundaries of the Acoma Indian Reservation, and for other purposes.	H.R. 1913	May 17, 2001	Res	IA	Nov. 13, 2001		285	.....	Nov. 27, 2001	Jan. 28	Feb. 6	138
To amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to establish fixed interest rates for student and parent borrowers, to extend current law with respect to special allowances for lenders, and for other purposes.	S. 1762	Dec. 4, 2001		LHR	.....	Dec. 12, 2001	.....	0	Jan. 24	Dec. 14, 2001	Feb. 8	139
To amend title 18 of the United States Code to correct a technical error in the codification of title 36 of the United States Code.	S. 1888	Dec. 20, 2001	Jud			.....	.....	.....	Feb. 6	Dec. 20, 2001	Feb. 8	140
To reauthorize the Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997.	H.R. 700	Feb. 14, 2001	Res	EPW	June 12, 2001	Dec. 7, 2001	94	113	June 12, 2001	Dec. 18, 2001	Feb. 12	141
To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to engage in certain feasibility studies of water resource projects in the State of Washington.	H.R. 1937	May 22, 2001	Res	IA	July 24, 2001		155	.....	Sept. 10, 2001	Jan. 28	Feb. 12	142
Recognizing the 91st birthday of Ronald Reagan.	H.J. Res. 82	Feb. 5	GRO			.....	.....	.....	Feb. 6	Feb. 6	Feb. 14	143
To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 811 South Main Street in Yerington, Nevada, as the ''Joseph E. Dini, Jr. Post Office''.	S. 737	April 6, 2001	GRO	GA		Aug. 2, 2001	.....	0	Feb. 5	Aug. 3, 2001	Feb. 14	144
To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 39 Tremont Street, Paris Hill, Maine, as the Horatio King Post Office Building.	S. 970	May 25, 2001	GRO	GA		Aug. 2, 2001	.....	0	Feb. 5	Aug. 3, 2001	Feb. 14	145
To designate the United States Post Office located at 60 Third Avenue in Long Branch, New Jersey, as the ''Pat King Post Office Building''.	S. 1026	June 13, 2001	GRO	GA		Aug. 2, 2001	.....	0	Feb. 6	Aug. 3, 2001	Feb. 14	146
To provide tax incentives for economic recovery.	H.R. 3090	Oct. 11, 2001	WM	Fin	Oct. 17, 2001	Nov. 9, 2001	251	0	Oct. 24, 2001	Feb. 14	Mar. 9	147
To authorize the establishment of Radio Free Afghanistan.	H.R. 2998 (S. 1779)	Oct. 2, 2001	IR	FR		Dec. 14, 2001	.....	125	Nov. 7, 2001	Feb. 7	Mar. 11	148
To reauthorize the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, and for other purposes.	S. 1206	July 19, 2001		EPW	.....	Dec. 20, 2001	.....	132	Feb. 26	Feb. 8	Mar. 12	149
To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the acceptance of an affidavit of support from another eligible sponsor if the original sponsor has died and the Attorney General has determined for humanitarian reasons that the original sponsor's classification petition should not be revoked.	H.R. 1892	May 17, 2001	Jud	Jud	July 10, 2001	Dec. 13, 2001	127	0	July 23, 2001	Dec. 20, 2001	Mar. 13	150
To revise certain grants for continuum of care assistance for homeless individual and families.	H.R. 3699	Feb. 7	BFS	BHUA			.....	.....	Feb. 12	Feb. 25	Mar. 13	151
Congratulating the United States Military Academy at West Point on its bicentennial anniversary, and commending its outstanding contributions to the Nation.	S.J. Res. 32	Feb. 25	AS-H			.....	.....	.....	Mar. 6	Feb. 25	Mar. 14	152

Title	Bill No.	Date introduced	Committee		Date Reported		Report No.		Date of passage		Public Law	
			House	Senate	House	Senate	House 107–	Senate 107–	House	Senate	Date approved	No. 107–
To encourage the negotiated settlement of tribal claims.	S. 1857	Dec. 19, 2001		IA	.....	Feb. 13	.....	0	Mar. 6	Feb. 26	Mar. 19	153
To extend the period of availability of unemployment assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act in the case of victims of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.	H.R. 3986	Mar. 18	TI			.....	.....	.....	Mar. 19	Mar. 20	Mar. 25	154
To amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide bipartisan campaign reform.	H.R. 2356	June 28, 2001	HA Com Jud		July 10, 2001	.....	131	.....	Feb. 14	Mar. 20	Mar. 27	155
To extend the authority of the Export-Import Bank until April 30, 2002.	S. 2019	Mar. 14	BFS			.....	.....	.....	Mar. 19	Mar. 14	Mar. 31	156
To amend the District of Columbia College Access Act of 1999 to permit individuals who graduated from a secondary school prior to 1998 and individuals who enroll in an institution of higher education more than 3 years after graduating from a secondary school to participate in the tuition assistance programs under such Act, and for other purposes.	H.R. 1499	April 4, 2001	GRO	GA		Nov. 29, 2001	.....	101	July 30, 2001	Dec. 12, 2001	April 4	157
To amend Public Law 107-10 to authorize a United States plan to endorse and obtain observer status for Taiwan at the annual summit of the World Health Assembly in May 2002 in Geneva, Switzerland, and for other purposes.	H.R. 2739	Aug. 2, 2001	IR	FR		Mar. 19	.....	0	Dec. 19, 2001	Mar. 19	April 4	158
To amend the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the leasing of restricted Indian lands for public, religious, educational, recreational, residential, business, and other purposes requiring the grant of long-term leases", approved August 9, 1955, to provide for binding arbitration clauses in leases and contracts related to reservation lands of the Gila River Indian Community.	H.R. 3985	Mar. 18	Res			.....	.....	.....	Mar. 19	Mar. 21	April 4	159
To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3698 Inner Perimeter Road in Valdosta, Georgia, as the "Major Lyn McIntosh Post Office Building".	H.R. 1432	April 4, 2001	GRO			.....	.....	.....	Dec. 20, 2001	Mar. 22	April 18	160
To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 805 Glen Burnie Road in Richmond, Virginia, as the "Tom Bliley Post Office Building".	H.R. 1748	May 8, 2001	GRO	GA		Mar. 21	.....	0	Feb. 12	Mar. 22	April 18	161
To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 685 Turnberry Road in Newport News, Virginia, as the "Herbert H. Bateman Post Office Building".	H.R. 1749	May 8, 2001	GRO	GA		Mar. 21	.....	0	Oct. 9, 2001	Mar. 22	April 18	162
To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 310 South State Street in St. Ignace, Michigan, as the "Bob Davis Post Office Building".	H.R. 2577	July 19, 2001	GRO	GA		Mar. 21	.....	0	Feb. 12	Mar. 22	April 18	163

To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located in Harlem, Montana, as the "Francis Bardanouve United States Post Office Building".	H.R. 2876	Sept. 10, 2001	GRO	GA		Mar. 21	.....	0	Oct. 16, 2001	Mar. 22	April 18	164
To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3131 South Crater Road in Petersburg, Virginia, as the "Norman Sisisky Post Office Building".	H.R. 2910	Sept. 20, 2001	GRO	GA		Mar. 21	.....	0	Oct. 30, 2001	Mar. 22	April 18	165
To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 125 Main Street in Forest City, North Carolina, as the "Vernon Tarlton Post Office Building".	H.R. 3072	Oct. 9, 2001	GRO	GA		Mar. 21	.....	0	Dec. 18, 2001	Mar. 22	April 18	166
To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 375 Carlls Path in Deer Park, New York, as the "Raymond M. Downey Post Office Building".	H.R. 3379	Nov. 29, 2001	GRO	GA		Mar. 21	.....	0	Dec. 18, 2001	Mar. 22	April 18	167
To extend the authority of the Export-Import Bank until May 31, 2002.	S. 2248	April 24			.....	.....	.....	.....	April 30	April 24	May 1	168
To make technical amendments to section 10 of title 9, United States Code.	H.R. 861	Mar. 6, 2001	Jud	Jud	Mar. 12, 2001	Dec. 13, 2001	16	0	Mar. 14, 2001	April 18	May 7	169
To extend for 8 additional months the period for which chapter 12 of title 11 of the United States Code is reenacted.	H.R. 4167	April 11	Jud			.....	.....	.....	April 16	April 23	May 7	170
To provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2011.	H.R. 2646 (S. 1731)	July 26, 2001	Agr IR		Aug. 2, 2001 Sept. 10, 2001	.....	191	0	Oct. 5, 2001	Feb. 13	May 13	171
To amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for research, information, and education with respect to blood cancer.	S. 1094	June 22, 2001	Com	LHR		Nov. 8, 2001	.....	0	April 30	Nov. 16, 2001	May 14	172
To enhance the border security of the United States, and for other purposes.	H.R. 3525	Dec. 19, 2001	Jud Int IR WM TI	Jud			.....	.....	Dec. 19, 2001	April 18	May 14	173
To require that Federal agencies be accountable for violations of antidiscrimination and whistleblower protection laws, and for other purposes.	H.R. 169	Jan. 3, 2001	GRO Com TI Jud	GA	June 14, 2001	April 15	101	143	Oct. 2, 2001	April 23	May 15	174
To designate the Federal building located in Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, United States Virgin Islands, as the "Ron de Lugo Federal Building".	H.R. 495	Feb. 7, 2001	TI	EPW	May 21, 2001	April 25	71	0	May 21, 2001	April 30	May 17	175
To designate the Federal building located at 143 West Liberty Street, Medina, Ohio, as the "Donald J. Pease Federal Building".	H.R. 819	Mar. 1, 2001	TI	EPW	May 23, 2001	April 25	75	0	June 20, 2001	April 30	May 17	176
To designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 501 Bell Street in Alton, Illinois, as the "William L. Beatty Federal Building and United States Courthouse".	H.R. 3093	Oct. 11, 2001	TI	EPW		April 25	.....	0	Nov. 16, 2001	April 30	May 17	177
To designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 400 North Main Street in Butte, Montana, as the "Mike Mansfield Federal Building and United States Courthouse".	H.R. 3282	Nov. 13, 2001	TI	EPW		April 25	.....	0	Dec. 11, 2001	April 30	May 17	178
To require a report on the operations of the State Justice Institute.	H.R. 2048	June 5, 2001	Jud	Jud	Aug. 2, 2001	Dec. 13, 2001	189	0	Sept. 5, 2001	May 7	May 20	179

Title	Bill No.	Date introduced	Committee		Date Reported		Report No.		Date of passage		Public Law	
			House	Senate	House	Senate	House 107–	Senate 107–	House	Senate	Date approved	No. 107–
To require certain Federal officials with responsibility for the administration of the criminal justice system of the District of Columbia to serve on and participate in the activities of the District of Columbia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, and for other purposes.	H.R. 2305	June 25, 2001	GRO	GA		April 29	.....	145	Dec. 4, 2001	May 7	May 20	180
To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify that the parsonage allowance exclusion is limited to the fair rental value of the property.	H.R. 4156	April 10	WM	Fin			.....	.....	April 16	May 2	May 20	181
To redesignate the Federal building located at 3348 South Kedzie Avenue, in Chicago, Illinois, as the ''Paul Simon Chicago Job Corps Center''.	S. 378	Feb. 15, 2001	TI	EPW	May 7	May 23, 2001	438	0	May 7	May 24, 2001	May 21	182
To name the chapel located in the national cemetery in Los Angeles, California, as the ''Bob Hope Veterans Chapel''.	H.R. 4592	April 25	VA			.....	.....	.....	May 21	May 22	May 29	183
To name the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical and Regional Office Center in Wichita, Kansas, as the 'Robert J. Dole Department of Veterans Affairs Medical and Regional Office Center'.	H.R. 4608	April 25	VA		May 16	.....	474	.....	May 20	May 22	May 29	184
To extend eligibility for refugee status of unmarried sons and daughters of certain Vietnamese refugees.	H.R. 1840	May 15, 2001	Jud	Jud	Oct. 29, 2001	Dec. 13, 2001	254	0	Oct. 30, 2001	May 10	May 30	185
To extend the authority of the Export-Import Bank until June 14, 2002.	H.R. 4782	May 21	BFS			.....	.....	.....	May 21	May 22	May 30	186
To endorse the vision of further enlargement of the NATO Alliance articulated by President George W. Bush on June 15, 2001, and by former President William J. Clinton on October 22, 1996, and for other purposes.	H.R. 3167	Oct. 24, 2001	IR	FR	Nov. 5, 2001	Dec. 12, 2001	266	0	Nov. 7, 2001	May 17	June 10	187
To improve the ability of the United States to prevent, prepare for, and respond to bioterrorism and other public health emergencies.	H.R. 3448	Dec. 11, 2001	Com			.....	.....	.....	Dec. 12, 2001	Dec. 20, 2001	June 12	188
To reauthorize the Export-Import Bank of the United States.	S. 1372 (H.R. 2871)	Aug. 3, 2001	BFS		Nov. 15, 2001	.....	292	52	May 1	Mar. 14	June 14	189
To designate the United States Post Office building located at 3101 West Sunflower Avenue in Santa Ana, California, as the ''Hector G. Godinez Post Office Building''.	H.R. 1366 (S. 2217)	April 3, 2001	GRO	GA		May 23	.....	0	April 10	June 3	June 18	190
To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 600 Calumet Street in Lake Linden, Michigan, as the ''Philip E. Ruppe Post Office Building''.	H.R. 1374	April 3, 2001	GRO	GA		May 23	.....	0	April 16	June 3	June 18	191
To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2829 Commercial Way in Rock Springs, Wyoming, as the ''Teno Roncalio Post Office Building''.	H.R. 3789 (S. 1970)	Feb. 26	GRO	GA		May 23	.....	0	Mar. 5	June 3	June 18	192
To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3719 Highway 4 in Jay, Florida, as the ''Joseph W. Westmoreland Post Office Building''.	H.R. 3960	Mar. 13	GRO	GA		May 23	.....	0	April 16	June 3	June 18	193

To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1590 East Joyce Boulevard in Fayetteville, Arkansas, as the "Clarence B. Craft Post Office Building".	H.R. 4486 (S. 2433)	April 18	GRO	GA		May 23	.....	0	May 7	June 3	June 18	194
To eliminate the deadlines for spectrum auctions of spectrum previously allocated to television broadcasting.	H.R. 4560	April 24	Com		May 7	.....	443	.....	May 7	June 18	June 19	195
To amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to ensure that chaplains killed in the line of duty receive public safety officer death benefits.	S. 2431 (H.R. 3297)	May 1	Jud	Jud	April 9	May 2	384	0	June 11	May 7	June 24	196
To implement the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings to strengthen criminal laws relating to attacks on places of public use, to implement the International Convention of the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, to combat terrorism and defend the Nation against terrorist acts, and for other purposes.	H.R. 3275	Nov. 9, 2001	Jud	Jud	Nov. 29, 2001		307	.....	Dec. 19, 2001	June 14	June 25	197
To amend chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, for the purpose of facilitating compliance by small businesses with certain Federal paperwork requirements and to establish a task force to examine the feasibility of streamlining paperwork requirements applicable to small businesses.	H.R. 327	Jan. 31, 2001	GRO SB	GA			.....	.....	Mar. 15, 2001	May 22	June 28	198
To amend title 31 of the United States Code to increase the public debt limit.	S. 2578	June 4			.....	.....	.....	.....	June 27	June 11	June 28	199
Approving the site at Yucca Mountain, Nevada, for the development of a repository for the disposal of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel, pursuant to the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982.	H.J. Res. 87 (S.J. Res. 34)	April 11	Com	ENR	May 1	June 10	425	159	May 8	July 9	July 23	200
To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver on the open market when the silver stockpile is depleted, to be used to mint coins.	S. 2594	June 6	BFS	BHUA			.....	.....	June 28	June 21	July 23	201
To establish the Benjamin Franklin Tercentenary Commission.	H.R. 2362	June 28, 2001	GRO			.....	.....	.....	Oct. 30, 2001	July 9	July 24	202
To provide for an independent investigation of Forest Service firefighter deaths that are caused by wildfire entrapment or burnover.	H.R. 3971	Mar. 14	Agr			.....	.....	.....	June 24	July 10	July 24	203
To protect investors by improving the accuracy and reliability of corporate disclosures made pursuant to the securities laws, and for other purposes.	H.R. 3763	Feb. 14	BFS	BHUA	April 22		414	.....	April 24	July 15	July 30	204
To amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to health professions programs regarding the field of nursing.	H.R. 3487	Dec. 13, 2001	Com			.....	.....	.....	Dec. 20, 2001	July 22	Aug. 1	205
Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.	H.R. 4775	May 20			.....	.....	480	.....	May 24	June 7	Aug. 2	206
To protect infants who are born alive	H.R. 2175	June 14, 2001	Jud		Aug. 2, 2001	.....	186	.....	Mar. 12	July 18	Aug. 5	207
To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to determine whether an alien is a child, for purposes of classification as an immediate relative, based on the age of the alien on the date the classification petition with respect to the alien is filed, and for other purposes.	H.R. 1209	Mar. 26, 2001	Jud	Jud	April 20, 2001	May 16	45	0	June 6, 2001	June 13	Aug. 6	208

Title	Bill No.	Date introduced	Committee		Date Reported		Report No.		Date of passage		Public Law	
			House	Senate	House	Senate	House 107–	Senate 107–	House	Senate	Date approved	No. 107–
Conferring honorary citizenship of the United States posthumously on Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roche Gilbert du Motier, the Marquis de Lafayette.	S.J. Res. 13	April 24, 2001	Jud	Jud	July 19	Dec. 13, 2001	595	0	July 22	Dec. 18, 2001	Aug. 6	209
To extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes.	H.R. 3009	Oct. 3, 2001	WM	Fin	Nov. 14, 2001	Dec. 14, 2001	290	126	Nov. 16, 2001	May 23	Aug. 6	210
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. 223	Jan. 3, 2001	Res	ENR		June 28	.....	198	Mar. 13, 2001	Aug. 1	Aug. 21	211
To provide for the determination of withholding tax rates under the Guam income tax.	H.R. 309	Jan. 30, 2001	Res	ENR	April 24, 2001	June 24	48	173	May 1, 2001	Aug. 1	Aug. 21	212
To redesignate certain lands within the Craters of the Moon National Monument, and for other purposes.	H.R. 601	Feb. 13, 2001	Res	ENR	April 3, 2001	June 26	34	181	May 1, 2001	Aug. 1	Aug. 21	213
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. 1384	April 3, 2001	Res	ENR	Sept. 28, 2001	June 27	222	184	Oct. 2, 2001	Aug. 1	Aug. 21	214
To expand the boundary of the Booker T. Washington National Monument, and for other purposes.	H.R. 1456	April 4, 2001	Res	ENR	Sept. 28, 2001	June 28	223	199	Oct. 2, 2001	Aug. 1	Aug. 21	215
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. 1576	April 24, 2001	Res	ENR	Dec. 5, 2001	June 28	316	200	Dec. 11, 2001	Aug. 1	Aug. 21	216
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. 2068	June 6, 2001	Jud	Jud	May 20	June 21	479	0	June 11	Aug. 1	Aug. 21	217
To revise the boundary of the Tumacacori National Historical Park in the State of Arizona.	H.R. 2234	June 19, 2001	Res	ENR	Dec. 6, 2001	June 27	327	185	Jan. 23	Aug. 1	Aug. 21	218
To rename Wolf Trap Farm Park as ''Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts'', and for other purposes.	H.R. 2440	July 10, 2001	Res	ENR	Dec. 11, 2001	June 26	330	182	Dec. 11, 2001	Aug. 1	Aug. 21	219
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. 2441	July 10, 2001	Com	LHR	July 30, 2001		174	.....	Dec. 4, 2001	Aug. 1	Aug. 21	220
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. 2643	July 25, 2001	Res		May 14	.....	456	.....	July 8	Aug. 1	Aug. 21	221
To amend title X of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, and for other purposes.	H.R. 3343	Nov. 19, 2001	Com		Dec. 18, 2001	.....	341	.....	Dec. 18, 2001	Aug. 1	Aug. 21	222
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.	H.R. 3380	Nov. 29, 2001	Res		June 5	.....	491	.....	July 8	Aug. 1	Aug. 21	223

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.	H.R. 5012	June 25	TI		July 26	.....	622	.....	Sept. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 18	224
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".	H.R. 3287	Nov. 13, 2001	GRO			.....	.....	.....	Sept. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 24	225
To authorize a national memorial to commemorate the passengers and crew of Flight 93 who, on September 11, 2001, courageously gave their lives thereby thwarting a planned attack on our Nation's Capital, and for other purposes.	H.R. 3917	Mar. 7	Res	ENR	July 22		597	.....	July 22	Sept. 10	Sept. 24	226
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".	H.R. 5207	July 24	GRO			.....	.....	.....	Sept. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 24	227
To authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal years 2002 and 2003, and for other purposes.	H.R. 1646	April 27, 2001	IR	FR	May 4, 2001		57	.....	May 16, 2001	May 1	Sept. 30	228
Making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2003, and for other purposes.	H.J. Res. 111	Sept. 25	App Bud			.....	.....	.....	Sept. 26	Sept. 26	Sept. 30	229
To provide a temporary waiver from certain transportation conformity requirements and metropolitan transportation planning requirements under the Clean Air Act and under other laws for certain areas in New York where the planning offices and resources have been destroyed by acts of terrorism, and for other purposes.	H.R. 3880	Mar. 6	Com TI		Sept. 9	.....	649	.....	Sept. 10	Sept. 12	Oct. 1	230
To provide for the establishment of investigative teams to assess building performance and emergency response and evacuation procedures in the wake of any building failure that has resulted in substantial loss of life or that posed significant potential of substantial loss of life.	H.R. 4687	May 9	Sci		June 25	.....	530	.....	July 12	Sept. 9	Oct. 1	231
To amend section 5307 of title 49, United States Code, to allow transit systems in urbanized areas that, for the first time, exceeded 200,000 in population according to the 2000 census to retain flexibility in the use of Federal transit formula grants in fiscal year 2003, and for other purposes.	H.R. 5157	July 18	TI		Sept. 5	.....	644	.....	Sept. 9	Sept. 13	Oct. 1	232
To amend the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 to extend the deadline for the INTELSAT initial public offering.	S. 2810	July 26			.....	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 10	July 26	Oct. 1	233
To extend the Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program.	H.R. 4558	April 23	Jud IR	FR	July 22	Aug. 1	596	0	July 22	Sept. 18	Oct. 4	234
Making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2003, and for other purposes.	H.J. Res. 112	Oct. 1	App			.....	.....	.....	Oct. 3	Oct. 3	Oct. 4	235
To adjust the boundaries of Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, and for other purposes.	H.R. 640	Feb. 14, 2001	Res	ENR	June 6, 2001	July 3	90	204	June 6, 2001	Aug. 1	Oct. 9	236
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.	S. 238	Feb. 1, 2001	Res	ENR	Sept. 4	June 5, 2001	638	22	Sept. 24	Aug. 3, 2001	Oct. 11	237

Title	Bill No.	Date introduced	Committee		Date Reported		Report No.		Date of passage		Public Law	
			House	Senate	House	Senate	House 107–	Senate 107–	House	Senate	Date approved	No. 107–
To modify the boundary of Vicksburg National Military Park to include the property known as Pemberton's Headquarters, and for other purposes.	S. 1175	July 12, 2001		ENR	.....	June 27	.....	183	Sept. 24	July 24	Oct. 11	238
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. 1325	Aug. 2, 2001	Res AS-H	ENR		June 26	.....	180	Sept. 24	Aug. 1	Oct. 11	239
Making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2003, and for other purposes.	H.J. Res. 122	Oct. 10	App Bud			.....	.....	.....	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 11	240
To amend the charter of the AMVETS organization.	H.R. 3214	Nov. 1, 2001	Jud	Jud	July 12	Sept. 5	569	0	July 15	Oct. 2	Oct. 16	241
To amend the charter of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States organization to make members of the armed forces who receive special pay for duty subject to hostile fire or imminent danger eligible for membership in the organization, and for other purposes.	H.R. 3838	Mar. 4	Jud	Jud	July 12	Sept. 5	570	0	July 15	Oct. 2	Oct. 16	242
To authorize the use of United States Armed Forces against Iraq.	H.J. Res. 114 (S.J. Res. 45)	Oct. 2	IR		Oct. 7	.....	721	.....	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 16	243
Making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2003, and for other purposes.	H.J. Res. 123	Oct. 15	App			.....	.....	.....	Oct. 16	Oct. 16	Oct. 18	244
To facilitate famine relief efforts and a comprehensive solution to the war in Sudan.	H.R. 5531	Oct. 2	IR BFS			.....	.....	.....	Oct. 7	Oct. 9	Oct. 21	245
To make available funds under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to expand democracy, good governance, and anti-corruption programs in the Russian Federation in order to promote and strengthen democratic government and civil society in that country and to support independent media.	H.R. 2121	June 12, 2001	IR	FR		Aug. 1	.....	0	Dec. 11, 2001	Sept. 20	Oct. 23	246
To increase, effective as of December 1, 2002, the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of certain disabled veterans.	H.R. 4085	April 9	VA	VA	May 16		472	.....	May 21	Sept. 26	Oct. 23	247
Making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes.	H.R. 5010	June 25		App	.....	July 18	532	213	June 27	Aug. 1	Oct. 23	248
Making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes.	H.R. 5011 (S. 2709)	June 25			.....	.....	533	202	June 27	July 18	Oct. 23	249
To amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to make improvements in the regulation of medical devices, and for other purposes.	H.R. 5651	Oct. 16	Com			.....	.....	.....	Oct. 16	Oct. 17	Oct. 26	250

To amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize and strengthen the health centers program and the National Health Service Corps, and to establish the Healthy Communities Access Program, which will help coordinate services for the uninsured and underinsured, and for other purposes.	S.	1533	Oct. 11, 2001			.....	.....	.....	83	Oct. 16	April 16	Oct. 26	251
To establish a program to provide funds to States to replace punch card voting systems, to establish the Election Assistance Commission to assist in the administration of Federal elections and to otherwise provide assistance with the administration of certain Federal election laws and programs, to establish minimum election administration standards for States and units of local government with responsibility for the administration of Federal elections, and for other purposes.	H.R.	3295	Nov. 14, 2001	HA Jud Sci GRO AS-H	RAdm	Dec. 10, 2001		329	.....	Dec. 12, 2001	April 11	Oct. 29	252
To authorize the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, through the United States Weather Research Program, to conduct research and development, training, and outreach activities relating to inland flood forecasting improvement, and for other purposes.	H.R.	2486	July 12, 2001	Sci	CST	June 5	Oct. 10	495	310	July 11	Oct. 16	Oct. 29	253
To authorize the duration of the base contract of the Navy-Marine Corps Intranet contract to be more than five years but not more than seven years.	H.R.	5647	Oct. 16	AS-H			.....	.....	.....	Oct. 16	Oct. 17	Oct. 29	254
Recognizing the contributions of Patsy Takemoto Mink.	H.J. Res.	113	Oct. 2	EWf			.....	.....	.....	Oct. 9	Oct. 11	Oct. 29	255
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.	1227	July 24, 2001	Res	ENR	Sept. 23	June 26	668	179	Oct. 16	Aug. 1	Oct. 29	256
To designate the United States courthouse to be constructed at 8th Avenue and Mill Street in Eugene, Oregon, as the ''Wayne Lyman Morse United States Courthouse''.	S.	1270	July 30, 2001	TI	EPW		Sept. 25, 2001	.....	0	Oct. 16	Nov. 15, 2001	Oct. 29	257
To amend the Bring Them Home Alive Act of 2000 to provide an asylum program with regard to American Persian Gulf War POW/MIAs, and for other purposes.	S.	1339	Aug. 2, 2001	Jud IR	Jud	Oct. 15	June 27	749	0	Oct. 15	July 29	Oct. 29	258
To identify certain routes in the States of Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, and New Mexico as part of the Ports-to-Plains Corridor, a high priority corridor on the National Highway System.	S.	1646	Nov. 7, 2001	TI	EPW		June 19	.....	165	Oct. 16	June 26	Oct. 29	259
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.	2558	May 23	Com	LHR			.....	.....	Oct. 10	Aug. 1	Oct. 29	260
To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 127 Social Street in Woonsocket, Rhode Island, as the ''Alphonse F. Auclair Post Office Building''.	H.R.	669	Feb. 14, 2001	GRO			.....	.....	.....	Oct. 10	Oct. 17	Oct. 30	261
To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 7 Commercial Street in Newport, Rhode Island, as the ''Bruce F. Cotta Post Office Building''.	H.R.	670	Feb. 14, 2001	GRO			.....	.....	.....	Oct. 10	Oct. 17	Oct. 30	262

Title	Bill No.	Date introduced	Committee		Date Reported		Report No.		Date of passage		Public Law	
			House	Senate	House	Senate	House 107–	Senate 107–	House	Senate	Date approved	No. 107–
To redesignate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 89 River Street in Hoboken, New Jersey, as the ''Frank Sinatra Post Office Building''.	H.R. 3034	Oct. 4, 2001	GRO	GA		Oct. 15	.....	0	June 27	Oct. 17	Oct. 30	263
To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1299 North 7th Street in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as the ''Herbert Arlene Post Office Building''.	H.R. 3738	Feb. 13	GRO	GA		Oct. 15	.....	0	June 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 30	264
To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6150 North Broad Street in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as the ''Rev. Leon Sullivan Post Office Building''.	H.R. 3739	Feb. 13	GRO	GA		Oct. 15	.....	0	June 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 30	265
To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 925 Dickinson Street in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as the ''William A. Cibotti Post Office Building''.	H.R. 3740	Feb. 13	GRO	GA		Oct. 15	.....	0	June 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 30	266
To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 120 North Maine Street in Fallon, Nevada, as the ''Rollan D. Melton Post Office Building''.	H.R. 4102 (S. 2840)	April 9	GRO	GA		Oct. 15	.....	0	Sept. 17	Oct. 17	Oct. 30	267
To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1199 Pasadena Boulevard in Pasadena, Texas, as the ''Jim Fonteno Post Office Building''.	H.R. 4717	May 14	GRO	GA		Oct. 15	.....	0	June 18	Oct. 17	Oct. 30	268
To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 204 South Broad Street in Lancaster, Ohio, as the ''Clarence Miller Post Office Building''.	H.R. 4755	May 16	GRO	GA		Oct. 15	.....	0	July 15	Oct. 17	Oct. 30	269
To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1895 Avenida Del Oro in Oceanside, California, as the ''Ronald C. Packard Post Office Building''.	H.R. 4794	May 22	GRO	GA		Oct. 15	.....	0	June 18	Oct. 17	Oct. 30	270
To redesignate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 265 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California, as the ''Nat King Cole Post Office''.	H.R. 4797 (S. 2929)	May 22	GRO	GA		Oct. 15	.....	0	Sept. 9	Oct. 17	Oct. 30	271
To redesignate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6910 South Yorktown Avenue in Tulsa, Oklahoma, as the ''Robert Wayne Jenkins Station''.	H.R. 4851 (S. 2828)	May 23	GRO	GA		Oct. 15	.....	0	Oct. 1	Oct. 17	Oct. 30	272
To authorize appropriations for the Department of Justice for fiscal year 2002, and for other purposes.	H.R. 2215 (S. 1099)	June 19, 2001	Jud	Jud	July 10, 2001	Oct. 30, 2001	125	0	July 23, 2001	Dec. 20, 2001	Nov. 2	273
To establish new nonimmigrant classes for border commuter students.	H.R. 4967	June 19	Jud		Oct. 15	.....	753	.....	Oct. 15	Oct. 16	Nov. 2	274
To consolidate all black lung benefit responsibility under a single official, and for other purposes.	H.R. 5542	Oct. 3	EWf			.....	.....	.....	Oct. 9	Oct. 16	Nov. 2	275
To amend section 527 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to eliminate notification and return requirements for State and local party committees and candidate committees and avoid duplicate reporting by certain State and local political committees of information required to be reported and made publicly available under State law, and for other purposes.	H.R. 5596	Oct. 10	WM			.....	.....	.....	Oct. 16	Oct. 17	Nov. 2	276

To authorize the National Institute of Standards and Technology to work with major manufacturing industries on an initiative of standards development and implementation for electronic enterprise integration.	H.R.	2733	Aug. 2, 2001	Sci	CST	June	20	Oct.	16	520	319	July	11	Oct.	17	Nov.	5	277
To amend the International Organizations Immunities Act to provide for the applicability of that Act to the European Central Bank.	H.R.	3656	Jan.	29	IR	FR		Oct.	8	.....	0	Sept.	24	Oct.	17	Nov.	5	278
To provide for improvement of Federal education research, statistics, evaluation, information, and dissemination, and for other purposes.	H.R.	3801	Feb.	27	EWf	LHR	April	11		404	.....	April	30	Oct.	15	Nov.	5	279
To amend the Public Health Service Act to establish an Office of Rare Diseases at the National Institutes of Health, and for other purposes.	H.R.	4013	Mar.	20	Com		June	26	.....	543	.....	Oct.	1	Oct.	17	Nov.	6	280
To amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the development of products for rare diseases.	H.R.	4014	Mar.	20	Com		Oct.	1	.....	702	.....	Oct.	1	Oct.	17	Nov.	6	281
To establish wilderness areas, promote conservation, improve public land, and provide for high quality development in Clark County, Nevada, and for other purposes.	H.R.	5200	July	24	Res		Oct.	15	.....	750	.....	Oct.	16	Oct.	17	Nov.	6	282
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''.	H.R.	5308	July	26	GRO	GA		Oct.	15	.....	0	Sept.	4	Oct.	17	Nov.	6	283
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''.	H.R.	5333	Sept.	4	GRO	GA		Oct.	15	.....	0	Sept.	17	Oct.	17	Nov.	6	284
To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 380 Main Street in Farmingdale, New York, as the ''Peter J. Ganci, Jr. Post Office Building''.	H.R. (S. 2918)	5336	Sept.	5	GRO	GA		Oct.	15	.....	0	Sept.	9	Oct.	17	Nov.	6	285
To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5805 White Oak Avenue in Encino, California, as the ''Francis Dayle 'Chick' Hearn Post Office''.	H.R. (S. 2931)	5340	Sept.	5	GRO	GA		Oct.	15	.....	0	Oct.	7	Oct.	17	Nov.	6	286
To amend title 38, United States Code, to enhance the emergency preparedness of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.	H.R.	3253	Nov. 8, 2001		VA	VA	May	16		471	.....	May	20	Aug.	1	Nov.	7	287
To amend title 38, United States Code, to revise and improve employment, training, and placement services furnished to veterans, and for other purposes.	H.R.	4015	Mar.	20	VA	VA	May	20		476	.....	May	21	Oct.	15	Nov.	7	288
To amend title 31, United States Code, to expand the types of Federal agencies that are required to prepare audited financial statements.	H.R.	4685	May	8	GRO				.....	.....	.....	Oct.	7	Oct.	17	Nov.	7	289
To amend the District of Columbia Retirement Protection Act of 1997 to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to use estimated amounts in determining the service longevity component of the Federal benefit payment required to be paid under such Act to certain retirees of the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia.	H.R.	5205	July	24	GRO				.....	.....	.....	Oct.	10	Oct.	17	Nov.	7	290
To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 206 South Main Street in Glennville, Georgia, as the ''Michael Lee Woodcock Post Office''.	H.R.	5574	Oct.	8	GRO				.....	.....	.....	Oct.	10	Oct.	17	Nov.	7	291

Title	Bill No.	Date introduced	Committee		Date Reported		Report No.		Date of passage		Public Law	
			House	Senate	House	Senate	House 107–	Senate 107–	House	Senate	Date approved	No. 107–
To reauthorize the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996.	S. 1210	July 20, 2001	BFS	IA BHUA		Aug. 28 Sept. 17	.....	0	Oct. 16	Oct. 4	Nov. 13	292
To reaffirm the reference to one Nation under God in the Pledge of Allegiance.	S. 2690	June 27	Jud		Sept. 17	.....	659	.....	Oct. 8	June 27	Nov. 13	293
Making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2003, and for other purposes.	H.J. Res. 124	Nov. 12	App			.....	.....	.....	Nov. 13	Nov. 19	Nov. 23	294
To amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to establish a program to ensure greater security for United States seaports, and for other purposes.	S. 1214 (H.R. 3983)	July 20, 2001	TI	CST	April 11	Sept. 14, 2001	405	64	June 4	Dec. 20, 2001	Nov. 25	295
To establish the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.	H.R. 5005	June 24	HS Agr App AS-H Com BFS GRO Int IR Jud Sci TI WM		July 24	.....	609	.....	July 26	Nov. 19	Nov. 25	296
To ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism.	H.R. 3210	Nov. 1, 2001	BFS WM Bud Jud		Nov. 19, 2001 Nov. 19, 2001	.....	300	.....	Nov. 29, 2001	July 25	Nov. 26	297
To amend title 49, United States Code, to prohibit States from requiring a license or fee on account of the fact that a motor vehicle is providing interstate pre-arranged ground transportation service, and for other purposes.	H.R. 2546	July 18, 2001	TI	CST	Nov. 13, 2001	Aug. 1	282	237	Nov. 13, 2001	Oct. 17	Nov. 26	298
To reauthorize the National Sea Grant College Program Act, and for other purposes.	H.R. 3389	Nov. 30, 2001	Res Sci		Mar. 7 April 15	.....	369	.....	June 19	Oct. 11	Nov. 26	299
To provide for estimates and reports of improper payments by Federal agencies.	H.R. 4878	June 6	GRO	GA		Oct. 15	.....	0	July 9	Oct. 17	Nov. 26	300
To facilitate the use of a portion of the former O'Reilly General Hospital in Springfield, Missouri, by the local Boys and Girls Club through the release of the reversionary interest and other interests retained by the United States in 1955 when the land was conveyed to the State of Missouri.	H.R. 5349	Sept. 9	GRO			.....	.....	.....	Oct. 10	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	301
To authorize the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency of the District of Columbia to provide for the interstate supervision of offenders on parole, probation, and supervised release.	S. 3044	Oct. 3		GA	.....	Oct. 15	.....	0	Nov. 15	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	302

To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to provide assistance for remediation of sediment contamination in areas of concern, to authorize assistance for research and development of innovative technologies for such remediation, and to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 to modify provisions relating to the Lake Champlain basin, and for other purposes.	H.R.	1070	Mar. 15, 2001	TI Sci	EPW	July 18	Oct. 15	587	312	Sept. 4	Oct. 17	Nov. 27	303
To amend title 5, United States Code, to allow certain catch-up contributions to the Thrift Savings Plan to be made by participants age 50 or over.	H.R.	3340	Nov. 19, 2001	GRO		Sept. 25	.....	686	.....	Oct. 7	Nov. 13	Nov. 27	304
To authorize funding for computer and network security research and development and research fellowship programs, and for other purposes.	H.R. (S. 2182)	3394	Dec. 4, 2001	Sci EWf	CST	Feb. 4	Aug. 1	355	239	Feb. 7	Oct. 16	Nov. 27	305
To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2003 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes.	H.R. (S. 2506)	4628	May 1	Int		July 18	July 9	592	149	July 25	Sept. 25	Nov. 27	306
To amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to consumer product protection.	H.R.	2621	July 25, 2001	Jud		May 23	.....	485	.....	June 11	Oct. 16	Dec. 2	307
To reauthorize the North American Wetlands Conservation Act, and for other purposes.	H.R.	3908	Mar. 7	Res	EPW	April 29	Oct. 8	421	304	May 7	Nov. 14	Dec. 2	308
To amend title 36, United States Code, to clarify the requirements for eligibility in the American Legion.	H.R.	3988	Mar. 18	Jud	Jud	July 12	Nov. 14	571	0	July 15	Nov. 14	Dec. 2	309
To reauthorize the national dam safety program, and for other purposes.	H.R.	4727	May 14	TI	EPW	Sept. 4	Sept. 26	626	0	Sept. 5	Nov. 14	Dec. 2	310
To amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for the enforcement and effectiveness of civilian orders of protection on military installations.	H.R.	5590	Oct. 9	AS-H			.....	.....	.....	Oct. 15	Nov. 14	Dec. 2	311
To reduce preexisting PAYGO balances, and for other purposes.	H.R.	5708	Nov. 12	Bud			.....	.....	.....	Nov. 14	Nov. 15	Dec. 2	312
To amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and the Public Health Service Act to extend the mental health benefits parity provisions for an additional year.	H.R.	5716	Nov. 13	Com EWf			.....	.....	.....	Nov. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 2	313
To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2003 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.	H.R.	4546	April 23	AS-H		May 3	.....	436	.....	May 10	June 27	Dec. 2	314
Approving the location of the commemorative work in the District of Columbia honoring former President John Adams.	H.J. Res.	117	Oct. 7	Res			.....	.....	.....	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 2	315
To provide a grant for the construction of a new community center in St. Paul, Minnesota, in honor of the late Senator Paul Wellstone and his beloved wife, Sheila.	S.	3156	Nov. 14			.....	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 15	Nov. 14	Dec. 2	316

Title	Bill No.	Date introduced	Committee		Date Reported		Report No.		Date of passage		Public Law	
			House	Senate	House	Senate	House 107–	Senate 107–	House	Senate	Date approved	No. 107–
To facilitate the creation of a new, second-level Internet domain within the United States country code domain that will be a haven for material that promotes positive experiences for children and families using the Internet, provides a safe online environment for children, and helps to prevent children from being exposed to harmful material on the Internet, and for other purposes.	H.R. 3833	Mar. 4	Com	CST	May 8		449	.....	May 21	Nov. 13	Dec. 4	317
To provide for the improvement of the safety of child restraints in passenger motor vehicles, and for other purposes.	H.R. 5504	Oct. 1	Com		Oct. 7	.....	726	.....	Nov. 15	Nov. 18	Dec. 4	318
To amend the Consumer Product Safety Act to provide that low-speed electric bicycles are consumer products subject to such Act.	H.R. 727	Feb. 27, 2001	Com	CST	Mar. 5, 2001		5	.....	Mar. 6, 2001	Nov. 18	Dec. 4	319
To direct the Secretary of the Army to convey a parcel of land to Chatham County, Georgia.	H.R. 2595	July 23, 2001	TI	AS-S EPW		Sept. 26	.....	0	Dec. 11, 2001	Nov. 18	Dec. 4	320
To amend title 17, United States Code, with respect to the statutory license for webcasting.	H.R. 5469	Sept. 26	Jud			.....	.....	.....	Oct. 7	Nov. 14	Dec. 4	321
To extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project in the State of North Carolina.	S. 1010	June 11, 2001	Com	ENR		June 28	.....	192	Nov. 15	Aug. 1	Dec. 4	322
To require the display of the POW/MIA flag at the World War II Memorial, the Korean War Veterans Memorial, and the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.	S. 1226	July 24, 2001	Res	Jud			.....	.....	Nov. 15	Oct. 2	Dec. 4	323
To direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to the city of Haines, Oregon.	S. 1907	Jan. 29	Res	ENR	Sept. 24	June 28	680	197	Nov. 15	Aug. 1	Dec. 4	324
To amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Old Spanish Trail as a National Historic Trail.	S. 1946	Feb. 14	Res	ENR	Sept. 23	July 3	670	203	Nov. 15	Aug. 1	Dec. 4	325
To amend the National Housing Act to simplify the downpayment requirements for FHA mortgage insurance for single family homebuyers.	S. 2239	April 24	BFS	BHUA		Oct. 15	.....	0	Nov. 15	Oct. 17	Dec. 4	326
To authorize economic and democratic development assistance for Afghanistan and to authorize military assistance for Afghanistan and certain other foreign countries.	S. 2712	July 9		FR	.....	Sept. 12	.....	278	Nov. 15	Nov. 14	Dec. 4	327
Relative to the convening of the first session of the One Hundred Eighth Congress.	S.J. Res. 53	Nov. 14			.....	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 15	Nov. 14	Dec. 4	328
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. 1240	July 25, 2001	Res	ENR	Sept. 23	June 25	669	178	Sept. 24	Aug. 1	Dec. 6	329

To amend title 38, United States Code, to improve authorities of the Department of Veterans Affairs relating to veterans' compensation, dependency and indemnity compensation, and pension benefits, education, benefits, housing benefits, memorial affairs benefits, life insurance benefits, and certain other benefits for veterans, to improve the administration of benefits for veterans, to make improvements in procedures relating to judicial review of veterans' claims for benefits, and for other purposes.	S.	2237	April	24		VA	.....	Aug.	1	.....	234	Nov.	15	Sept.	26	Dec.	6	330
To amend the Indian Financing Act of 1974 to improve the effectiveness of the Indian loan guarantee and insurance program.	S.	2017	Mar.	14		IA	.....	Aug.	28	.....	249	Nov.	15	Sept.	17	Dec.	13	331
To provide for additional lands to be included within the boundaries of the Homestead National Monument of America in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes.	H.R.	38	Jan.	3, 2001	Res	ENR	Dec.	6, 2001	Sept.	9	325	260	Dec.	11, 2001	Nov.	20	Dec.	16	332
To establish the Guam War Claims Review Commission.	H.R.	308	Jan.	30, 2001	Res	ENR			June	24	.....	172	Mar.	13, 2001	Nov.	20	Dec.	16	333
To make certain adjustments to the boundaries of the Mount Nebo Wilderness Area, and for other purposes.	H.R.	451	Feb.	6, 2001	Res	ENR	July	23, 2001	Oct.	8	150	0	July	23, 2001	Nov.	20	Dec.	16	334
To direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain properties in the vicinity of the Elephant Butte Reservoir and the Caballo Reservoir, New Mexico.	H.R.	706	Feb.	14, 2001	Res	ENR	Mar.	7	Sept.	17	368	287	Mar.	19	Nov.	20	Dec.	16	335
To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make adjustments to the boundary of the National Park of American Samoa to include certain portions of the islands of Ofu and Olosega within the park, and for other purposes.	H.R.	1712	May	3, 2001	Res	ENR	Mar.	12	Sept.	11	372	270	Mar.	19	Nov.	20	Dec.	16	336
To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of establishing the Buffalo Bayou National Heritage Area in west Houston, Texas.	H.R.	1776	May	9, 2001	Res	ENR	Oct.	30, 2001	Sept.	9	256	262	Oct.	30, 2001	Nov.	20	Dec.	16	337
To amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Metacomet- Monadnock-Mattabesett Trail extending through western Massachusetts and central Connecticut for study for potential addition to the National Trails System.	H.R.	1814	May	10, 2001	Res	ENR	Sept.	28, 2001	Sept.	9	224	263	Oct.	23, 2001	Nov.	20	Dec.	16	338
To provide for the sale of certain real property within the Newlands Project in Nevada, to the city of Fallon, Nevada.	H.R.	1870	May	16, 2001	Res	ENR	Mar.	6	Sept.	11	366	271	Mar.	6	Nov.	20	Dec.	16	339
To amend the Act that established the Pu'uhonua O Honaunau National Historical Park to expand the boundaries of that park.	H.R.	1906	May	17, 2001	Res	ENR	May	3	Sept.	11	435	272	June	17	Nov.	20	Dec.	16	340
To direct the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of designating the Waco Mammoth Site Area in Waco, Texas, as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes.	H.R.	1925	May	21, 2001	Res	ENR	Dec.	5, 2001	Sept.	9	317	264	May	14	Nov.	20	Dec.	16	341
To amend the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 to provide adequate funding authorization for the Vancouver National Historic Reserve.	H.R.	2099	June	7, 2001	Res		Sept.	4	.....		627	.....	Sept.	24	Nov.	20	Dec.	17	342

Title	Bill No.	Date introduced	Committee		Date Reported		Report No.		Date of passage		Public Law	
			House	Senate	House	Senate	House 107–	Senate 107–	House	Senate	Date approved	No. 107–
To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of Virginia Key Beach Park in Biscayne Bay, Florida, for possible inclusion in the National Park System.	H.R. 2109	June 7, 2001	Res	ENR	April 9	Sept. 11	390	273	April 30	Nov. 20	Dec. 17	343
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 Lakehaven Utility District, Washington.	H.R. 2115	June 7, 2001	Res	ENR	Nov. 27, 2001	Sept. 17	302	288	Dec. 5, 2001	Nov. 20	Dec. 17	344
To amend title 10, United States Code, to make receipts collected from mineral leasing activities on certain naval oil shale reserves available to cover environmental restoration, waste management, and environmental compliance costs incurred by the United States with respect to the reserves.	H.R. 2187	June 14, 2001	Res Com	AS-S	Sept. 10, 2001		202	.....	Dec. 18, 2001	Nov. 20	Dec. 17	345
To convey certain property to the city of St. George, Utah, in order to provide for the protection and preservation of certain rare paleontological resources on that property, and for other purposes.	H.R. 2385	June 28, 2001	Res	ENR	Sept. 24, 2001	Sept. 11	215	274	Oct. 2, 2001	Nov. 20	Dec. 17	346
To enhance the management and promotion of electronic Government services and processes by establishing a Federal Chief Information Officer within the Office of Management and Budget, and by establishing a broad framework of measures that require using Internet-based information technology to enhance citizen access to Government information and services, and for other purposes.	H.R. 2458	July 11, 2001	GRO Jud		Nov. 14	.....	787	.....	Nov. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 17	347
To direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the suitability and feasibility of establishing the Muscle Shoals National Heritage Area in Alabama, and for other purposes.	H.R. 2628	July 25, 2001	Res	ENR	April 11	Oct. 8	398	0	April 30	Nov. 20	Dec. 17	348
To authorize payments to certain Klamath Project water distribution entities for amounts assessed by the entities for operation and maintenance of the Project's transferred works for 2001, to authorize refunds to such entities of amounts collected by the Bureau of Reclamation for reserved works for 2001, and for other purposes.	H.R. 2828	Aug. 2, 2001	Res	ENR	Nov. 13, 2001	Sept. 17	284	289	Nov. 13, 2001	Nov. 20	Dec. 17	349
To provide for the conveyance of certain public land in Clark County, Nevada, for use as a shooting range.	H.R. 2937	Sept. 21, 2001	Res	ENR	April 9		387	.....	April 9	Nov. 20	Dec. 17	350
To amend the Lower Rio Grande Valley Water Resources Conservation and Improvement Act of 2000 to authorize additional projects under that Act, and for other purposes.	H.R. 2990	Oct. 2, 2001	Res	ENR	July 16	Oct. 8	580	0	July 22	Nov. 20	Dec. 17	351

To consent to certain amendments to the New Hampshire-Vermont Interstate School Compact.	H.R.	3180	Oct. 30, 2001	Jud	Jud	May	20	Nov.	14	478	0	June	26	Nov.	20	Dec.	17	352
To provide for the conveyance of Forest Service facilities and lands comprising the Five Mile Regional Learning Center in the State of California to the Clovis Unified School District, to authorize a new special use permit regarding the continued use of unconveyed lands comprising the Center, and for other purposes.	H.R.	3401	Dec. 4, 2001	Res	ENR	July	15	Oct.	8	574	0	July	22	Nov.	20	Dec.	17	353
To revise the boundaries of the George Washington Birthplace National Monument, and for other purposes.	H.R.	3449	Dec. 11, 2001	Res		Sept.	4	.....		631	.....	Sept.	24	Nov.	20	Dec.	17	354
To amend title 49, United States Code, to enhance the security and safety of pipelines.	H.R.	3609	Dec. 20, 2001	TI Com	CST	July July	23 23			605	.....	July	23	Nov.	13	Dec.	17	355
To modify the boundaries of the New River Gorge National River, West Virginia.	H.R.	3858	Mar. 6	Res	ENR	June	17	Oct.	8	509	0	June	24	Nov.	20	Dec.	17	356
To amend the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Establishment of the Andersonville National Historic Site in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes", to provide for the addition of certain donated lands to the Andersonville National Historic Site.	H.R.	4692	May 9	Res		Oct.	1	.....		712	.....	Oct.	1	Nov.	20	Dec.	17	357
To repeal the sunset of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 with respect to the exclusion from Federal income tax for restitution received by victims of the Nazi Regime.	H.R.	4823	May 22	WM				.....		.....	.....	June	4	Nov.	20	Dec.	17	358
To amend the American Battlefield Protection Act of 1996 to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish a battlefield acquisition grant program.	H.R.	5125	July 15	Res	ENR	Oct.	1	Oct.	8	710	0	Oct.	1	Nov.	20	Dec.	17	359
To amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to special diabetes programs for Type I diabetes and Indians.	H.R.	5738	Nov. 14	Com				.....		.....	.....	Nov.	15	Nov.	20	Dec.	17	360
To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain public land within the Sand Mountain Wilderness Study Area in the State of Idaho to resolve an occupancy encroachment dating back to 1971.	H.R.	2818	Aug. 2, 2001	Res	ENR	May	7	Oct.	8	440	0	May	7	Nov.	20	Dec.	17	361
To resolve the claims of Cook Inlet Region, Inc., to lands adjacent to the Russian River in the State of Alaska.	H.R.	3048	Oct. 4, 2001	Res	ENR	July	15	Sept.	11	573	275	July	22	Nov.	20	Dec.	19	362
To direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the site commonly known as Eagledale Ferry Dock at Taylor Avenue in the State of Washington for potential inclusion in the National Park System.	H.R.	3747	Feb. 13	Res		Sept.	25	.....		690	.....	Nov.	15	Nov.	20	Dec.	19	363
To designate certain Federal lands in the State of Utah as the Gunn McKay Nature Preserve, and for other purposes.	H.R.	3909	Mar. 7	Res	ENR	April	9	Oct.	8	392	0	April	30	Nov.	20	Dec.	19	364
To designate certain waterways in the Caribbean National Forest in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes.	H.R.	3954	Mar. 13	Res	ENR	May	7	Oct.	8	441	0	May	7	Nov.	20	Dec.	19	365

Title	Bill No.	Date introduced	Committee		Date Reported		Report No.		Date of passage		Public Law	
			House	Senate	House	Senate	House 107–	Senate 107–	House	Senate	Date approved	No. 107–
To amend the Central Utah Project Completion Act to clarify the responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior with respect to the Central Utah Project, to redirect unexpended budget authority for the Central Utah Project for wastewater treatment and reuse and other purposes, to provide for prepayment of repayment contracts for municipal and industrial water delivery facilities, and to eliminate a deadline for such prepayment.	H.R. 4129	April 10	Res		July 8	.....	554	.....	Oct. 1	Nov. 20	Dec. 19	366
To reauthorize the Mni Wiconi Rural Water Supply Project.	H.R. 4638	May 1	Res		Sept. 4	.....	633	.....	Sept. 24	Nov. 20	Dec. 19	367
To authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2003, 2004, and 2005 for the National Science Foundation, and for other purposes.	H.R. 4664	May 7	Sci	LHR	June 4		488	.....	June 5	Nov. 14	Dec. 19	368
To revise the boundary of the Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site, and for other purposes.	H.R. 4682	May 8	Res	ENR	Sept. 4	Oct. 8	634	0	Sept. 24	Nov. 20	Dec. 19	369
To designate certain lands in the State of California as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes.	H.R. 4750	May 16	Res			.....	.....	.....	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 19	370
To direct the Secretary of the Interior to disclaim any Federal interest in lands adjacent to Spirit Lake and Twin Lakes in the State of Idaho resulting from possible omission of lands from an 1880 survey.	H.R. 4874	June 5	Res		Sept. 24	.....	676	.....	Oct. 1	Nov. 20	Dec. 19	371
To reauthorize the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act of 1998, and for other purposes.	H.R. 4883	June 6	Res		July 26	.....	621	.....	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 19	372
To designate the Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park as a unit of the National Park System.	H.R. 4944	June 13	Res		Oct. 1	.....	713	.....	Oct. 1	Nov. 20	Dec. 19	373
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.	H.R. 4953	June 17	Res		Sept. 4	.....	637	.....	Sept. 24	Nov. 20	Dec. 19	374
To extend the periods of authorization for the Secretary of the Interior to implement capital construction projects associated with the endangered fish recovery implementation programs for the Upper Colorado and San Juan River Basins.	H.R. 5099	July 11	Res	ENR	Sept. 24	Oct. 8	672	0	Sept. 24	Nov. 20	Dec. 19	375
To extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project in the State of Oregon.	H.R. 5436	Sept. 24	Com			.....	.....	.....	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 19	376
To extend for 6 months the period for which chapter 12 of title 11 of the United States Code is reenacted.	H.R. 5472	Sept. 26	Jud			.....	.....	.....	Oct. 1	Nov. 20	Dec. 19	377

TABLE OF COMMITTEE ABBREVIATIONS

Agr ..... Agriculture
ANF ..... Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
App ..... Appropriations
AS-H ..... Armed Services (House)
AS-S ..... Armed Services (Senate)
BHUA .... Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Bud ..... Budget
CST ..... Commerce, Science, and Transportation
EC ..... Energy and Commerce
ENR ..... Energy and Natural Resources
EPW ..... Environment and Public Works
EWf ..... Education and the Workforce
Fin ..... Finance
FS ..... Financial Services
FR ..... Foreign Relations
GA ..... Governmental Affairs
GR ..... Government Reform
HEL&P .. Health, Education, Labor and Pensions
HA ..... House Administration
IA ..... Indian Affairs
Int ..... Intelligence
IR ..... International Relations
Jud ..... Judiciary
R ..... Rules
RAdm .... Rules and Administration
Res ..... Resources
Sci ..... Science
HS ..... Select Committee on Homeland Security
SB ..... Small Business
TI ..... Transportation and Infrastructure
VA ..... Veterans' Affairs
WM ..... Ways and Means

NOTE. –The bill in parentheses is a companion measure.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Wednesday, May 7

Senate Chamber

Program for Wednesday: After the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond 12 noon), Senate will begin consideration of the NATO Expansion Treaty (Treaty Doc. 108–4).

Also, Senate will continue consideration of S. 14, Energy Policy Act.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 a.m., Wednesday, May 7

House Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Consideration of Suspensions:

(1) H.R. 100, Servicemembers Civil Relief Act;

(2) H.R. 866, Wastewater Treatment Works Security Act;

(3) H.R. 874, Rail Passenger Disaster Family Assistance Act;

(4) H. Con. Res. 96, use of the Capitol Grounds for the National Peace Officers' Memorial Service; and

(5) H. Con. Res. 53, use of the Capitol Grounds for the Greater Washington Soap Box Derby;

Consideration of H.R. 766, Nanotechnology Research and Development Act of 2003 (open rule, one hour of debate).

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

Andrews, Robert E., N.J., E873
Capuano, Michael E., Mass., E872
Cardoza, Dennis A., Calif., E876
Davis, Tom, Va., E871
Duncan, John J., Jr., Tenn., E869, E870
English, Phil, Pa., E876
Evans, Lane, Ill., E871
Graves, Sam, Mo., E869, E870
Hoyer, Steny H., Md., E878
Israel, Steve, N.Y., E870
Kleczka, Gerald D., Wisc., E872
Kucinich, Dennis J., Ohio, E878
Lee, Barbara, Calif., E872
McCarthy, Carolyn, N.Y., E870
Millender-McDonald, Juanita, Calif., E878
Miller, George, Calif., E871
Moran, Jerry, Kansas, E879
Ney, Robert W., Ohio, E873, E876
Pomeroy, Earl, N.D., E872
Rahall, Nick J., II, W. Va., E875
Rangel, Charles B., N.Y., E876
Ryan, Paul, Wisc., E877
Ryun, Jim, Kans., E877
Sanchez, Loretta, Calif., E875, E876
Schrock, Edward L., Va., E873
Scott, David, Ga., E874
Shuster, Bill, Pa., E876
Strickland, Ted, Ohio, E877, E879
Taylor, Gene, Miss., E874
Waxman, Henry A., Calif., E869

Congressional Record The public proceedings of each House of Congress, as reported by the Official Reporters thereof, are printed pursuant to directions of the Joint Committee on Printing as authorized by appropriate provisions of Title 44, United States Code, and published for each day that one or both Houses are in session, excepting very infrequent instances when two or more unusually small consecutive issues are printed at one time. ¶Public access to the Congressional Record is available online through *GPO Access,* a service of the Government Printing Office, free of charge to the user. The online database is updated each day the Congressional Record is published. The database includes both text and graphics from the beginning of the 103d Congress, 2d session (January 1994) forward. It is available through GPO Access at www.gpo.gov/gpoaccess. Customers can also access this information with WAIS client software, via telnet at swais.access.gpo.gov, or dial-in using communications software and a modem at (202) 512–1661. Questions or comments regarding this database or GPO Access can be directed to the GPO Access User Support Team at: E-Mail: gpoaccess@gpo.gov; Phone 1–888–293–6498 (toll-free), 202–512–1530 (D.C. area); Fax: 202–512–1262. The Team's hours of availability are Monday through Friday, 7:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, except Federal holidays. ¶The Congressional Record paper and 24x microfiche will be furnished by mail to subscribers, free of postage, at the following prices: paper edition, $217.00 for six months, $434.00 per year, or purchased for $6.00 per issue, payable in advance; microfiche edition, $141.00 per year, or purchased for $1.50 per issue payable in advance. The semimonthly Congressional Record Index may be purchased for the same per issue prices. To place an order for any of these products, visit the U.S. Government Online Bookstore at: bookstore.gpo.gov. Mail orders to: Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250–7954, or phone orders to (866) 512–1800 (toll free), (202) 512–1800 (D.C. Area), or fax to (202) 512–2250. Remit check or money order, made payable to the Superintendent of Documents, or use VISA, MasterCard, Discover, American Express, or GPO Deposit Account. ¶Following each session of Congress, the daily Congressional Record is revised, printed, permanently bound and sold by the Superintendent of Documents in individual parts or by sets. ¶With the exception of copyrighted articles, there are no restrictions on the republication of material from the Congressional Record.