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No. 119

House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 3, 2003.

I hereby appoint the Honorable EDWARD L. SCHROCK to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

PRAYER

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

Almighty Father, our strength and our holy inspiration, be present to the Members of the House of Representatives as they begin the work of this fall session of the 108th Congress of the United States of America. Since responsibilities here have called Members to distance themselves, in some way from their loved ones, bless their spouses, their families and friends. Keep them safe and at peace.

May all those who work in this House of legislative business be blessed in their deepest commitments. May they know Your loving presence in the midst of daily activities and in every interaction with others.

Be especially gracious to those who are new in their service to this noble institution with its honored history and lofty standards. This very building is a symbol of freedom and justice for the world.

May the unfolding story of this Congress strengthen this Nation in its security and prosperity and renew the people's confidence in government.

Lord, make us fit instruments to accomplish Your holy will 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 his approval thereof.

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. PITTS 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.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 13. An act to reauthorize the Museum and Library Services Act, and for other purposes.

H.R. 659. An act to amend section 242 of the National Housing Act regarding the requirements for mortgage insurance under such Act for hospitals.

H.R. 2417. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2004 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.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 2417) "An Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2004 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Dis-

ability System, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints from the Select Committee on Intelligence: Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. HATCH, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. BOND, Mr. LOTT, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. WARNER, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. LEVIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BAYH, Mr. EDWARDS, and Ms. MIKULSKI; Committee on Armed Services: Mr. ALLARD and Mr. NELSON of Florida; to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 209. Concurrent resolution commending the signing of the United States-Adriatic Charter, a charter of partnership among the United States, Albania, Croatia, and Macedonia.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills and concurrent resolutions of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 523. An act to make technical corrections to laws relating to Native Americans, and for other purposes.

S. 678. An act to amend chapter 10 of title 39, United States Code, to include postmasters and postmasters organizations in the process for the development and planning of certain policies, schedules, and programs, and for other purposes.

S. 926. An act to amend section 5379 of title 5, United States Code, to increase the annual and aggregate limits on student loan repayments by Federal agencies.

S. 929. An act to direct the Secretary of Transportation to make grants for security improvements to over-the-road bus operations, and for other purposes.

S. 1547. An act to amend title XXI of the Social Security Act to make a technical correction with respect to the definition of qualifying State.

S. 1571. An act to increase the Federal Housing Administration mortgage commitment level to carry out the purposes of section 203(b) of the National Housing Act.

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

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



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S. Con. Res. 25. Concurrent resolution recognizing and honoring America's Jewish community on the occasion of its 350th anniversary, supporting the designation of an "American Jewish History Month", and for other purposes.

S. Con. Res. 63. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for the unveiling of the portrait bust of Vice President Dan Quayle on September 10, 2003.

SETTING PRIORITIES, KEEPING PROMISES

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

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, between now and adjournment, the House's top-three priorities will focus squarely on correcting the missed opportunities of the recent past. This summer's blackout revealed the urgency of one of them. America needs a national policy to meet the energy demands of a 21st-century information economy, and it is our job to make that policy. House and Senate negotiators are hard at work developing a final bill; and when it is done, we will have our first comprehensive energy policy in a decade, more than 2 years since the House first passed it.

We are also working with the Senate to complete a Medicare bill that includes prescription drugs to finally strengthen and improve health care for American seniors.

This has been a top domestic priority for several years. We have already passed prescription drug legislation three times over Democrat partisanship, and we are committed to finishing the job this time. And finally, this fall we will complete the remainder of the Federal spending bills for the coming year.

We said all along that saving time during the budget process would save us money during the spending process, and now we have a chance to live up to that promise. Recent Congressional Budget Office projections of future deficits should serve as a warning to all of us about the need for spending restraint. These deficits are spending-driven deficits, and the only way to get the budget back to balance is through spending restraint and economic growth. Thanks in part to the tax relief the Republican Congress has passed in recent years, the American people are starting to revive the national economy, and the best thing we can do to help them is to maintain the fiscal discipline laid out in the budget proposed by the President and passed by the House. The last thing we want is to explode the deficit with new spending like the almost-\$1 trillion worth proposed by the minority so far this year.

Mr. Speaker, the Republican majority is committed to maintaining spending discipline and keeping the Federal budget on a glide-path to balance just as we are committed to completing the American people's unfinished business.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, August 1, 2003.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on August 1, 2003 at 11:00 a.m.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 1018.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 1412.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 1761.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2195.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2465.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2738.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2739.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2854.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2859.

That the Senate passed with an amendment H. Con. Res. 259.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAH,
Clerk of the House.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, Speaker pro tempore TOM DAVIS of Virginia signed the following enrolled bills on Friday, August 1, 2003:

H.R. 1018, to designate the building located at 1 Federal Plaza in New York, New York, as the "James L. Watson United States Court of International Trade Building";

H.R. 1761, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 9350 East Corporate Hill Drive in Wichita, Kansas, as the "Garner E. Shriver Post Office Building";

H.R. 2465, to extend for six months the period for which chapter 12 of title 11 of the United States Code is reenacted;

H.R. 2859, making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003;

S. 1015, to authorize grants through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for mosquito control programs to prevent mosquito-borne diseases, and for other purposes;

S. 1435, to provide for the analysis of the incidence and effects of prison rape in Federal, State, and local institutions and to provide information, resources, recommendations, and funding to protect individuals from prison rape.

And Speaker pro tempore BARTLETT of Maryland signed the following enrolled bills on Tuesday, August 5, 2003:

H.R. 1412, to provide the Secretary of Education with specific waiver authority to respond to a war or other military operation or national emergency;

H.R. 2195, to provide for additional space and resources for national collections held by the Smithsonian Institution, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2738, to implement the United States-Chile Free Trade Agreement;

H.R. 2739, to implement the United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement;

H.R. 2854, to amend title XXI of the Social Security Act to extend the availability of allotments for fiscal years 1998 through 2001 under the State Children's Health Insurance Program, and for other purposes.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The Speaker pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chairman of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure; which was read and, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE,

Washington, DC, July 23, 2003.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Enclosed please find resolutions approved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on July 23, 2003, in accordance with 40 U.S.C. §3307.

Sincerely,

DON YOUNG,
Chairman.

Enclosures.

SITE AND DESIGN, SAN YSIDRO—U.S. BORDER STATION, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for site and relocation and design of a 311,000 gross square foot United States Border Station, including 400-500 parking spaces, located in San Diego County, California, at a site and relocation cost of \$25,630,000 and design cost of \$8,581,000 for a combined estimated cost of \$34,211,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

AMENDMENT—CONSTRUCTION, U.S. BORDER STATION, JACKMAN, ME

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, additional appropriations are authorized for the construction of a 53,217 gross square foot United States Border Station, including 12 inside parking spaces, located in Jackman, Maine, at an additional estimated construction cost of \$6,267,000 (estimated construction cost of \$7,967,000 was previously authorized) and additional site, design and management and inspection cost of \$1,445,000 (site, design and management inspection cost of \$2,095,000 was previously authorized) for a combined estimated cost of \$7,712,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution. This resolution amends a Committee resolution dated June 26, 2002, which authorized estimated construction cost and management and inspection cost of \$9,194,000, which amended a Committee resolution dated July 18, 2001, which

authorized additional design cost of \$249,000, and which amended a Committee resolution dated June 21, 2000, which authorized design cost of \$619,000.

CONSTRUCTION, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,
BUILDING II, SUITLAND, MD

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the construction of a 1,010,800 gross square foot building for the Bureau of the Census, including 864 parking spaces, located in Suitland, Maryland at a management and inspection cost of \$7,779,000 and estimated construction cost of \$138,672,000 for a combined estimated total project cost of \$154,638,000 (design cost of \$8,187,000 was previously authorized), a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That all of the requirements of the authorized prospectus can be constructed and the combined estimated total cost is not exceeded, appropriations may be used to construct up to an additional 644 spaces for a total of up to 1,508 spaces.

CONSTRUCTION, AMBASSADOR BRIDGE CARGO
INSPECTION FACILITY, DETROIT, MI

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the construction of a 23,500 gross square foot cargo inspection facility, including 230 parking spaces, for the Ambassador Bridge, located in Detroit, Michigan, at a management and inspection cost of \$1,852,000 and estimated construction cost of \$23,535,000 for a combined estimated total project cost of \$34,857,000 (site and design cost of \$9,470,000 was previously authorized), a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

CONSTRUCTION, U.S. BORDER STATION,
CHAMPLAIN, NY

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the site, design and review, management and inspection, and construction of a United States Border Station, including parking, located in Champlain, New York, at a total authorized cost of \$42,831,000 (includes \$4,000,000 for site acquisition and design and review appropriated pursuant to P.L. 108-7; site acquisition and design and review cost of \$3,800,000 was authorized by Committee resolution on November 7, 2001), a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

CONSTRUCTION PHASE III, U.S. BORDER
STATION, DEL RIO, TX

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the construction of a 110,560 gross square foot United States Border Station, including 145 parking spaces, located in Del Rio, Texas at a management and inspection cost of \$2,326,000 and estimated cost of \$21,640,000 for a combined estimate total project cost of \$25,835,000 (design and review cost of \$1,869,000 was previously authorized), a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

CONSTRUCTION, U.S. BORDER STATION II,
EAGLE PASS, TX

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That, pursuant to 40 U.S.C.

§ 3307, appropriations are authorized for the construction of a 153,950 gross square foot United States Border Station, including 130 parking spaces, located in Eagle Pass, Texas at a management and inspection cost of \$3,245,000 and an estimated construction cost of \$28,735,000 for an estimated total project cost of \$34,236,000 (design cost of \$2,256,000 was previously authorized), a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

CONSTRUCTION, FBI FIELD OFFICE, HOUSTON,
TX

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the construction of a 394,750 gross square foot Federal Bureau of Investigation Field Office, including 795 parking spaces, located in Houston, Texas at a management and inspection cost of \$3,408,000 and an estimated construction cost of \$54,672,000 for an estimated total project cost of \$64,348,000 (design and review and site acquisition cost of \$6,268,000 was previously authorized), a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

DESIGN/BUILD, ANZALDUAS BORDER STATION,
MCALLEN, TX

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the construction of a 64,785 gross square foot border station, including parking, at the Anzalduas Bridge, at a management and inspection cost of \$1,691,000, an estimated construction cost of \$13,872,000 and a design cost of \$2,375,000 for an estimated total project cost of \$17,938,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

SITE AND DESIGN, PEACE ARCH U.S. PORT OF
ENTRY, BLAINE, WA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for site and design of a 102,400 gross square foot facility, including 148 parking spaces, located at the U.S. Port of Entry in Blaine, WA at a site acquisition cost of \$7,060,000 and a design cost of \$2,752,000, for an estimated total cost of \$9,812,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

SITE AND DESIGN, FEDERAL BUILDING,
ATLANTA, GA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for site acquisition, relocation and design of a 123,025 usable square foot facility, located adjacent to the Elbert P. Tuttle Court of Appeals Building, in Atlanta, Georgia, at a site acquisition cost of \$9,100,000, relocation cost of \$1,500,000 and design cost of \$6,725,000, for an estimated total cost of \$17,325,000, a project survey report for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

ALTERATION, BYRON G. ROGERS FEDERAL
BUILDING—COURTHOUSE, DENVER, CO

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the alteration of the Byron G. Rogers United States Courthouse located at 1961 Stout Street in Denver, CO, at an additional design and review cost of \$467,000 (design and review cost of \$3,688,000 was previously authorized), an

estimated construction cost of \$44,008,000 (construction cost of \$9,000,000 was previously authorized), and management and inspection cost of \$3,961,000 for a combined estimated total project cost of \$52,124,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution. This resolution amends a Committee resolution that authorized design cost of \$3,688,000 dated July 18, 2001.

AMENDMENT—ALTERATION, 320 FIRST STREET
BUILDING, WASHINGTON, DC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the alteration of the building located at 320 First Street building, in NW Washington, DC, at an additional estimated construction cost of \$6,631,000 (estimated construction cost of \$7,215,000 was previously authorized), additional design and review cost of \$543,000 (design and review cost of \$722,000 was previously authorized), and additional management and inspection cost of \$311,000 (management and inspection cost of \$323,000 was previously authorized) for an estimated total project cost of \$15,745,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution. This resolution amends a Committee resolution dated July 18, 2001, which authorized design and review cost of \$722,000, management and inspection cost of \$323,000, and estimated construction cost of \$7,215,000.

ALTERATION, FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING 8,
WASHINGTON, DC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the alteration of Federal Office Building 8 located at 2nd & C Streets, SW, in Washington, DC, at an estimated construction cost of \$126,080,000, additional design and review cost of \$2,301,000 (design and review cost of \$7,761,000 has been previously authorized), and a management and inspection cost of \$6,491,000 for an estimated total project cost of \$142,633,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

AMENDMENT—ALTERATION, MAIN INTERIOR
BUILDING, WASHINGTON, DC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the alteration for the Department of Interior's main headquarters building located at 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, DC, at a design and review cost of \$10,722,000, a management and inspection cost of \$19,228,000, and an estimated construction cost of \$190,265,000 for an estimated total project cost of \$220,265,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution. This resolution amends a Committee resolution dated November 16, 1995, which authorized an estimated total project cost of \$120,635,000.

ALTERATION, EISENHOWER EXECUTIVE OFFICE
BUILDING, WASHINGTON, DC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for alteration of the 17th Street portion of the Eisenhower Executive Office Building located at Pennsylvania Avenue and 17th Street, Washington, DC, at an estimated construction cost of \$63,531,000 and a management and inspection cost of \$2,226,000 (management and inspection cost of \$3,456,000 was previously authorized) for an estimated total project cost of \$74,931,000 (design and review cost of

\$5,718,000 was previously authorized), a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

AMENDMENT—ALTERATION, 1724 F STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the alteration of the 1724 F Street, NW, Washington, DC, at an additional design cost of \$59,000 (design cost of \$336,000 was previously authorized), an additional management and inspection cost of \$44,000 (management and inspection cost of \$170,000 was previously authorized), and an additional estimated construction cost of \$403,000 (estimated construction cost of \$2,228,000 was previously authorized) for an estimated total project cost of \$3,240,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution. This resolution amends a Committee resolution dated August 5, 1999.

ALTERATION, RICHARD B. RUSSELL FEDERAL BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the alteration of the Richard B. Russell Federal Building in Atlanta, GA at an estimated construction cost of \$29,586,000 and a management and inspection cost of \$2,587,000 for an estimated total project cost of \$35,090,000 (design and review cost of \$2,917,000 was previously authorized), a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

ALTERATION, EVERETT M. DIRKSEN COURTHOUSE & JOHN C. KLUCZYNSKI FEDERAL BUILDING, CHICAGO, IL

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the alteration of the Everett M. Dirksen Courthouse and John C. Kluczynski Federal Building in Chicago, Illinois, at an estimated construction cost of \$20,980,000, a management and inspection cost of \$1,462,000, and a design and review cost of \$1,614,000 for an estimated total project cost of \$24,056,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

ALTERATION, PAUL H. FINDLEY FEDERAL BUILDING—U.S. COURTHOUSE, SPRINGFIELD, IL

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the alteration of the Paul H. Findley Federal Building and United States Courthouse in Springfield, IL, at an estimated construction cost of \$5,661,000 and a management and inspection cost of \$522,000 for an estimated total project cost of \$6,722,000 (design and review cost of \$539,000 was previously authorized), a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

ALTERATION, JOHN W. MCCORMACK POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE, BOSTON, MA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the alteration of the John W. McCormack Post Office and Courthouse located at Five Post Office Square in Boston, MA at an estimated construction cost of \$67,107,000 and a management and inspection cost of \$5,930,000 for an estimated total project cost of \$78,375,000 (design and review cost of \$5,338,000 was pre-

viously authorized), a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

ALTERATION, EMANUEL CELLER COURTHOUSE, BROOKLYN, NY

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the alteration of the Emanuel Celler Courthouse located at 225 Cadman Plaza East, Brooklyn, NY at an estimated construction cost of \$61,046,000 and a management and inspection cost of \$4,465,000 for an estimated total project cost of \$69,032,000 (design and review cost of \$3,791,000 was previously authorized), a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

ALTERATION, FEDERAL BUILDING—POST OFFICE, FARGO, ND

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the alteration of the Federal Building—Post Office in Fargo, ND at an estimated construction cost of \$5,201,000, a management and inspection cost of \$416,000, and an additional design and review cost of \$184,000 (design and review cost of \$336,000 was previously authorized) for an estimated total project cost of \$6,137,000, a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

ALTERATION, JOHN W. BRICKER FEDERAL BUILDING, COLUMBUS, OH

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the alteration of the John W. Bricker Federal building located at 200 North High Street in Columbus, OH at an estimated construction cost of \$9,960,000 and a management and inspection cost of \$747,000 for an estimated total project cost of \$11,770,000 (design and review cost of \$1,063,000 was previously authorized), a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

ALTERATION, BUILDING 7, AUBURN FEDERAL COMPLEX, AUBURN, WA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the alteration of the warehouse in Building 7 in the Auburn Federal Complex at an estimated construction cost of \$16,943,000 and a management and inspection cost of \$1,372,000 for an estimated total project cost of \$19,449,000 (design and review cost of \$1,134,000 was previously authorized), a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

ALTERATION, HENRY M. JACKSON FEDERAL BUILDING, SEATTLE, WA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the alteration of the Henry M. Jackson Federal Building located at 915 2nd Avenue in Seattle, WA at an additional estimated construction cost of \$5,723,000 (estimated construction cost of \$24,750,000 was previously authorized), an additional management and inspection cost of \$499,000 (management and inspection cost of \$2,027,000 was previously authorized), and an additional design and review cost of \$646,000 (design and review cost of \$1,728,000 and an additional design and review cost of \$55,000 were previously authorized) for an estimated total project cost of \$35,428,000, a prospectus for which is attached

to, and included in, this resolution. This resolution amends a Committee resolution dated June 26, 2002, which authorized \$26,832,000 for additional design, construction and management and inspection.

ALTERATION, FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY REPAIR/REPLACEMENT, VARIOUS BUILDINGS

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the repair and or replacement of existing fire and life safety systems in the Wilbur J. Cohen Building at a cost of \$19,558,000, the Forrestal Building at a cost of \$40,278,000, the Theodore Roosevelt Building at a cost of \$5,414,000, each located in Washington, D.C., and the Department of Energy Main Building located in Germantown, Maryland at a cost of \$2,938,000, for an estimated total cost of \$68,188,000 a prospectus for which is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

LEASE, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, WASHINGTON, DC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 107,376 rentable square feet of space for the Department of Energy currently located in leased space at 950 L'Enfant Plaza, SW, in Washington, DC, at a proposed total annual cost of \$4,831,920 for a lease term of 10 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

LEASE, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, DC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 297,697 rentable square feet of space for the Department of State in Washington, DC, at a proposed total annual cost of \$14,116,365 for a lease term of 10 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

LEASE, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION, WASHINGTON, DC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to title 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 86,479 rentable square feet of space for the Department of Transportation currently located in leased space at 1120 Vermont Avenue, in Washington, DC, at a proposed total annual cost of \$3,891,555 for a lease term of 5 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other

agency the authority granted by this resolution.

LEASE, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, SUBURBAN MARYLAND

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to title 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 108,000 rentable square feet of space for the Department of Justice currently located in leased space at 1151 Seven Locks Road, in Rockville, MD at a proposed total annual cost of \$3,348,000 for a lease term of 10 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

LEASE, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, 9200 CORPORATE BLVD., SUBURBAN MARYLAND

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to title 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 115,507 rentable square feet of space for the Food and Drug Administration currently located in leased space at 9200 Corporate Blvd, in Rockville, MD at a proposed total annual cost of \$3,580,717 for a lease term of 10 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

LEASE, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, 1350 PICCARD DRIVE, SUBURBAN MARYLAND

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to title 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 108,136 rentable square feet of space for the Food and Drug Administration currently located in leased space at 1350 Piccard Drive, in Rockville, MD at a proposed total annual cost of \$3,352,216 for a lease term of 10 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

LEASE, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to title 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 268,762 rentable square feet of space for the Department of Commerce currently located in leased space at 5200 Auth Road, in Camp Springs, MD at a proposed total annual cost of \$8,869,146 for a lease term of 13 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

AMENDED PROSPECTUS—LEASE, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, LAS VEGAS, NV

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to title 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 106,955 rentable square feet of space for the Federal Bureau of Investigation currently located in leased space at various locations, in Las Vegas, NV at a new proposed total annual cost of \$3,422,560 for a lease term of 15 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution. This resolution amends a Committee resolution dated September 27, 2000, which authorized a total annual cost of \$2,620,398.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

LEASE, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, NORTHERN VIRGINIA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to title 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 99,168 rentable square feet of space for the Department of Defense currently located in leased space at the Park Center Office building, 4501 Ford Avenue, in Alexandria, VA at a proposed total annual cost of \$3,371,712 for a lease term of 10 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

LEASE, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, NORTHERN VIRGINIA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to title 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 149,087 rentable square feet of space for the Department of Defense currently located in leased space at Skyline VI, 5109 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA at a proposed total annual cost of \$5,068,958 for a lease term of 10 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

LEASE, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, NORTHERN VIRGINIA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to title 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 103,068 rentable square

feet of space for the Environmental Protection Agency currently located in leased space at 2800 Crystal Drive, in Arlington, VA at a proposed total annual cost of \$3,504,312 for a lease term of 10 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

LEASE, U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE, NORTHERN VIRGINIA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to title 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 173,898 rentable square feet of space for the U.S. Marshals Service currently located in leased space at 1735 Jefferson Davis Highway, in Arlington, VA at a proposed total annual cost of \$5,912,532 for a lease term of 10 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

LEASE, SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, SOUTHEAST PROGRAM SERVICE CENTER, BIRMINGHAM, AL

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to title 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 587,528 rentable square feet of space for the Social Security Administration currently housed in a leased facility at 12th Avenue and 19th Street in downtown Birmingham, AL at a proposed total annual cost of \$16,450,784 for a lease term of 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

LEASE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, SUBURBAN MARYLAND

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to title 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized to lease up to approximately 306,890 rentable square feet of space for the Department of Agriculture currently located at 4700 River Road, Riverdale, MD at a proposed total annual cost of \$7,672,000 for a lease term of 10 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to execution of the new lease.

Provided, That the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

DESIGN, VARIOUS LOCATIONS

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307,

appropriations are authorized for the design of projects scheduled for the James A. Walsh Federal Courthouse in Tucson, Arizona, at a design cost of \$1,588,000; for the Herbert C. Hoover Building in Washington, D.C., at a design cost of \$12,800,000; for the Mary E. Switzer Memorial Building in Washington, D.C., at a design cost of \$944,000; for the Federal Building in Des Moines, Iowa, at a design cost of \$3,588,000; for the Hale Boggs Federal Building and Courthouse in New Orleans, Louisiana, at a design cost of \$2,161,000; for the John Minor Wisdom Court of Appeals in New Orleans, Louisiana, at a design cost of \$939,000; for the Richard Bolling Federal Building in Kansas City, Missouri, at a design cost of \$10,881,000; for Building 102 of the Federal Center in St. Louis, Missouri, at a design cost of \$1,193,000; for the Anthony Celebrezze Federal Building in Cleveland, Ohio, at a design cost of \$2,274,000; for the Edith Green/Wendell Wyatt Federal Building in Portland, Oregon, at a design cost of \$3,173,000; for the Post Office and Courthouse located in San Antonio, Texas, at a design cost of \$2,909,000; and for the William K. Nakamura U.S. Courthouse in Seattle, Washington, at a design cost of \$395,000; at a total design cost of \$42,845,000, for which a prospectus is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

AMENDMENT—DESIGN, UNITED STATES
COURTHOUSE, SAN ANTONIO, TX

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, additional appropriations are authorized for the design of a 377,691 gross square foot United States Courthouse, including 37 inside parking spaces, located in San Antonio, TX, at an additional design cost of \$1,251,000, for which a fact sheet is attached to, and included in, this resolution. This resolution amends a Committee resolution that authorized \$6,926,000 for design cost, dated July 24, 2002.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

AMENDMENT—SITE AND DESIGN, UNITED
STATES COURTHOUSE, ANNISTON, AL

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, additional appropriations are authorized for the design of a 65,482 gross square foot United States Courthouse, including 20 inside parking spaces, located in Anniston, AL, at additional site and design cost of \$1,291,000, for a total site and design cost of \$4,381,000 (site cost of \$1,257,000 and design cost of \$1,833,000 was previously authorized), for which a fact sheet is attached to, and included in, this resolution. This resolution amends a Committee resolution that authorized \$1,257,000 for site and \$1,833,000 for design dated July 24, 2002.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

AMENDMENT—SITE AND DESIGN, UNITED
STATES COURTHOUSE, HARRISBURG, PA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Rep-

resentatives, That, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, additional appropriations are authorized for the design of a 262,970 gross square foot United States Courthouse, including 40 inside parking spaces, located in Harrisburg, PA, at additional design cost of \$1,222,000 and additional site cost of \$5,785,000 for a total site and design cost of \$25,682,000 (a total site and design cost of \$18,677,000 has been previously authorized), for which a fact sheet is attached to, and included in, this resolution. This resolution amends a Committee resolution that authorized \$14,215,000 for site and \$4,462,000 for design dated July 24, 2002.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

AMENDMENT—SITE AND DESIGN, UNITED
STATES COURTHOUSE, GREENVILLE, SC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, additional appropriations are authorized for the design of a 257,347 gross square foot United States Courthouse, including 74 inside parking spaces, located in Greenville, SC, at additional design cost of \$2,627,000 for a total site and design cost of \$10,934,000 (a total site and design cost of \$8,307,000 has been previously authorized), for which a fact sheet is attached to, and included in, this resolution. This resolution amends a Committee resolution that authorized \$3,451,000 for site and \$4,856,000 for design dated July 24, 2002.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

AMENDMENT—DESIGN, UNITED STATES
COURTHOUSE, CHARLOTTE, NC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, additional appropriations are authorized for the site and design of a 390,724 gross square foot United States Courthouse, including 60 inside parking spaces, located in Charlotte, NC, at additional design cost of \$1,034,000 for a total design cost of \$8,053,000 (design cost of \$7,019,000 was previously authorized), for which a fact sheet is attached to, and included in, this resolution. This resolution amends a Committee resolution that authorized \$7,401,000 dated July 24, 2002.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

CONSTRUCTION, UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE
ANNEX, SAVANNAH, GA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the construction of a 166,955 gross square foot United States Courthouse located in Savannah, GA, at additional design cost of \$668,000

(design cost of \$2,386,000 was previously authorized), estimated construction cost of \$45,818,000 and management and inspection cost of \$4,250,000 for an estimated total project cost of \$56,333,000 (site cost of \$3,211,000 was previously authorized), for which a fact sheet is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

AMENDMENT—SITE AND DESIGN, UNITED
STATES COURTHOUSE, SAN JOSE, CA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the site and design of a 404,361 gross square foot United States Courthouse, including 76 inside parking spaces, located in San Jose, CA, at additional site and design cost \$6,681,000, for which a fact sheet is attached to, and included in, this resolution. This resolution amends a Committee resolution that authorized \$19,441,000 for additional site and design dated July 18, 2001, which amended a Committee resolution that authorized \$10,800,000, for site dated July 23, 1998.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

CONSTRUCTION, UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE,
EL PASO, TX

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the construction of a 231,945 gross square foot United States Courthouse, including 60 inside parking spaces, located in El Paso, TX, at additional design cost of \$673,000 (design cost of \$4,493,000 was previously authorized), additional site cost of \$1,000,000 (site cost of \$6,700,000 was previously authorized), management and inspection cost of \$4,285,000, and estimated construction cost of \$49,927,000 for an estimated total project cost of \$67,078,000, for which a fact sheet is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

CONSTRUCTION, UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE,
MOBILE, AL

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the construction of a 342,273 gross square foot United States Courthouse, including 50 inside parking spaces, located in Mobile, AL, at additional design cost of \$491,000 (design cost of \$6,590,000 was previously authorized), estimated construction cost of \$80,007,000 and management and inspection cost of \$5,245,000, for an estimated total project cost

of \$97,033,000 (site cost of \$4,700,000 was previously authorized), for which a fact sheet is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

CONSTRUCTION, UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE,
LAS CRUCES, NM

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the construction of a 206,881 gross square foot United States Courthouse, including 81 inside parking spaces, located in Las Cruces, NM, at additional design cost of \$319,000 (design cost of \$4,110,000 was previously authorized), estimated construction cost of \$48,096,000 and management and inspection cost of \$3,967,000, for an estimated total project cost of \$57,092,000 (site cost of \$600,000 was previously authorized), for which a fact sheet is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

ADDITIONAL SITE, UNITED STATES
COURTHOUSE, SALT LAKE CITY, UT

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the site of a 329,896 gross square foot United States Courthouse, including 44 inside parking spaces, located in Salt Lake City, UT, at additional site cost of \$3,765,000 (site cost of \$12,802,000 was previously authorized), for a combined site cost of \$16,567,000, for which a fact sheet is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

CONSTRUCTION, UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE,
ROCKFORD, IL

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the construction of a 150,365 gross square foot United States Courthouse, including 55 inside parking spaces, located in Rockford, IL, at additional design cost of \$377,000 (design cost of \$3,133,000 was previously authorized), additional site cost of \$1,012,000 (site cost of \$1,800,000 was previously authorized), estimated construction cost of \$44,062,000, and management and inspection cost of \$3,384,000 for an estimated total project cost of \$53,768,000, for which a fact sheet is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

BUILDING PROJECT SURVEY, U.S. COURT-
HOUSE—FEDERAL BUILDING, FORT LAUDER-
DALE, FL

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Title 40 U.S.C. § 3314(b), the Administrator of General Services shall investigate the feasibility and need to construct or acquire a facility to house a United States Courthouse and Federal Building, in Fort Lauderdale, FL. The analysis shall include a full and complete evaluation including, but not limited to: (i) the identification and cost of potential sites and (ii) 30 year present value evaluations of all options; lease, purchase, and Federal construction, and the purchase options of lease with an option to purchase or purchase contract. The Administrator shall submit a report to Congress within 60 days.

BUILDING PROJECT SURVEY, U.S. COURTHOUSE,
GREENSBORO, NC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Title 40 U.S.C. § 3314(b), the Administrator of General Services shall investigate the feasibility and need to construct or acquire a facility to house a United States District Court and related agencies, in Greensboro, NC. The analysis shall include a full and complete evaluation including, but not limited to: (i) the identification and cost of potential sites and (ii) 30 year present value evaluations of all options; lease, purchase, and Federal construction, and the purchase options of lease with an option to purchase or purchase contract. The Administrator shall submit a report to Congress within 60 days.

BUILDING PROJECT SURVEY, U.S. COURTHOUSE,
BENTON, IL

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Title 40 U.S.C. § 3314(b), the Administrator of General Services shall investigate the feasibility and need to construct or acquire a facility to house a United States Courthouse, in Benton, IL. The analysis shall include a full and complete evaluation including, but not limited to: (i) the identification and cost of potential sites and (ii) 30 year present value evaluations of all options; lease, purchase, and Federal construction, and the purchase options of lease with an option to purchase or purchase contract. The Administrator shall submit a report to Congress within 60 days.

BUILDING PROJECT SURVEY, U.S. COURTHOUSE
ANNEX, SIOUX FALLS, SD

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Title 40 U.S.C. § 3314(b), the Administrator of General Services shall investigate the feasibility and need to construct or acquire a facility to house a United States Courthouse Annex, in Sioux Falls, SD. The analysis shall include a full and complete evaluation including, but not limited to: (i) the identification and cost of potential sites and (ii) 30 year present value evaluations of all options; lease, purchase, and Federal construction, and the purchase options of lease with an option to purchase or purchase contract. The Administrator shall submit a report to Congress within 60 days.

There was no objection.

VANDALISM IN WEST COVINA AND
DUARTE

(Ms. SOLIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to express my disgust and dismay at destructive acts that currently took place in the 32nd congressional district; and I am talking about vandalism and arson that occurred, that was represented by a group of so-called "eco-terrorists."

These criminals vandalized car dealerships in my district in West Covina and the City of Duarte that sell sports utility vehicles and Hummers, and in the process they caused well over \$2.5 million worth of destruction to local business, all in the name of protecting the environment.

But these eco-terrorists have it completely wrong. They forget that the reason we fight for a cleaner environment is to protect our families and to keep them healthy and safe, and violence is no way to keep our families safe. The true heroes of the environmental movement know that progress is achieved through peaceful means and education, not destructive ones.

Leading legitimate groups like the Sierra Club have come out and condemned all acts of violence in the name of the environment, and specifically those by the Earth Liberation Front.

I want to commend the FBI and our local law enforcement and local elected officials who have come together in pursuing these criminals to make sure that they never terrorize our residents in the San Gabriel Valley.

MOTHER TERESA

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

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, last week would have been Mother Teresa's 93rd birthday. She was an amazing woman who served those no one else cared about, the poorest of the poor.

On February 5, 1994, she spoke to the National Prayer Breakfast. I had the privilege of hearing her address. And in her speech she challenged people there to love others as God has loved us. And in front of that audience of 3,000-plus people, this little amazing woman said that the West had lost its credibility in the effort to promote peace around the world, and she could have pointed to a number of things to prove her point, but incredibly here is what she cited: she cited abortion as the reason.

Rather than ruin her message with words of my own, I would like to submit her speech for the RECORD and just read one sentence. She said: "I feel that the greatest destroyer of peace today is abortion, because it is a war against the child, a direct killing of the innocent child, murder by the mother herself. And if we accept that a

mother can kill even her own child, how can we tell other people not to kill one another?"

Maybe she had some insight the rest of us do not. Read her remarks and judge for yourself.

GOVERNMENT WASTE

(Mrs. BLACKBURN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to speak on the enormous waste that occurs every day as Federal agencies continually fail to use proper oversight of disbursements of taxpayer dollars, and I want to cite three specific examples.

Instead of using its Federal food stamp funds to provide food for poor children, California chose to waste these funds on microwave ovens, catering services, and even on fees for marriage licenses. Some agencies, like the Departments of Education and Commerce, have such inadequate computer systems that over \$2 million of illegal meal reimbursements and payroll tax withholdings were not detected and escaped oversight. And these systems are inadequate, even though they continue to inappropriately spend millions of dollars trying to devise systems.

In the past few years, the Federal Department of the Interior was unable to account for \$11 billion of its financial transactions until it checked with other Federal agencies for confirmation of payment.

Mr. Speaker, all of these examples stand as proof of why this Congress must continue to hold Federal agencies responsible and accountable for their accounting standards and move them toward compliance with the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act. Otherwise, Mr. Speaker, this government will not make any progress in reducing our bloated Federal bureaucracy; and billions of dollars in taxpayer money will continue to be wasted.

□ 1415

INTRODUCTION OF FINANCIAL LITERACY COMMISSION CENTS ACT

(Mrs. BIGGERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, the state of financial literacy among our children is not good. Sixty percent of preteens do not know the difference between cash, credit and checks; 28 percent of 12-year-olds do not know that credit cards are a form of borrowing; and almost 40 percent of them do not know that banks charge interest on loans. That is why I am introducing today a bill that will better coordinate public and private sector efforts to enhance financial literacy among our youth.

The CENTS legislation, as in dollars and cents, establishes a commission

that will provide recommendations on how to interrogate high-quality, standards-based economic and financial education. The commission will identify the best practices in the teaching of economics and personal finance and it will recommend how to better coordinate Federal, State and private sector efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring the CENTS Act to improve the financial literacy of our Nation's young people.

BEING ASHAMED OF THE FEDERAL DEFICIT

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

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, last Friday the Congressional Budget Office came out with their new economic outlook, and I am somewhat ashamed as a Republican that it does not look very good in terms of what Republicans and Democrats have done in the last several years.

They are estimating for this year, 2003, we are going to run a deficit of \$562 billion. That includes the \$162 billion we are borrowing from Social Security, but it also considers what we are borrowing from all of the other trust funds. They estimate the deficit for 2004, next year, is going to be \$644 billion.

Mr. Speaker, when you realize that it took the first 200 years of this country, the first 200 years, to accumulate a debt of \$500 billion and now we are exceeding that every year, we should be ashamed. I am ashamed.

The gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. MYRICK) and the Republican Study Committee just issued a report that said if Republicans and Democrats and the President had stuck to the commitment that we made in 1966, we would have a balanced budget today, even with the tax cuts.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SCHROCK). 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.

WINSTON E. ARNOW FEDERAL BUILDING DESIGNATION ACT

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1572) to designate the historic Federal District Court Building located at 100 North Palafox Street in Pensacola, Florida, as the "Winston E. Arnow Federal Building," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1572

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse located at 100 North Palafox Street in Pensacola, Florida, shall be known and designated as the "Winston E. Arnow United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Winston E. Arnow United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Maine (Mr. MICHAUD) each will control 20 minutes.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to welcome everybody back after our recess, and I have to confess a little bit of disorientation. As I walked into the Chamber today, I thought for a moment I was in the Committee on Financial Services when I see Mrs. Cole, now a member of the Clerk's office, and I congratulate the Clerk on that hire; and further I am confused by the whiskers growing on the Parliamentarian's chin.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1527, as amended, was introduced by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) and it designates the historic building located at 100 North Palafox Street as the Winston E. Arnow Federal Building.

This bill was amended during subcommittee markup to make some minor technical changes relating to the designation of the building. These changes were made with the full support of the bill's sponsor, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER).

Judge Arnow was born in 1911 in Micanopy, Florida. He attended the University of Florida, where he received a bachelor's degree in 1932 and his law degree in 1933. He was admitted to the bar, and for 2 years served as a research clerk for the Florida Supreme Court, the first person to hold such a position.

From 1935 to 1942, he worked in private practice, when he was called to serve in the Army infantry for a year before being transferred to the Judge Advocate General Corps, wherein he was discharged as a major in 1945.

From 1946 until 1967, Judge Arnow practiced law as a partner in the firm of Clayton and Arnow. While in private practice, Judge Arnow served as a member and as chairman of the numerous bar committees, including the Steering Committee for Florida Civil Practices Before Trial and Committees on Continuing Legal Education and Rules of Civil Practice.

He was a member of the Florida Bar Committee that wrote the 1954 Consolidated Rules of Civil Procedure, in addition to authoring or coauthoring several other books and articles on the topic.

In 1968, President Lyndon Johnson appointed Bo Arnow to serve as a judge for the United States District Court, Northern District of Florida. During his tenure, he served first as a Judge, then as chief judge from 1969 until he took senior status in 1981.

Judge Arnow has been recognized for his achievements by the University of Florida, the Florida Chamber of Commerce, the Order of the Coif, an important legal honor society, as well as by the Judicial Conference for the 11th Circuit.

Mr. Speaker, this is a fitting tribute to a dedicated public servant. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1572 is a bill to designate the Federal Building in Pensacola, Florida, as the Winston E. Arnow United States Federal Courthouse.

Judge Arnow was a native son of Florida. He was born in 1911 in Micanopy, Florida, attended public schools, and graduated from the University of Florida in 1932. He received his law degree in 1933. Judge Arnow was a World War II veteran, serving in the infantry in the United States Army.

Although he graduated from college and law school during the Depression, Winston Arnow became the first research clerk at the Supreme Court of Florida. He then practiced law for 30 years in Gainesville. President Johnson appointed him to the Federal bench in 1968. In 1969, he became the senior judge, and served in that capacity until 1981. As senior judge, Judge Arnow continued his work on the bench until his death in 1994.

Judge Arnow was instrumental in enforcing civil rights law during the critical period from 1969 through 1978. He based his decisions on the strength of the Constitution, and his decisions leave a legacy of fairness and integrity. On the bench he was all business and showed no favoritism. His social and economic decisions had a profound effect on the social fabric of Northern Florida.

In 1972, Judge Arnow's decisions regarding the Naval Live Oaks Reservations ended a long and controversial dispute over ownership, when he declared the historic woodland in the Gulf to be owned by the citizens of the United States.

He was a warm and gracious judge, generous with his time and advice. Judge Arnow was a fearless decision-maker, known for integrity and honesty. This designation is a fitting tribute to his long and distinguished career. I support this legislation and urge its adoption.

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

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER), the author of this legislation, and to congratulate him for shepherding this legislation to the floor today.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed my distinct privilege to rise today as the House considers H.R. 1572, a bill to designate the Historic Federal District Court Building located at 100 North Palafox street in Pensacola, Florida, as the Winston E. Arnow Federal Building.

Since the United States District Court in the Northern District of Florida moved to a new courthouse location in 1999, this building has been undergoing a major renovation and is expected to be ready for occupancy in the latter part of 2004. Occupying the building will be the Bankruptcy Unit of the District Court, the United States Probation Offices and a portion of the District Court, eventually including a U.S. District Judge and staff. The building will become an integral part of the Florida Northern District Court in Pensacola.

Mr. Speaker, earlier this year I introduced this measure to provide a fitting tribute to the service and life of a man who did so much for northwest Florida. He is widely acknowledged as the judge who made the hard decisions that reshaped our local area in the late sixties and seventies. Judge Arnow's decisions have shaped northern Florida's governments, its schools and its jails. These courageous decisions, which led to numerous threats on his life, have stood the test of time.

A man of honesty and rigid judicial integrity, Judge Arnow believed that a Judge had to follow the Constitution, the statutes and appellate precedents. He did not care whether he liked them or not. He did this as his duty, and he did it as he saw it, regardless of who the litigant or the lawyer was.

He was a friendly, soft-spoken country lawyer. Friends and colleagues regarded Judge Arnow as a southern gentleman in the traditional sense; very formal in court, yet very warm and friendly in everyday life. An avid sportsman, he was a good shooter and could frequently be found in his mint-condition green Jeep on his way to a dove hunt.

Today, the name Judge Winston E. "Bo" Arnow is an integral part of the revolutionary period from 1969 to 1978 in northwest Florida when he followed U.S. Supreme Court mandates to ensure the election of blacks, public school desegregation, and the new Escambia County Jail to improve living conditions of the inmates.

He was the first Federal Judge to be a Pensacola resident since 1934. He served as Chief Judge of the Northern District of Florida stretching from

Pensacola to Gainesville until 1981. He was still on the bench into his eighties, dying at the age of 83 on November 28, 1994.

Judicial associates saw Judge Arnow as all integrity, ignoring criticism by doing what he thought was the right and proper thing to do to protect civil liberties. In court he was all business. Once on the bench, he had no friends, only the fairness of law, and he took great pride in giving stern direction to wayward lawyers. His philosophy was, "Be on time and be damn ready when you get there." He was polite and he was fair, and exercised a no-nonsense attitude in his jurisprudence.

Judge Arnow went out of his way to protect the rights of the accused, and yet was equally stern in sentencing the guilty. His social and governmental decisions had profound effect; election of the first black county commissioner since Reconstruction; construction of the Escambia County Jail and renovation of the Santa Rosa County Jail. In 1972, as we have already heard, Judge Arnow ended the long-simmering dispute over ownership of the Naval Life Oaks Reservation by declaring the historic woodland in the Gulf Island National Seashore belonged to the people of the United States.

A political conservative and a strict constructionist, Judge Arnow believed firmly in the United States Constitution and followed the statutes and higher Federal Court decisions to the letter, even if he may have personally disagreed.

The people of northwest Florida, past, present and future, owe a debt of gratitude to Judge Arnow's wife, the former Frances Day Cease, and his daughter, Ann Arnow Moulton, for sharing their husband and father with northwest Florida for so many years.

I want to thank the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Ohio, and his ranking member, the gentlewoman from District of Columbia, for their assistance in getting this bill to the floor today. I also want to thank my 24 colleagues from the Great State of Florida for their co-sponsorship.

I urge my colleagues to support this measure to recognize a legacy of American fairness by a man whose decisions were in the right spirit of the instrument in which he believed most, the Constitution of the United States of America.

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

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume simply to correct the record earlier so we do not get inundated with phone calls relative to the aforementioned whiskers not belonging to Mr. JOHNSON, the Parliamentarian, but to his distinguished colleague, Mr. SULLIVAN.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and urge passage of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1572, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 100 North Palafox Street in Pensacola, Florida, as the 'Winston E. Arnou United States Courthouse'."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ED EDMONDSON UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1668) to designate the United States courthouse located at 101 North Fifth Street in Muskogee, Oklahoma, as the "Ed Edmondson United States Courthouse".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1668

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse located at 101 North Fifth Street in Muskogee, Oklahoma, shall be known and designated as the "Ed Edmondson United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Ed Edmondson United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. CARSON) each will control 20 minutes.

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

□ 1430

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1668, introduced by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. CARSON), designates the building located at 101 North Fifth Street in Muskogee, Oklahoma, as the Ed Edmondson United States Courthouse.

Ed Edmondson was a life-long resident of Oklahoma. He attended the public schools of Muskogee, Muskogee Junior College, and the University of Oklahoma where he graduated in 1940. Following graduation, Congressman Edmondson joined the Federal Bureau of Investigation after 3 years with the FBI. He served in the Navy for 3 years and then 24 years in the Naval Reserve. During his service, Congressman Edmondson attended law school at Georgetown University. Upon his discharge from active duty and graduation from law school, Congressman

Edmondson was admitted to the Washington, D.C. Bar Association. He then returned to Oklahoma to work in private practice and then as county attorney of Muskogee County.

In 1952, Congressman Edmondson was elected to the 83rd Congress and was reelected nine times, representing his home State for 20 years. After his service in the House, Congressman Edmondson returned to his native State and lived out his life in Muskogee where he passed away in 1990.

This is a fitting tribute to a dedicated public servant. I urge my colleagues in supporting passage.

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

Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored and pleased to support H.R. 1668, a bill I introduced to designate the courthouse in Muskogee, Oklahoma, as the Ed Edmondson United States Courthouse. Congressman Edmondson devoted his life to the service of the country and people of Oklahoma. It was a call to service that many members of his family, past and present, have answered.

Congressman Edmond A. Edmondson was born in Muskogee, Oklahoma, on April 7, 1919. And after graduating from the University of Oklahoma in 1940, he came to Washington, D.C. to study law at Georgetown University. While working on his studies, he became a tour guide at the Federal Bureau of Investigation and was quickly elevated to clerk and then special agent. His studies and service to the FBI were interrupted by a call to higher duty in the Navy during World War II where he served for 25 months in the South Pacific. During the war he met and married his lovely wife, June, who was serving as a WAVE in the war effort.

After the war, Congressman Edmondson's military service continued until 1970 in the United States Naval Reserve. After returning from the war and completing his education, Congressman Edmondson returned to Oklahoma to serve as county attorney in 1949, until he was elected to represent the people of the Second Congressional District of Oklahoma in 1952. During his time in Congress, he served on the Committee on Public Works and the Committee for Interior and Insular Affairs, until he left the House to run for the United Nations Senate in 1972.

As a member of the Committee on Public Works, he championed water projects, especially for arid Western lands. Congressman Edmondson was a supporter of programs of the new frontier and also a champion of veterans like himself. His political style helped lay the foundation for Oklahoma's conservative Democratic traditions.

He had a tremendous respect for public service and came from a politically active family. His brother, J. Howard Edmondson, served as the Governor of

Oklahoma, and his work inspired many people, including two of his own sons, to make careers in the public sector and to work for the people of Oklahoma. His son, Drew Edmondson, is today the attorney general of Oklahoma; and his other son, Jim, is a State district judge in Muskogee County.

The naming of this Federal building in the honor of Ed Edmondson would commemorate his long-time service to his community and to his State. I ask Members' support for this legislation. I thank Members for the opportunity to commemorate this great Oklahoman with this honor.

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

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

I congratulate the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. CARSON) for shepherding this bill to the floor and its expected passage today.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SCHROCK). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1668.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. 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 H.R. 1572 and H.R. 1668.

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

There was no objection.

CONGRATULATING LANCE ARMSTRONG

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 350) congratulating Lance Armstrong for winning the 2003 Tour de France.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 350

Whereas Lance Armstrong won the 2003 Tour de France, the 100th anniversary of the race, by completing the 2,125-mile, 23-day course in 83 hours, 41 minutes, and 12 seconds, finishing 1 minute and 1 second ahead of his nearest competitor;

Whereas Lance Armstrong's win on July 27, 2003, marks his fifth Tour de France victory;

Whereas with this victory, Lance Armstrong joined Miguel Indurain as the only riders in history to win cycling's most prestigious race in 5 consecutive years;

Whereas Lance Armstrong displayed incredible perseverance, determination, and

leadership in prevailing over the mountainous terrain of the Alps and Pyrenees and in overcoming crashes, illness, hard-charging rivals, and driving rain on the way to winning the premier cycling event in the world;

Whereas in 1997, Lance Armstrong defeated choriocarcinoma, an aggressive form of testicular cancer that had spread throughout his abdomen, lungs, and brain, and after treatment has remained cancer-free for the past 6 years;

Whereas Lance Armstrong is the first cancer survivor to win the Tour de France;

Whereas Lance Armstrong's courage and resolution to overcome cancer has made him a role model to cancer patients and their loved ones, and his efforts through the Lance Armstrong Foundation have helped to advance cancer research, diagnosis, and treatment, and after-treatment services;

Whereas Lance Armstrong continues to be the face of cycling as a sport, a healthy fitness activity, and a pollution-free transportation alternative; and

Whereas Lance Armstrong's accomplishments as an athlete, teammate, cancer survivor, and advocate have made him an inspiration to millions of people around the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) congratulates Lance Armstrong and the United States Postal Service team on their historic victory in the 2003 Tour de France; and

(2) commends the unwavering commitment to cancer awareness and survivorship demonstrated by Lance Armstrong.

SEC. 2. The Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to Lance Armstrong.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 350.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 350 congratulates Lance Armstrong for winning the 2003 Tour de France, a race many consider the most grueling sporting event in the world.

Mr. Speaker, on July 27 Lance Armstrong won the incredible 23-day bicycle race through French mountains, countryside and cities to become the fifth cyclist in the 100-year history of the race to earn five Tour de France victories. Even more impressively, Lance won the race for the fifth consecutive year, becoming only the second person ever to do so.

Since this House recessed for the summer the same weekend as Lance's victory, I am very proud that on its first day back this distinguished body is recognizing the inspirational Lance Armstrong and his unbelievable courage, grit, and determination.

Lance Armstrong, one of the giants of American athletics over the last decade, was born to a 5'3", 105-pound 17-year-old mother in the suburbs of Dallas in September 1971.

Growing up, while other classmates were playing football or partying, Lance spent much of his free time running, riding his bicycle, swimming and exercising. At the age of 13, Lance began to enter triathlons all over the U.S. where he biked, ran and swam with the Nation's best.

As a high school senior, Armstrong qualified to train with the U.S. Olympic team, but ultimately he focused solely on cycling. As a cyclist he won the U.S. National Amateur Championship in 1991. Over the next 5 years, Lance won 12 bike races, including the World Championships in 1993. By 1996 Lance Armstrong was a top-rated cyclist in the world, but it was during 1996 after a victory at the Tour DuPont in North Carolina that he began to feel more fatigue and discomfort than usual, even after an exhausting race. Later that year he was diagnosed with testicular cancer. Some of Lance's doctors at the time gave him only a 40 percent chance of surviving. He would say later he thinks that they were only being nice when they said that.

Lance soon underwent three major operations and chemotherapy to fight off the disease that had spread to his abdomen, his lungs and his brain. The treatments were successful; and within a year of being diagnosed with cancer, he was pronounced cancer free. As a survivor, Lance has become one of the world's most influential cancer research advocates. Lance founded the Lance Armstrong Foundation to promote cancer research and awareness. He also wrote the best selling book, "It's Not About the Bike: My Journey Back to Life," that tells the full story of how his early successes were interrupted by cancer, how he survived cancer, and how he eventually returned to racing and won his first Tour de France in 1999.

This year, having never won the race in his previous five victories by less than 6 minutes, Lance made his fans sweat a little bit. He ultimately won the 2,125 mile race by 61 seconds after he endured rain, fog, heat, illness, and even protesters, not to mention the indescribably punishing course.

President Bush called to congratulate him on the night of his fifth straight triumph.

In his book, Lance describes in gut-wrenching detail the miserable initial symptoms of testicular cancer. He explained the anguish of how it felt to learn he acquired the deadly disease in 1996 at a point when his racing career was literally just starting to take off. Perhaps the following excerpt that describes his life's spirit is the more enduring words of his book. He said, "I want to die at 100 years old with an American flag on my back and the star of Texas on my helmet, after screaming down an Alpine descent on a bicy-

cle at 75 miles per hour. I want to cross one last finish line as my wife and my 10 children applaud, and then I want to lie down in a field of those famous French sunflowers and gracefully expire: the perfect contradiction to my once anticipated poignant early demise."

Mr. Speaker, Lance Armstrong is an incredible role model to all citizens for his relentless work ethic, unmatched physical fitness that has helped him become perhaps the greatest cyclist of all time. It is remarkable that he achieved his great accomplishments in the cycling world after he overcame cancer, proving to all that a person can not only defeat cancer, but can thrive after beating it.

Mr. Speaker, Lance turns 32 years old this month, more than 7 years after he miraculously overcame the cancer that experts said he had less than a 50 percent chance of surviving. Almost as remarkably, he has assured all his fans that he is determined to pursue a sixth straight Tour de France victory next summer. I, for one, cannot wait to cheer him on.

For all of these reasons, I urge all Members to support the adoption of House Resolution 350 that commemorates Lance Armstrong's fifth Tour de France victory.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support today of House Resolution 350. Mr. Speaker, Lance Armstrong, national and world champion cyclist, two-time Olympian, humanitarian, cancer survivor, and now five-time winner of the Tour de France, faced his first athletic challenge as a fifth grader in a second grade swim class. Through his now signature hard work and determination, Lance Armstrong was eventually put in a swim class with his own age group and later went on to place fourth in the 1,500 meter freestyle in his State.

At age 13 Lance became a junior triathlon athlete. At age 15, just 5 years after being placed in that second grade swim class, Lance Armstrong won so many triathlons he made over \$20,000 in just one year. The swimming and running components of the triathlon gave way to cycling. In his junior year of high school, the U.S. Cycling Federation invited him to join the 1990 Junior World Championship Team in Moscow.

Born on September 18, 1971, Lance's athleticism was nurtured by his mother, Linda, a single parent who has been a constant source of strength and inspiration for Lance. This shy, all-American kid from the great State of Texas would become only the fifth rider in history to win the Tour de France five times. In 1991, Lance Armstrong won the Amateur Cycling Championship. He turned professional in 1992 and captured 10 titles by 1993. By the mid-1990s he had won the Tour DuPont twice and was being hailed as the finest U.S. cyclist.

In 1996, however, he was diagnosed with a very serious form of cancer. Given only a 50 percent chance of survival, he underwent surgery and chemotherapy. In one of the more impressive comebacks in sports history, he returned to cycling in 1998 and reached the pinnacle of his sport with five consecutive victories in the Tour de France, the sport's toughest and most prestigious race.

Lance Armstrong is truly in a class by himself and is well-deserving of this resolution in his honor.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, again, on behalf of the House, I want to congratulate Lance Armstrong for his most recent Tour de France win. I urge all Members to support the adoption of House Resolution 350.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR).

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge the extraordinary accomplishment of Lance Armstrong in winning five consecutive Tours de France.

I have with me the principal newspaper in Paris that follows athletic events, *Le Journal de Paris*, whose headline says, "les Parisiens étaient là à l'arrivée du Tour," "Parisians were there when the tour arrived in Paris", and so was I. I made it my point, a long-held dream, to be on the Champs Elysees for the final stage of the Tour de France, as an avid cyclist, to cheer and support Lance Armstrong, whom I have known for quite some time. I also got to ride the last leg of the tour, as this newspaper shows 11,000 other cyclists, wearing yellow jerseys with the logo "La randonnée du centenaire" (The Centennial Ride), riding the Champs Elysees over the last 40 kilometers of the Tour de France; and not only that, but I was interviewed on French national television just quite by accident, I will say to my friend and my colleague from Texas, in French, and represented the United States I think very appropriately.

It is impossible to understand the accomplishment of Lance Armstrong unless one follows the events of cycling and understands the technical intricacies of the Tour de France. To say that it is like running a marathon every day for 3 weeks is in itself an understatement of the athleticism and the strength and the mental toughness that it takes to lead the tour, to win it five times in a row. And only one other cyclist in the 100-year history of the Tour de France has done that, Miguel Indurain of Spain. Three others have won it five times, though not consecutively; only two have won it consecutively.

Lance Armstrong represented the very best of America, the very best of

athleticism, the very greatest in accomplishment in athletic history in winning five consecutive Tours de France, and all of America's proud of him, and I must say that all of France acknowledges his accomplishment. They recognize great accomplishments and great achievements on the athletic field and in other arenas as well, but for this one, Lance stands on the pedestal of history alone.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, I am here this afternoon principally, as with our colleague the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), to honor my constituent Lance Armstrong. I join in offering hearty congratulations to a heroic American, Lance Armstrong. This proud Texan, cancer survivor, public health advocate, Olympian and now five-time Tour de France champion has captivated the imagination and won the hearts not only of Texas, but of our Nation and the world. However, I believe it is fair to say that nowhere is the enthusiasm for Lance's achievements greater than in his hometown of Austin, Texas.

We have an old French embassy from the days of the Republic of Texas there, and our relationships with France are good, so we mean no disrespect in saying that among us Austinites we refer to it as the "Tour de Lance" because he has had such success in representing our State and our country in this world athletic competition.

Lance was in Austin last Sunday night to be honored at the University of Texas Longhorn football game and victory, and he is honored there most every day by his many neighbors who applaud his success.

While we are proud to have Lance wear the red, white, and blue of our country and of the U.S. Postal Service team when he is in a race, we prefer to see him in yellow, when he crosses that finish line in that yellow jersey, a sign of courage, a sign of victory. It is appropriate for Lance's team to be sponsored by the Postal Service: while not faced with too much snow, despite rain and considerable heat and gloom of night, he stayed the course as a swift competitor for all of his appointed rounds.

Lance is a champion, defined not by his setbacks but by his relentless determination to overcome them. Indeed, this year's victory particularly was symbolic of the often rocky road that Lance Armstrong has ridden. Not until after a painful struggle through searing heat and a frightening crash late in the race did the true fortitude of the real Lance Armstrong emerge for all to see, a familiar grimace on his face, avoiding any obstacle in the way and leaving his closest competitors in the dust. Just as not so long ago when faced with his very steepest climb in life, Lance persevered and pushed himself to beat daunting challenges against long odds.

In Austin, we began development of the Lance Armstrong bikeway. This cross-town trail is a fitting tribute for his accomplishments, and it will be a safe route for community cyclists and pedestrians who want to get off the road when they exercise or commute to work. It is one of the examples of the worthwhile projects resulting from the transportation enhancements program this House will consider this week.

Lance has joined with those of us who are members of the bipartisan House cycling caucus on a number of occasions and has been active in promoting cycling. It is not just the people who wear a yellow jersey or race competitively who can enjoy the many benefits of cycling.

I hope the House will honor him not only with this resolution today, but by its actions in maintaining our commitment to the transportation enhancement program that will be on the floor on Friday.

Lance Armstrong also voices his concern in Austin and here in Washington through the Lance Armstrong Foundation, a foundation that he set up to encourage other nonprofits in their efforts to promote cancer survivorship. They are doing an outstanding job in Texas of raising this issue in cooperation with other health organizations here in Washington, D.C.

This Congress can pay tribute to Lance by seeing that we have the resources dedicated to cancer survivorship that are so very important to millions of Americans and adopting legislation to advance this important issue. The Cancer Survivorship and Quality of Life Act expands and coordinates the activities of the National Institutes of Health and the Center for Disease Control with respect to cancer survivorship research.

So to Lance we say thanks for your contributions to our country, particularly to central Texas, and your inspiration to children, to cancer survivors and to athletes worldwide. Congratulations on your success not only on the bike but, most importantly, for all of your successes in life. You have taught us the importance of survivorship; it is that we have so much for which to live.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Chairman Davis' Resolution H. Res. 350, honoring Lance Armstrong. Mr. Chairman, I had planned to introduce a similar resolution with 24 cosponsors along with Representative McHUGH and Representative DOGGETT. I have turned these cosponsors over to Chairman DAVIS and appreciate him adding them to his resolution.

Mr. Speaker, today we honor a man who has shown tremendous strength, courage, and perseverance in his struggle to overcome seemingly insurmountable odds. Lance Armstrong is a world-class cyclist who came back from a grueling battle with cancer to dominate in his sport; a man who has remembered those still battling against cancer and who strives each day to make a difference in their lives. I am pleased to join in honoring Mr. Lance Armstrong.

On Sunday, July 27, 2003, Lance Armstrong achieved his fifth consecutive Tour de France

victory. The completion of this 23-day, 2,125-mile cycling race is a significant accomplishment. Yet, even more significant are the odds that Mr. Armstrong overcame in order to compete in this, his ninth, Tour de France. After competing in the race from 1993 to 1996, Lance Armstrong was informed that he had testicular cancer that had spread to his abdomen, lungs, and brain.

This information was undoubtedly devastating to Lance Armstrong. However, this man was not about to give up on his life and dreams. He chose, instead, to fight cancer with all of his strength. He decided that the disease would not win. It took a long and difficult struggle, chemotherapy, and surgery, but Lance Armstrong remained strong and never gave up hope.

Mr. Armstrong is now in recovery, but he continues to fight cancer. After succeeding against enormous odds, he is now helping others as they face their own battles with cancer. In 1997 he founded the Lance Armstrong Foundation, or the LAF. This organization provides support, information, and services to cancer patients and survivors. Through the LAF, Lance Armstrong has supported thousands of cancer patients and survivors by actively advocating for their needs. His books *It's Not About the Bike: My Journey Back to Life* and *Every Second Counts* offer inspiration to those devastated by this terrible disease. By sharing his story, Mr. Armstrong has given comfort and hope to untold numbers of people battling cancer and their families.

Lance Armstrong's battles have only just begun. He continues to fight cancer through the Lance Armstrong Foundation and to hold his position as one of the greatest cyclists of all time. He has truly earned the pride of his coach, Chris Carmichael, his main sponsor, the United States Postal Service, and all of his loyal fans.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I congratulate Mr. Armstrong on his many tremendous accomplishments, especially his fifth consecutive Tour de France victory, and wish him all the happiness that life has to offer. I also want to commend Ms. Sarah Kinneer, a summer intern of mine, for her work on this Resolution. She worked hard and did an outstanding job.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 350.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

J. STEPHEN HORN POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2309) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2300 Redondo Avenue in Signal Hill, California, as the "J. Stephen Horn Post Office Building," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2309

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2300 Redondo Avenue in Long Beach, California, shall be known and designated as the "Stephen Horn Post Office Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Stephen Horn Post Office Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2309.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1445

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2309, as amended, introduced by my distinguished colleague from the State of California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD), designates the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2300 Redondo Avenue in Long Beach, California, as the "Stephen Horn Post Office Building."

Mr. Speaker, this legislation would rename this southern California post office after one of our most distinguished former Members, Congressman Steve Horn. Congressman Horn retired this past January at the conclusion of the 107th Congress. He was one of the most intelligent, respected and admired Members of the House of Representatives, and we are all proud to have had an opportunity to serve with him and to recognize his service today.

Congressman Horn spent his entire professional life around or within the Federal Government. Along the way, he particularly studied and mastered the procedural details of succeeding as a legislator on Capitol Hill. He has viewed the legislative process from every possible perspective: as a con-

gressional aid, an executive branch staff member, an academic, a writer and, ultimately, as an elected official.

Following his extensive education that includes a master's degree from Harvard and a Ph.D. from Stanford University, Steve Horn began his career in public service in 1959 as an aide to then-Labor Secretary James Mitchell in the Eisenhower administration. Within 2 years, Steve came to Capitol Hill for the first time as a legislative assistant to former California Senator Tom Kuchel. I first met him when he was a young page over in the Senate back in the 1963-64 time frame, and I will never forget his replacement, when he left the Senator's office, who was a young man named Leon Panetta who also went on to serve and was distinguished in this body.

After stints as a senior fellow with the Brookings Institute and a dean of American University, Mr. Horn returned to California as president of California State University at Long Beach. From his studies and experience, he has written important books on congressional ethics, parliamentary procedure, and the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Professor Steve Horn left academia to make a run for the Republican nomination to the House of Representatives in 1988. Although he came up short in that race, he ran another campaign 4 years later in a different district in 1992 and won the Republican nomination. During the general election season, he based his campaign headquarters out of his son's apartment and mailed out nearly 50,000 15-minute videotapes to voters about himself. As a result of his efforts, Steve Horn was elected to the House of Representatives from the 38th District of California in November of 1992.

Mr. Speaker, once he was elected to Congress, Congressman Horn quickly became known as one of the most diligent Members of the House. He tirelessly chaired the Committee on Government Reform's Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management and Intergovernmental Relations until his retirement, and I was very fortunate to have served on that subcommittee during his tenure. He held countless hearings that aimed to improve the accountability and effectiveness of the Federal Government. Specifically, he was a leader in encouraging Federal agencies to prepare their technology systems for the Y2K bug and worked on various government debt collection bills that aimed to allow the government to obtain outstanding debts.

Today, Congressman Horn lives in semi-retirement with his wife Nini in California. He continues his public service to this day, working in a consultative role with the National Academy of Public Administration.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 2309, as amended, that honors Congressman

Steve Horn for his 5 terms in the House and his service to the people of California and the entire Nation. He was a rarity, a very bipartisan Member of this body, looking not at interest groups, not at partisanship, but for what he felt would be the best result. I think this institution would be better served with more Members like Steve Horn. This is an appropriate acknowledgment of the service that he gave his country here in the Congress.

I thank my colleague, the gentlewoman from California, for introducing this important measure.

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

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR).

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time, and I thank the gentleman from Virginia for bringing this legislation to the House floor to so appropriately honor Steve Horn.

I thank the gentlewoman from California for allowing me to precede her in my remarks. I join in the Chairman's eloquence on Steve Horn, whom I came to know personally on our committee, whom I have the greatest personal as well as professional respect for.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT).

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to our former colleague Steve Horn. I also want to thank my friend and colleague the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) for her spirit of bipartisanship in introducing this legislation to honor a man who worked well with Members on both sides of the aisle.

I first met Mr. Horn longer ago than I would like to admit, back in my days at Stanford University. I was an undergraduate. He was a teacher's aide, commonly called a TA, in one of my government classes while he pursued his Ph.D. Even back then, he had established a reputation for being hard-working and thorough.

When I first came to Washington, I was privileged to serve with Mr. Horn on the Committee on Government Reform. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management and Intergovernmental Relations, he was always searching for ways to make government run more smoothly and more efficiently. This was not always the most glamorous or most exciting work, but Mr. Horn gladly took it on.

Nowhere was this more evident than his work on the Y2K bug. It was Steve Horn who initiated a system of grading Federal agencies on Y2K readiness and publicizing the results using report cards. These report cards let agencies know where their weaknesses were and allowed them to focus their efforts on

efficiently improving their operating systems for the switchover to the year 2000. The same report card system was recently used to evaluate Federal agencies on their bioterrorism readiness.

It is only fitting that we name this post office after Steve Horn. Another one of his many legislative achievements was securing a separate ZIP code for the neighborhood surrounding the post office.

I am very proud today to support this legislation to make this the J. Stephen Horn Post Office. I congratulate Mr. Horn on all his hard work and I wish him and his wife, Nini, all the best in their much-deserved retirement. I urge all my colleagues to support this legislation to honor a truly deserving man.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

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

I am pleased to join our colleagues in honoring our former colleague, Steve Horn. It is sometimes said that someone is a gentleman and a scholar. Steve Horn is genuinely both. He contributed mightily to the House and worked with people of both parties, and I am pleased that he is being recognized today.

□ 1500

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

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of and with gratitude to my colleague, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) for her resolution honoring our colleague, now our retired colleague, Steve Horn, a colleague and a friend and a much-admired person here in Washington, D.C.

He is not a bicycle rider and he is not an Olympic athlete here, but I guess it is fitting for us to have the U.S. Post Office, which has sponsored one of our athletes, and today we are talking about the naming of a post office after Steve Horn. I cannot think of a better candidate than Steve Horn to name a post office after, especially on Signal Hill, California.

Steve Horn, of course, started out as an academic and ended up working for a United States Senator from California, Senator Kuchel, and later on became president of Long Beach State College. Let me note that I graduated from Long Beach State College and was part of the committee, elected by the students of Long Beach State College, to be part of the selection committee to find out who would be the president, and that selection committee ended up choosing Steve Horn to be the President of Long Beach State College, which later became Long Beach State University.

Steve Horn did a terrific job as president of that university. He was an incredible leader in the academic community. He was tough, but he was an

intellectual and he was always very thoughtful. When he came here to Congress it was an interesting transition between the President of Long Beach State and coming to Congress. Steve and I actually ran against each other on my very first run for Congress. Steve was in the primary. It was a crowded primary of eight people, and I always thought of Steve as the one opponent I had in that primary who I dearly respected. He was such a thoughtful person.

I always thought of it as the Jeffersonians versus the Hamiltonians. As our country started out we had these two different groups vying intellectually, and Steve was definitely a Hamiltonian and I thought of myself as a Jeffersonian. Now he would think of that as a great compliment, even though in the end, the Jeffersonians won in the beginning of our country's history. They won the battles with the Hamiltonians in terms of the electoral process. But as any very thoughtful historian will tell you, it was the Hamiltonians that ended up having a dominant influence on the structure of our government.

Steve, of course, was someone who wanted to have an influence. He was someone who wanted to get tangible things done rather than talk about philosophy. He carried a book with him at all times, taking notes so he could have the details down on the things that he wanted to remember and to follow through on. He was a pragmatist of the highest order and someone who actually gives honor to that title of pragmatist because he wanted to make government work. He wanted it to work for the people, but, yes, work in its most efficient way.

He was on the Committee on Government Reform and he served on it after he was elected in 1992. He came here and ran again in 1992 and won and was here for 10 years as Representative of the 38th District. During that time period we faced the challenge that our computer system may go haywire, and Steve headed the subcommittee on technology and spent a great deal of time working with, of course, the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) and others to make sure that our country did not suffer horrible repercussions of being unprepared for the turn of the century that was going to make our computers all malfunction. With Steve's leadership, we were able to avert a great crisis at that time that probably saved our country billions upon billions of dollars and all sorts of disruption.

This was a man who was making things better by making government work. He was also on the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on which he worked so diligently to make sure that our transportation needs, especially in southern California, were met.

So let me say again that even though Steve and I had been at odds, we had

run against each other and at times we had our disagreements, he was a person whose methodology in his own life demanded a certain degree of respect even for those who disagreed with him. And then when we did agree, it was such a pleasure to have someone as efficient as Steve on your side, who was focused on detail and getting the job done.

I think together in the Republican majority we were able to accomplish a great deal with Steve Horn and myself on the same team. And that is what the Republican majority, we hope, has been all about. We are missing Steve now and we wish him well. This post office that we are naming after him he fought long and hard to get a ZIP Code for in Signal Hill, so I think it is very, very fitting that we offer him this tribute by putting his name on that post office.

So I thank once again the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD). This is a very nice bipartisan tribute to a man who really appreciated bipartisanship.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the very patient gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD).

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. BELL) and the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) for their input on this important bill. I would also like to recognize my colleague and friend who represents Long Beach with me, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRBACHER), and my dear friend who served with me as co-chair of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT). All of us have come to honor Steve Horn.

Before I do that, let me congratulate also and be a part of the voices to congratulate Lance Armstrong who represents the best of America and has won his second championship in the Tour de France. We are all very honored that he is an American who represents us very well.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to offer the Stephen Horn Post Office Building Designation Act, H.R. 2309, today. The post office is located at 2300 Redondo Avenue in the city of Long Beach, in my district, in honor of our distinguished former colleague Steve Horn.

Before being elected to Congress, Steve Horn served in the world of academics. From 1970 to 1988, he served as the President of Cal State University Long Beach, and remained as a trustee and professor of political science at the university from 1988 to 1992. His distinguished academic career reads as follows: A Bachelor of Arts degree from Stanford University and an M.P.A. degree from Harvard University in Cambridge, and a Ph.D. from Stanford University as well.

From 1960 to 1966, Steve Horn first began to mix his academic prowess

with his politically inclusive sensibilities, serving as a legislative assistant to former California Senator Thomas H. Kuchel. From 1966 to 1969 he continued his academic pursuits as a senior fellow at the prestigious Brookings Institute in Washington, D.C.

From 1992 until his retirement in 2002, Steve Horn was a colleague and friend to many of us in Congress, and he remains a friend to us. His pursuit of good public policy and fairness consistently crossed party lines. As a colleague on the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, it was my pleasure to serve with Steve Horn for 7 years, during which time we grappled with many challenges together, especially the 1998 transportation reauthorization bill, TEA-21.

I believe that I can speak safely for the members of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure in saying that his voice and perspective will be missed on our committee. The naming of this post office is a combination of Steve Horn's contribution as Congressman, former president of the Cal State University Long Beach, and as an honorable private citizen.

Specifically, the naming of this post office highlights Steve Horn's efforts to secure a separate ZIP Code for the city of Signal Hill. For years, Signal Hill city manager Ken Farfsing said the city and its 9,000 residents had had problems with higher insurance rates, misreported sales taxes affecting the city's revenue, and misapplied utility taxes by long-distance companies. Thanks to Steve Horn's tireless efforts, the city of Signal Hill finally received a separate ZIP Code in early 2002.

The length that Steve Horn went to secure a separate ZIP Code for Signal Hill is indicative of the passion and persistence he brought to his job as a Member of Congress. It is a great story. Some in Signal Hill might call it a great epic. It is worth repeating.

When Steve Horn came to Congress as Signal Hill's Representative in 1993, he made securing a ZIP Code for the city one of his top priorities. He met with city and Postal Service officials to try to address concerns raised by postal officials. In 1994, the Signal Hill City Council requested that the Long Beach postmaster place the Signal Hill Post Office on the 5-year capital improvement plan and that he complete the ZIP Code survey.

Early the next year, the Long Beach postmaster rejected Signal Hill's request, stating none of the existing facilities have the ability to house additional routes for Signal Hill. The city filed an appeal with regional headquarters, which was sent to the Postal Service Washington headquarters. A few months later, Postmaster General Runyon upheld the denial.

Postmaster General Runyon wrote Congressman Horn in June of 1995 stating, "ZIP Code analysis for 20 years for code 90804, 90806, and 90807 indicates that no additional ZIP Codes are required before 2014. The growth rate re-

mains stable and the resultant density and mail volume will not require new ZIP Codes in the foreseeable future." However, Congressman Steve Horn met with the postmaster, who would not change his position.

This continued into 1996, as Postmaster General Runyon wrote letters to both Congressman Horn and Senator BARBARA BOXER denying their request on behalf of the city of Signal Hill. In 1997, the Signal Hill City Council authorized a postal survey and retained the Economics Department of California State University Long Beach to review the Postal Service model. The completed survey found that 85.1 percent of residents supported a single ZIP Code. The survey was then sent to the postmaster and Congressman Horn wrote him as well, but again to no avail.

Frustrated with the lack of responsiveness on the part of the Postal Service, Steve Horn in 1998 introduced H.R. 4429, legislation requiring ZIP Codes for communities with 5,000 or more in population. In 2000, he introduced another bill, H.R. 3739, requiring single ZIP Codes for small cities split by multiple ZIP Codes. In that same year, he amended the Postal Service appropriation bill to require that the Postal Service report back by August 1 on the Signal Hill ZIP Code.

Finally, the Postal Service began to demonstrate some awareness of the problems created by the city of Signal Hill in being split into three ZIP Codes. It began a study of the situation, and in August of 2000 began researching for a vacant property for the West Carrier Annex in the city. The next month, Congressman Horn, along with Signal Hill's mayor, Mike Noll, and City Manager Ken Farfsing met with Long Beach Postmaster Jenkins and District Supervisor Shapero to discuss the status of the annex.

□ 1515

In October, the Postal Service selected a site for the annex. Unfortunately, in March 2001, postal officials placed a hold on all capital projects. Six months later they indicated that all Postal Service projects would be indefinitely delayed due to the anthrax attacks that took place that fall.

At this point Congressman Horn met with the new Postmaster General to discuss the idea of using the existing postal facility in Signal Hill for the Signal Hill ZIP Code. In November 2001, the Postal Service mailed out a survey to residents completed the next January. Finally, in January 2002, with the completed survey showing two-thirds of the residents wanted a unified Signal Hill ZIP Code, the city got the good news it would receive the recognition desired for so long, its own ZIP Code.

This was vintage Congressman Steve Horn, passionate and persistent in making sure that this city, which deserved its ZIP Code, got it. Steve Horn's refusal to take no for an answer, his commitment to his constituents,

and his persuasiveness in pressing the argument with postal officials had enabled the city of Signal Hill to prevail.

I can think of no other appropriate recognition for Steve Horn than to name that post office after him. He is a rarity, Mr. Speaker, a bipartisan public servant. That is why I ask that this legislation receive prompt consideration and passage. I thank all of the gentlemen and gentlewomen who spoke on behalf of the Steve Horn Post Office designation.

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

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Government Reform, I am pleased to join with the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) in the consideration of H.R. 2309 which, as amended, names a postal facility in Long Beach, California, after former Representative Stephen Horn.

H.R. 2309, which was introduced by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) on June 3, 2003, enjoys the support and cosponsorship of the entire California delegation. In addition, on July 24, 2003, the Committee on Government Reform unanimously passed and ordered the bill reported to the House floor for consideration.

Former Representative Horn, a Republican, represented the 38th Congressional District for 10 years, from 1992 to 2002. As a longtime public servant and political scientist, Mr. Horn worked at the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, the Brookings Institute, and in academia as a dean at American University here in Washington, and later as President of Cal State in Long Beach, California.

As a member of the Committee on Government Reform, Stephen Horn served as chairman of the Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management and Intergovernmental Relations. He is credited with focusing on the Federal Government's ability to respond to the Y2K crisis that we heard so much about a few short years ago in grading Federal agencies for computer security.

Mr. Horn retired after serving his community and the public for more than 50 years. Mr. Speaker, I urge swift adoption of this measure.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) for introducing this important legislation. Steve Horn was not an athlete, he was not a recordholder, but he was in every sense a champion, a champion of good government and government efficiency and a champion for the American people.

I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 2309, as amended.

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this important legislation.

When Chairman Horn retired last year, Congress lost one of the greatest advocates for meaningful government oversight, indeed one of the greatest advocates for the American People who ever walked our hallowed halls.

His work on the Government Reform Committee includes his eight years of service as the Chair of the Government Efficiency, Financial Management and Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee.

I had the pleasure of serving with Chairman Horn on this subcommittee since 1993, my first year in Congress. As a Congressman, Steve Horn championed the public's Right to Know. As the Chairman, he cosponsored a bill (H.R. 3802) that expanded the Freedom of Information Act to include electronic information. He was outspoken against the abuse of secrecy by executive agencies and the willingness of many Congressional Committees to ignore their duties and allow such secrecy. He forces the CIA and the Department of Defense to release documents so that Congress could effectively perform oversight. I was particularly proud to work with him on the Debt Collection Bill that I sponsored.

Congressman Steve Horn believed in good government. He understood that there is a public right to know and as the people's representatives we must never forget this fundamental right.

To capture some of his good karma, my staff and I moved into Mr. Horn's Rayburn office in December!

I miss working with Steve Horn, and I hope he is enjoying life after Congress.

Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2309, the Stephen Horn Post Office Building Designation Act.

This bill honors a former distinguished Member of Congress, Steve Horn.

For years, Mr. Horn fought to have the City of Signal Hill get its own Zip Code. In honor of his accomplishment it is appropriate that we designate the Signal Hill Post Office after Mr. Horn.

This is just one of many examples that illustrate Steve Horn's commitment and willingness to fight for his constituents.

With the same vigor, it is an honor for me to be representing some of his constituents.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this bill to honor Steve Horn's commitment to public service.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support H.R. 2309 and the designation of the United States Postal Service in Signal Hill, California as the "J. Stephen Horn Post Office Building."

I had the distinct pleasure of serving with Congressman Steve Horn throughout his ten years in the U.S. House of Representatives. From my personal experience, I can attest that Steve is an honest, genuine, and upstanding man. He stood up for his principles and represented his constituents with decency and humanity. His background as a university professor was evident in his thoughtful, reasoned approach to issues great and small. From 1997 to 2002, we served together as co-chairs of the Congressional Arts Caucus, where Steve did yeoman's work for arts programs across the nation. Steve never hesitated to reach across partisan, geographic, or other lines to build the alliances that would allow him to achieve our mutual goals.

I urge all my colleagues to support this resolution, which salutes our friend and colleague

Steve Horn—a man of courage, integrity, and dedication.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2309, the Stephen Horn Post Office Building Designation Act. Our good friend and respected former colleague, Steve Horn, Retired from this body after 10 years of distinguished service to his community.

One of the cities Steve represented throughout his tenure in Congress is the City of Signal Hill, California. What many people may not know about Signal Hill is that it is a small city geographically surrounded by the larger city of Long Beach, California. Unfortunately, they did not have their own postal designation which separated them from the rest of the region. This resulted in problems with higher insurance rates, misreported sales taxes which affected the city's revenues, and misapplied utility taxes by long distance companies. Steve took it upon himself to work with the U.S. Postal Service and the City of Signal Hill to give this community their own postal zip code.

This small legislative accomplishment, critically important to one of the many cities he represented, was indicative of Steve's career in Congress. He never turned his back on his district's needs, great or small. He brought those needs to Washington, and without partisan politicking, effectively solved problems for his constituents.

We all still look with awe at Steve's distinguished and vast public service career. He served in the Eisenhower Administration under Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell, and then worked for California Senator Thomas Kuchel on historic legislation including the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. In addition, Steve dedicated 18 years to the California State University, Long Beach, where he was recognized as one of the most effective college presidents in the country.

With all the honors Steve and Nini Horn have received over the years, I know that they would never lobby to have his name placed on a public building. But this is a fitting tribute to a man of character, whose devotion to the City of Signal Hill and their cause gave them a stronger identity and a little more community pride.

And by the way, that Zip Code is 90755.

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in honoring our friend, former colleague, and my former neighbor, Stephen Horn, by naming the United States post office in Signal Hill after him.

Steve served in Congress with great distinction for 10 years. My friendship with him began in the 103rd Congress, the first Congress for both of us. Steve represented the 38th Congressional District, which included most of Long Beach and Lakewood, all of Signal Hill, Bellflower, Paramount, Downey, and a small portion of San Pedro, while I represented the neighboring 36th District.

Steve, of course, was a student of Congress. As a political scientist, Steve has written books on parliamentary procedures, the Senate Appropriations Committee and campaign finance. He worked at the Brookings Institution, was a dean at American University, and then from 1970 to 1988, was president of Cal State University at Long Beach.

Early in his career, he was appointed Administrative Assistant to Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, followed in late 1960 with a move to Capitol Hill where he served as the

Legislative Assistant to U.S. Senator Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), one of the four leaders of the Senate. And, he was in Everett Dirksen's office helping draft the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

With his election to the 103rd Congress, Steve had an opportunity to put his love of politics and governing into practice. I am particularly proud that we worked together to lead a successful bi-partisan coalition that saved the McDonnell Douglas/Boeing C-17 program. Congress approved the multi-year purchase of this cargo aircraft, which employed 9,000 workers in our respective districts and, as demonstrated in the recent conflicts in Iraq, Afghanistan and the Balkans, has proven to be one of the most versatile cargo aircraft in the military's inventory.

When his party took control of the House in 1994, Steve became chairman of the Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management and Intergovernmental Relations—a position which he used to improve government services, overhaul federal agencies' debt collection practices, and help prepare agencies to meet the Y2K problem.

Steve was also a leader of Southern California's effort to secure funding for the Alameda Corridor, a below-grade rail line linking the busy Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles with the rest of the nation. He was also known for his advocacy of higher education and as a passionate supporter of the arts and I recall Steve's strong defense of the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities as co-chair of the bipartisan Congressional Arts Caucus.

Always the keen observer, Steve was known for the ubiquitous notebooks in which he detailed his daily activities, insights and observations while in Congress. Undoubtedly, these volumes help refresh the recollections which he now uses to teach others at Cal State Long Beach about politics, governance, and responsibility in a democratic society.

Mr. Speaker, never one to falter in his congressional duties or to toe the party line, Steve Horn served in Congress with courage and independence. I am proud to have served with him and to cosponsor and urge passage of this measure honoring him with the designation of J. Stephen Horn post office in Signal Hill, California.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be a cosponsor of H.R. 2309, Congresswoman MILLENDER-MCDONALD's legislation to name the post office at 2300 Redondo in Long Beach, CA, after our distinguished former colleague, Steve Horn.

Like Congresswoman MILLENDER-MCDONALD, I am honored to now represent two cities, Bellflower and Downey, which Steve Horn represented with such distinction during his decade in Congress. Steve and I were elected in the same year, 1992, and I had the pleasure to work with him on behalf of a number of initiatives important to our communities and others in Los Angeles County and throughout Southern California.

Steve Horn was an accomplished legislator who achieved much in his time in Congress. Not only did he author a number of bills that have made a considerable difference in improving the way our government operates, but he also provided strong oversight as chair of the Government Reform Committee's Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management & Intergovernmental Relations.

It was Steve Horn who first raised the public's consciousness regarding the looming Y2K problem. Through his work on his subcommittee, he played an essential role in encouraging federal agencies to take the necessary steps to upgrade their computer systems and forestall potential problems as we made the transition to the new century. His early efforts were the precursor of the new Homeland Security Department's focus on the potential cyber security threat.

The legislative legacy Steve Horn left behind following his retirement from Congress is substantial. Through his subcommittee, he initiated a number of other efforts to make the federal government run more effectively and efficiently, and to make it more responsive to the American public. He helped bring together the Los Angeles-area Congressional delegation to build the support needed to fund the Alameda Corridor and make it a reality. Today, the Corridor provides a direct rail connection from the Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles to the main inland east-west transportation links.

Steve and I worked together on numerous issues during our service in Congress together. Today I am proud to continue work on two of those critical projects in the City of Downey, the largest municipality completely in my district and one that I inherited from Steve. First is the Columbia Memorial Space Science Learning Center that will serve as one important piece of the multi-million dollar redevelopment project scheduled for the Downey site of the former space shuttle manufacturing plant, Rockwell International. I am working closely with Downey representatives in support of the redevelopment project, and I have introduced legislation that will name that space science learning center in honor of the Columbia Space Shuttle and its crew who perished in the shuttle's February 2003 crash.

Secondly, whether it was ensuring safe and reliable water to the Los Angeles area or cleaning up the storm water that runs into the Los Angeles River, Steve was always involved in the numerous bipartisan efforts regarding Los Angeles water. Along these lines, I am continuing the effort Steve and I began last year to mitigate trash that storm waters carry into the Los Angeles River.

Despite Steve's impressive legislative work, it is his strong, personal commitment to the people of the 38th District of California during his 10 years in Congress and his many years of dedicated community involvement service that makes this legislation on the floor today so appropriate. As Congressman, he was deeply committed to serving the needs of all his constituents. I regularly hear from his former constituents of the services he offered and the strong support he provided for all the communities of his district. Steve Horn was also actively serving his community long before he came to Congress. During his tenure as a professor and then President at Cal State-Long Beach, Steve and his wife Nini were deeply involved in a wide range of civic and cultural activities that enriched and improved their community.

And, as I know Congresswoman MILLENDER-MCDONALD has noted in her statement, he refused to give in to bureaucratic resistance when the City of Signal Hill asked for its own zip code, rather than sharing three different zip codes with portions of the City of Long Beach, which adjoins it. The Redondo post of-

fice serve as the distribution center for the Signal Hill routes, so it is particularly appropriate that it is the one designated with Steve Horn's name.

I commend the Government Reform Committee and the House leadership for their expeditious consideration of H.R. 2309. And I thank Steve Horn for his friendship and for all he did—and continues to do—for his community. My best wishes go to Steve, Nini and their family.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to J. Stephen Horn, a former Member of Congress who faithfully served this institution for ten years. Today the House of Representatives is honoring his contributions to his community, his state and his country by naming a post office located in Signal Hill, California after him.

Steve had led an exceptionally distinguished life beginning with his graduation from Stanford University in 1953. He then went directly to graduate school and earned his M.P.A. from Harvard University in 1955 and yet that was not quite enough for him. He went back to Stanford and received his Ph.D. in 1958. During this same period of time, from 1954 to 1962, he was a member of the United States Army, honorably serving his country for eight years.

Steve began his career in politics as an assistant to the Secretary of Labor in 1959. In 1960, he served as a legislative assistant to Senator Thomas H. Kuchel for six years. He then went to work for the Brookings Institute as a senior fellow until 1969.

His career then took a turn away from politics and towards education as he became an administrator for American University and then became President of California State University, Long Beach in 1970. In 1993, he was elected to the United States House of Representatives and served for ten years.

Steve's career in Congress is marked by his tenure on the Government Reform committee and his dedication to the operational security of governmental agencies. He also focused on the constant improvement of information technology.

Steve Horn has also been a member of numerous organizations including the United States Commission on Civil Rights; the advisory board for the National Institute of Corrections; the California Republican League; and the California Educational Facility Authority.

Some would say that Steve was destined to make his mark in public affairs from an early age. In 1948, as a high school senior, Steve interned at both the Republican and Democratic National Conventions that were both held in Philadelphia. In 2000, Steve went full circle by attending the GOP Convention in Philadelphia as a Congressman and member of the California delegation.

Today's dedication is a culmination of gratitude for the work of Stephen Horn. His tireless passion for public service and volunteerism is part of what makes the history of this institution the place that it is today; a place of honor, debate, sacrifice, duty and justice. Stephen Horn embodies these qualities and I congratulate him as we dedicate this post office in his name.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SCHROCK). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from

Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2309, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

AMENDING THE SECURITIES LAWS TO PERMIT CHURCH PENSION PLANS TO BE INVESTED IN COLLECTIVE TRUSTS

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1533) to amend the securities laws to permit church pension plans to be invested in collective trusts, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1533

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

SECTION 1. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS FOR CHURCH PLAN PARTICIPATION IN COLLECTIVE FUNDS.

(a) AMENDMENT TO THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940.—Section 3(c)(11) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-3(c)(11)) is amended by striking "such trusts or government plans, or both" and inserting "one or more of such trusts, government plans, or church plans, companies or accounts that are excluded from the definition of an investment company under paragraph (14) of this subsection".

(b) AMENDMENTS TO THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933.—Section 3(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77c(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking "or" at the end of clause (B); and

(2) by inserting before "other than any plan described in clause (A)" the following: "or (D) a church plan, company, or account that is excluded from the definition of an investment company under section 3(c)(14) of the Investment Company Act of 1940".

(c) AMENDMENTS TO THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.—

(1) Section 3(a)(12)(C) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(12)(C)) is amended—

(A) by striking "or" at the end of clause (ii); and

(B) by inserting before "other than any plan described in clause (i)" the following: "or (iv) a church plan, company, or account that is excluded from the definition of an investment company under section 3(c)(14) of the Investment Company Act of 1940".

(2) Section 12(g)(2)(H) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78l(g)(2)(H)) is amended—

(A) by striking "or" at the end of clause (i); and

(B) by inserting before the period at the end of the following: "or (iii) a church plan, company, or account that is excluded from the definition of an investment company under section 3(c)(14) of the Investment Company Act of 1940".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from

Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on H.R. 1533.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK), the ranking member of the Committee on Financial Services for managing the bill and his support. I would also like to thank my colleague, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FORD), for his support and cosponsorship of this bill. I understand he would have been here but his plane has been diverted.

H.R. 1533, the Church Pension Fairness Act, will give the clergy and laypeople who work for churches the same investment opportunities that other workers have in America. Right now our securities laws prohibit church pension plans from participating in what we call collective trusts. As a result, church pension plans cannot pool their assets and reap the benefits of collective buying power. H.R. 1533 will correct this inequity.

One thing most working Americans understand is the importance of saving money to ensure financial security after they retire. Just as important, they understand that investing in an employer-sponsored pension plan is a great way to help achieve this goal.

America's clergy are no less interested in their retirement. In fact, for thousands of dedicated men and women of our clergy, pension plans are just as important, if not more so, as they are to members of the laity. Yet for far too long, Congress has failed to update church pension laws, making it more difficult for clergy and other church employees to maximize their retirement savings.

One arcane yet important provision of our security law allows corporate and other secular pension plans to band together into what are called collective trusts. These trusts allow pension plans to pool their assets for investment purposes in various stock and nonstock options.

They represent a way for pension plans to diversify their investments and to share the risks and transaction costs with other pension plans. Collective trusts are not the problem. The problem is that current law prohibits thousands of church pension plans across the country from participating in collective trusts. As a result, church pension plans cannot pool their assets and reap the benefits of collective buying power. H.R. 1533 will change this.

Mr. Speaker, I should add that collective trusts will continue to have sole management and control over the assets that are invested as required by the SEC. Nothing in this legislation is intended to alter the traditional SEC interpretation that the financial institution is responsible for exercising hands-on control over the collective trust. H.R. 1533 allows church plan assets to be included in collective trust funds that also include assets of private employee and governmental plans. But this measure does not in any way affect Tax Code provisions governing the treatment of pension plans, including the requirement that a church plan must be maintained by a church or eligible church-affiliated organization.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill. Our clergy deserve no less than the millions of other working men and women of America.

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

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FORD) who, as the gentlewoman mentioned, is literally held up. His plane is probably trying to land, and he deserves a great deal of credit for this initiative.

This is a perfectly common sense piece of legislation. It corrects what must have been an oversight in the legislation. There was never any reason to restrict churches. We are taking an action that expresses our confidence in the management of these institutions. It allows them to make rational choices about how best to maximize their funds.

I think this is particularly important because as we know, the clergy, that is one of the professions in this country that is, in my judgment, that is undercompensated. People who choose to go into the clergy are generally selfless people who care a great deal about others, as well as about their theology. They work very hard. They work on days that the rest of us, by definition, think of as days of rest, and they are not sufficiently compensated. We often hear of people who gave their lives not just to the clergy but to support roles, to the secretaries, to the support people, to the youth workers, and the notion that in their retirement years they would not be fully protected and given the maximum amount is a very troubling one.

This small step today is a very important one because it does as much as we can do within this context to take some steps towards enhancing the retirement security of some very decent hardworking people who, as I said, were somewhat undercompensated. I appreciate the initiative. I was pleased that our committee unanimously reported this out.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the Committee on Financial Services, the gentleman from Ohio (Chairman OXLEY) and the ranking member, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) for their support for this legislation which was reported out of committee unanimously, and I thank the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FORD) for his strong support as well as the chairman of the Subcommittee for Capital Markets, Insurance and Government Sponsored Enterprises, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BAKER), and the ranking member, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KANJORSKI).

There is no sound reason in our securities laws to exclude the church plan participation and specifically tailored pension plan investments; and I think the gentleman from Massachusetts is right, this has been an oversight as we have changed the securities laws in the past that the church pension plans were not included. So the Church Pension Plan Fairness Act is a reasonable, measured, and fair response to many of the concerns raised by the clergy and other church employees around the country. Having no further requests for time, I urge my colleagues to support the legislation.

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to offer my strong support for H.R. 1533, a bill to equalize the treatment of church and governmental pension plans. I want to commend a great member of the Financial Services Committee, Mrs. BIGGERT, for drafting excellent, bipartisan legislation and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BAKER), Chairman of the Capital Markets subcommittee, for his leadership in bringing this measure to the Floor today.

The purpose of this bill is straightforward: it provides parallel securities law treatment of church plan assets with those of governmental plans.

Under current law, there is a basic inequity with respect to church plans. This disparate treatment has real consequences. The inability of church plans to participate with other pension plans in collective trusts unnecessarily increases the costs for these investments and makes it more difficult for church plans to diversify their investments.

Mr. Speaker, there is no rational basis for treating church plans differently. Mrs. BIGGERT's legislation imposes fairness by eliminating this unnecessary burden on church pension plans. I urge all of my colleagues to support the bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1533, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

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. today.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 28 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

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:

House Resolution 350, by the yeas and nays; H.R. 2309, by the yeas and nays; and H.R. 1533, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

CONGRATULATING LANCE ARMSTRONG

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, House Resolution 350.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 350, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 396, nays 0, not voting 38, as follows:

[Roll No. 460]
YEAS—396

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
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonner

Bono
Boozman
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Bradley (NH)
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Brown, Corrine
Brown-Waite,
Ginny
Burgess
Burr
Buyer
Calvert
Camp

Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Cardin
Cardoza
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Carter
Case
Castle
Chabot
Chocola
Clay
Clyburn
Coble
Cole
Collins
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cubin
Culberson
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
DeLahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart, L.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Farr
Feeney
Ferguson
Filner
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gibbons
Gillmor
Gingrey
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grijalva
Gutknecht
Hall
Harman
Harris
Hart
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)

Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Hill
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoolley (OR)
Hostettler
Hoyer
Hunter
Hyde
Inlee
Inslee
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kleczka
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
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
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCotter
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Michaud
Millender-
McDonald
Miller (FL)

Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy
Murtha
Musgrave
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal (MA)
Nethercutt
Neugebauer
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
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
Simpson
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Snyder
Solis
Souder

Spratt	Thornberry	Watson	Berry	Frank (MA)	Lofgren	Sanchez, Linda	Snyder	Udall (NM)
Stark	Tiahrt	Watt	Biggert	Franks (AZ)	Lowey	T.	Solis	Upton
Stearns	Tiberi	Weiner	Bishop (GA)	Frelinghuysen	Lucas (KY)	Sanchez, Loretta	Souder	Van Hollen
Stenholm	Toomey	Weldon (FL)	Bishop (NY)	Frost	Lucas (OK)	Sanders	Spratt	Velazquez
Strickland	Turner (OH)	Weldon (PA)	Bishop (UT)	Galleghy	Lynch	Sandlin	Stark	Visclosky
Stupak	Turner (TX)	Weller	Blackburn	Garrett (NJ)	Majette	Saxton	Stearns	Vitter
Sullivan	Udall (CO)	Wexler	Blumenauer	Gerlach	Maloney	Schakowsky	Stenholm	Walden (OR)
Sweeney	Udall (NM)	Whitfield	Blunt	Gibbons	Manzullo	Schiff	Strickland	Walsh
Tancredo	Upton	Wicker	Boehlert	Gillmor	Marshall	Schrock	Stupak	Wamp
Tanner	Van Hollen	Wilson (NM)	Boehner	Gingrey	Matheson	Scott (GA)	Sullivan	Waters
Tauscher	Velazquez	Wilson (SC)	Bonilla	Gonzalez	Matsui	Scott (VA)	Sweeney	Watson
Tauzin	Visclosky	Wolf	Bonner	Goode	McCarthy (MO)	Sensenbrenner	Tancredo	Watt
Taylor (MS)	Vitter	Wu	Bono	Goodlatte	McCarthy (NY)	Sessions	Tanner	Weiner
Terry	Walden (OR)	Wynn	Boozman	Gordon	McCollum	Shadegg	Tauscher	Weldon (FL)
Thomas	Walsh	Young (FL)	Boswell	Goss	McCotter	Shaw	Tauzin	Weldon (PA)
Thompson (CA)	Wamp		Boucher	Granger	McCrery	Shays	Taylor (MS)	Weller
Thompson (MS)	Waters		Boyd	Graves	McDermott	Sherman	Terry	Wexler

NOT VOTING—38

Bilirakis	Houghton	Rangel
Burns	Hulshof	Rodriguez
Burton (IN)	Janklow	Rogers (KY)
Capuano	John	Ross
DeGette	Kennedy (RI)	Roybal-Allard
DeMint	Markey	Smith (WA)
Diaz-Balart, M.	McInnis	Taylor (NC)
Dooley (CA)	Mica	Tierney
Fattah	Myrick	Towns
Frank (MA)	Payne	Waxman
Gephardt	Pickering	Woolsey
Gilchrest	Platts	Young (AK)
Gutierrez	Putnam	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT) (during the vote). Members are advised there are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1851

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the second vote in this series will be conducted as a 5-minute vote. The third and final vote will be a 15-minute vote.

J. STEPHEN HORN POST OFFICE BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 2309, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2309, as amended, 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 395, nays 1, not voting 38, as follows:

[Roll No. 461]

YEAS—395

Abercrombie	Bachus	Barton (TX)
Ackerman	Baird	Bass
Aderholt	Baker	Beauprez
Akin	Baldwin	Becerra
Alexander	Ballance	Bell
Allen	Ballenger	Bereuter
Andrews	Barrett (SC)	Berkley
Baca	Bartlett (MD)	Berman

Berry	Frank (MA)	Lofgren
Biggert	Franks (AZ)	Lowey
Bishop (GA)	Frelinghuysen	Lucas (KY)
Bishop (NY)	Frost	Lucas (OK)
Bishop (UT)	Galleghy	Lynch
Blackburn	Garrett (NJ)	Majette
Blumenauer	Gerlach	Maloney
Blunt	Gibbons	Manzullo
Boehlert	Gillmor	Marshall
Boehner	Gingrey	Matheson
Bonilla	Gonzalez	Matsui
Bonner	Goode	McCarthy (MO)
Bono	Goodlatte	McCarthy (NY)
Boozman	Gordon	McCollum
Boswell	Goss	McCotter
Boucher	Granger	McCrery
Boyd	Graves	McDermott
Bradley (NH)	Green (TX)	McGovern
Brady (PA)	Green (WI)	McHugh
Brady (TX)	Greenwood	McIntyre
Brown (OH)	Grijalva	McKeon
Brown (SC)	Gutknecht	McNulty
Brown, Corrine	Hall	Meehan
Brown-Waite,	Harman	Meek (FL)
Ginny	Harris	Meeks (NY)
Burgess	Hart	Menendez
Burr	Hastings (FL)	Michaud
Buyer	Hastings (WA)	Millender-
Calvert	Hayes	McDonald
Camp	Hayworth	Miller (FL)
Cannon	Hefley	Miller (MI)
Cantor	Hensarling	Miller (NC)
Capito	Herger	Miller, Gary
Capps	Hill	Miller, George
Cardin	Hinchey	Mollohan
Cardoza	Hinojosa	Moore
Carson (IN)	Hobson	Moran (KS)
Carson (OK)	Hoeffel	Moran (VA)
Case	Hoekstra	Murphy
Castle	Holden	Murtha
Chabot	Holt	Musgrave
Chocola	Honda	Nadler
Clay	Hookey (OR)	Napolitano
Clyburn	Hostettler	Neal (MA)
Coble	Houghton	Nethercutt
Cole	Hoyer	Neugebauer
Collins	Hunter	Ney
Conyers	Hyde	Northrup
Cooper	Inslee	Norwood
Costello	Isakson	Nunes
Cox	Israel	Nussle
Cramer	Issa	Oberstar
Crane	Istook	Obey
Crenshaw	Jackson (IL)	Olver
Crowley	Jackson-Lee	Ortiz
Cubin	(TX)	Osborne
Culberson	Jefferson	Ose
Cummings	Jenkins	Otter
Davis (AL)	Johnson (CT)	Owens
Davis (CA)	Johnson (IL)	Oxley
Davis (FL)	Johnson, E. B.	Pallone
Davis (IL)	Johnson, Sam	Pascarell
Davis (TN)	Jones (NC)	Pastor
Davis, Jo Ann	Jones (OH)	Paul
Davis, Tom	Kanjorski	Pearce
Deal (GA)	Kaptur	Pelosi
DeFazio	Keller	Pence
Delahunt	Kelly	Peterson (MN)
DeLauro	Kennedy (MN)	Peterson (PA)
DeLay	Kennedy (RI)	Petri
Deutsch	Kildee	Pitts
Diaz-Balart, L.	Kilpatrick	Pombo
Dicks	Kind	Pomeroy
Dingell	King (IA)	Porter
Doggett	King (NY)	Portman
Doolittle	Kingston	Price (NC)
Doyle	Kirk	Pryce (OH)
Dreier	Kleczka	Quinn
Duncan	Kline	Radanovich
Dunn	Knollenberg	Rahall
Edwards	Kolbe	Ramstad
Ehlers	Kucinich	Regula
Emanuel	LaHood	Rehberg
Emerson	Lampson	Renzi
Engel	Langevin	Reyes
Eshoo	Lantos	Reynolds
Etheridge	Larsen (WA)	Rogers (AL)
Evans	Larson (CT)	Rogers (MI)
Everett	Latham	Rohrabacher
Farr	LaTourette	Ros-Lehtinen
Feeney	Leach	Rothman
Ferguson	Lee	Royce
Filner	Levin	Ruppersberger
Flake	Lewis (CA)	Rush
Fletcher	Lewis (GA)	Ryan (OH)
Foley	Lewis (KY)	Ryan (WI)
Forbes	Linder	Ryun (KS)
Ford	Lipinski	Sabo
Fossella	LoBiondo	

Sanchez, Linda	Snyder	Udall (NM)
T.	Solis	Upton
Sanchez, Loretta	Souder	Van Hollen
Sanders	Spratt	Velazquez
Sandlin	Stark	Visclosky
Saxton	Stearns	Vitter
Schakowsky	Stenholm	Walden (OR)
Schiff	Strickland	Walsh
Schrock	Stupak	Wamp
Scott (GA)	Sullivan	Waters
Scott (VA)	Sweeney	Watson
Sensenbrenner	Tancredo	Watt
Sessions	Tanner	Weiner
Shadegg	Tauscher	Weldon (FL)
Shaw	Tauzin	Weldon (PA)
Shays	Taylor (MS)	Weller
Sherman	Terry	Wexler
Sherwood	Thomas	Whitfield
Shimkus	Thompson (CA)	Wicker
Shuster	Thompson (MS)	Wilson (NM)
Simmons	Thornberry	Wilson (SC)
Simpson	Tiahrt	Wolf
Skelton	Tiberi	Wu
Slaughter	Toomey	Wynn
Smith (MI)	Turner (OH)	Young (FL)
Smith (NJ)	Turner (TX)	
Smith (TX)	Udall (CO)	

NAYS—1

Cunningham

NOT VOTING—38

Bilirakis	Gutierrez	Rodriguez
Burns	Hulshof	Rogers (KY)
Burton (IN)	Janklow	Ross
Capuano	John	Roybal-Allard
Carter	Markey	Serrano
DeGette	McInnis	Smith (WA)
DeMint	Mica	Taylor (NC)
Diaz-Balart, M.	Myrick	Tierney
Dooley (CA)	Payne	Towns
English	Pickering	Waxman
Fattah	Platts	Woolsey
Gephardt	Putnam	Young (AK)
Gilchrest	Rangel	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). Members are advised there are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1900

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2300 Redondo Avenue in Long Beach, California, as the 'Stephen Horn Post Office Building'."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 460 and 461 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

AMENDING THE SECURITIES LAWS TO PERMIT CHURCH PENSION PLANS TO BE INVESTED IN COLLECTIVE TRUSTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 1533, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1533, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 397, nays 0, not voting 37, as follows:

[Roll No. 462]

YEAS—397

Abercrombie	DeFazio	Johnson (IL)
Ackerman	Delahunt	Johnson, E. B.
Aderholt	DeLauro	Johnson, Sam
Akin	DeLay	Jones (NC)
Alexander	Deutsch	Jones (OH)
Allen	Diaz-Balart, L.	Kanjorski
Andrews	Dicks	Kaptur
Baca	Dingell	Keller
Bachus	Doggett	Kelly
Baird	Doolittle	Kennedy (MN)
Baker	Doyle	Kennedy (RI)
Baldwin	Dreier	Kildee
Ballance	Duncan	Kilpatrick
Ballenger	Dunn	Kind
Barrett (SC)	Edwards	King (IA)
Bartlett (MD)	Ehlers	King (NY)
Barton (TX)	Emanuel	Kingston
Bass	Emerson	Klecza
Beauprez	Engel	Kline
Becerra	Eshoo	Knollenberg
Bell	Etheridge	Kolbe
Bereuter	Evans	Kucinich
Berkley	Everett	LaHood
Berman	Farr	Lampson
Berry	Feeney	Langevin
Biggert	Ferguson	Lantos
Bishop (GA)	Filner	Larsen (WA)
Bishop (NY)	Flake	Larson (CT)
Bishop (UT)	Fletcher	Latham
Blackburn	Foley	LaTourette
Blumenauer	Forbes	Leach
Blunt	Ford	Lee
Boehlert	Fossella	Levin
Boehner	Frank (MA)	Lewis (CA)
Bonilla	Franks (AZ)	Lewis (GA)
Bonner	Frelinghuysen	Lewis (KY)
Bono	Frost	Linder
Boozman	Gallegly	Lipinski
Boswell	Garrett (NJ)	LoBiondo
Boucher	Gerlach	Loftgren
Boyd	Gibbons	Lowe
Bradley (NH)	Gillmor	Lucas (KY)
Brady (PA)	Gingrey	Lucas (OK)
Brady (TX)	Gonzalez	Lynch
Brown (OH)	Goode	Majette
Brown (SC)	Goodlatte	Maloney
Brown, Corrine	Gordon	Manzullo
Brown-Waite,	Goss	Marshall
Ginny	Granger	Matheson
Burgess	Graves	Matsui
Burr	Green (TX)	McCarthy (MO)
Buyer	Green (WI)	McCarthy (NY)
Calvert	Greenwood	McCollum
Camp	Grijalva	McCotter
Cannon	Gutknecht	McCrery
Cantor	Hall	McDermott
Capito	Harman	McGovern
Capps	Harris	McHugh
Cardin	Hart	McIntyre
Cardoza	Hastings (FL)	McKeon
Carson (IN)	Hastings (WA)	McNulty
Carson (OK)	Hayes	Meehan
Carter	Hayworth	Meek (FL)
Case	Hefley	Meeks (NY)
Castle	Hensarling	Menendez
Chabot	Herger	Michaud
Chocola	Hill	Millender-
Clay	Hinchee	McDonald
Clyburn	Hinojosa	Miller (FL)
Coble	Hobson	Miller (MI)
Cole	Hoeffel	Miller (NC)
Collins	Hoekstra	Miller, Gary
Conyers	Holden	Miller, George
Cooper	Holt	Mollohan
Costello	Honda	Moore
Cox	Hooley (OR)	Moran (KS)
Cramer	Hostettler	Moran (VA)
Crane	Houghton	Murphy
Crenshaw	Hoyer	Murtha
Crowley	Hunter	Musgrave
Cubin	Hyde	Nadler
Culberson	Inslee	Napolitano
Cummings	Isakson	Neal (MA)
Cunningham	Israel	Nethercutt
Davis (AL)	Issa	Neugebauer
Davis (CA)	Istook	Ney
Davis (FL)	Jackson (IL)	Northup
Davis (IL)	Jackson-Lee	Norwood
Davis (TN)	(TX)	Nunes
Davis, Jo Ann	Jefferson	Nussle
Davis, Tom	Jenkins	Oberstar
Deal (GA)	Johnson (CT)	Obey

Olver	Ryan (WI)	Tancredo
Ortiz	Ryun (KS)	Tanner
Osborne	Sabo	Tauscher
Ose	Sanchez, Linda	Tauzin
Otter	T.	Taylor (MS)
Owens	Sanchez, Loretta	Terry
Pallone	Sanders	Thomas
Pascarell	Sandlin	Thompson (CA)
Pastor	Saxton	Thompson (MS)
Paul	Schakowsky	Thornberry
Pearce	Schiff	Tiahrt
Pelosi	Schrock	Tiberi
Pence	Scott (GA)	Toomey
Peterson (MN)	Scott (VA)	Turner (OH)
Peterson (PA)	Sensenbrenner	Turner (TX)
Petri	Serrano	Udall (CO)
Pitts	Sessions	Udall (NM)
Platts	Shadegg	Upton
Pombo	Shaw	Van Hollen
Pomeroy	Shays	Velazquez
Porter	Sherman	Visclosky
Portman	Sherwood	Vitter
Price (NC)	Shimkus	Walden (OR)
Pryce (OH)	Shuster	Walsh
Quinn	Simmons	Wamp
Radanovich	Simpson	Waters
Rahall	Skelton	Watson
Ramstad	Slaughter	Watt
Regula	Smith (MI)	Weiner
Rehberg	Smith (NJ)	Weldon (FL)
Renzi	Smith (TX)	Weldon (PA)
Reyes	Snyder	Weller
Reynolds	Solis	Wexler
Rogers (AL)	Souder	Whitfield
Rogers (MI)	Spratt	Wicker
Rohrabacher	Stark	Wilson (NM)
Ros-Lehtinen	Stearns	Wilson (SC)
Rothman	Stenholm	Wolf
Royce	Strickland	Wu
Ruppersberger	Stupak	Wynn
Rush	Sullivan	Young (FL)
Ryan (OH)	Sweeney	

NOT VOTING—37

Bilirakis	Hulshof	Rodriguez
Burns	Janklow	Rogers (KY)
Burton (IN)	John	Ross
Capuano	Kirk	Roybal-Allard
DeGette	Markey	Smith (WA)
DeMint	McInnis	Taylor (NC)
Diaz-Balart, M.	Mica	Tierney
Dooley (CA)	Myrick	Towns
English	Oxley	Waxman
Fattah	Payne	Woolsey
Gephardt	Pickering	Young (AK)
Gilchrest	Putnam	
Gutierrez	Rangel	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT) (during the vote). Members are reminded there are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1918

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, a storm delayed my U.S. Air flight and I was unable to vote on rollcall Nos. 460, 461, and 462. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on each of these measures.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to attend the votes this evening for H.R. 2309 and H.R. 1533. Had I been able to attend, I would have voted "yea" for H.R. 2309. Had I been able to attend, I would have voted "yea" for H.R. 1533.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. DEMINT. Mr. Speaker, I was absent during rollcall vote 460, 461, and 462. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on each of those rollcall votes.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, due to inclement weather in the Tampa area, my flight was delayed and I missed rollcall votes 460, 461, and 462. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on all three votes.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF INTENTION TO OFFER MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 1308, TAX RELIEF, SIMPLIFICATION, AND EQUITY ACT OF 2003

Mr. COOPER. Madam Speaker, subject to rule XXII, clause 7(c), I hereby announce my intention to offer a motion to instruct on H.R. 1308, the Child Tax Credit bill. The form of the motion is as follows:

Madam Speaker, I move that the managers on the part of the House in the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 1308 be instructed as follows:

Number one, the House conferees shall be instructed to include in the conference report the provision of the Senate amendment (not included in the House amendment) that provides immediate payments to taxpayers receiving an additional credit by reason of the bill in the same manner as other taxpayers were entitled to immediate payments under the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003.

Number two, the House conferees shall be instructed to include in the conference report the provision of the Senate amendment (again not included in the House amendment) that provides families of military personnel serving in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other combat zones around the world, a child tax credit based on the earnings of the individuals who are serving in the combat zone.

Number three, the House conferees shall be instructed to include in the conference report all of the other provisions of the Senate amendment and shall not report back a conference report that includes additional tax benefits which are not offset by other provisions.

Number four, to the maximum extent possible within the scope of the conference, the House conferees shall be instructed to include in the conference report other tax benefits for military personnel and the families of the astronauts who died in the Columbia shuttle disaster.

Number five, and finally, the House conferees shall, as soon as practicable after the adoption of this motion, meet in open session with Senate conferees, and the House conferees shall file a conference report consistent with the preceding provisions of this instruction, not later than the second legislative day after adoption of this motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's notice will appear in the RECORD at this point.

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.

MEDICARE PRESCRIPTION DRUG CONFERENCE

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

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, as we return from the August recess, we face the great challenge of passing a Medicare bill that will provide a good prescription drug benefit for seniors. Republicans in the House passed a bill in July, or June, earlier this year that caters to drug companies, HMOs, and that destroys Medicare. This is obvious for many reasons evident in the detail of the bill. However, I want to highlight two ways in which Republicans are killing the Medicare program and in the process contributing to the endless suffering and hardship of seniors nationwide.

Madam Speaker, the Republican bill turns Medicare into a voucher program. This means that traditional Medicare will essentially be phased out by the year 2010. Seniors will find it difficult to stay in traditional Medicare because it will cost them more. They will only be able to afford the private insurance that is available with the voucher given to them by the Federal Government. By making Medicare a voucher program, seniors would be forced into private plans, the same companies that have said in the past that they do not want to cover seniors and have pitiful records of providing them care. Medicare HMOs have not been effective in providing health coverage to the more than 2 million seniors who have seen their coverage disappear over the past 5 years. In my State alone, in New Jersey, Medicare HMOs dropped almost 80,000 seniors from coverage after concluding that Medicare beneficiaries were not profitable.

Madam Speaker, when Republicans are pushing seniors into private insurance plans that offer no stability or security, they are at the same time taking away the seniors' rights to choose and enroll in a dependable drug plan under the Medicare program. Under the Republican bill, a prescription drug benefit is essentially available only if they join an HMO, and Democrats, to the contrary, believe that a prescription-sponsored drug plan should be available to all seniors including those enrolled in traditional Medicare.

Madam Speaker, the Medicare bill should offer a benefit to all seniors all across the country regardless of how

many private drug-only insurance plans or Medicare HMOs are available in any particular area. All seniors should pay the same premium, the same deductible, the same coinsurance, and would have the same benefit.

Democrats plan to offer a series of motions to instruct conferees that would ensure that the Medicare bill does not privatize Medicare and that it offers a guaranteed fallback prescription drug plan for all those in traditional Medicare.

Madam Speaker, there are many provisions in the Republican bill that passed the House that are highly problematic. For example, the bill does nothing to reduce the cost of prescription drugs and forbids the Secretary from negotiating reduced costs of prescription. The Republican bill provides an inadequate benefit that should be called "pay more, get less." And, lastly, the Republican bill encourages erosion of employer-sponsored coverage.

Overwhelmingly, Madam Speaker, America's seniors want and deserve a guaranteed comprehensive and affordable prescription drug benefit that is part of basic Medicare. A meaningful Medicare drug benefit must be voluntary. It must be guaranteed for all. It must be funded adequately to attract widespread participation, and it must contain an effective mechanism to lower the costs of drugs. It must hold together the bargaining power of 40 million seniors, and it must contain a framework that could be expanded in future years. The House Republican plan does nothing to meet these tests, and it is now more important than ever to encourage our conferees of the House and the Senate to include measures that guarantee a Medicare fallback and that guarantee that Medicare will not be privatized.

CONGRATULATIONS TO IRA CLARK

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CARTER). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to take this opportunity to extend my congratulations to Ira Clark, the former president and chief executive officer of the Public Health Trust of Dade County. And why? Because he is retiring from this prestigious post.

The Public Health Trust of Dade County, Florida is the governing body of Jackson Memorial Hospital, one of the largest and busiest hospitals in the United States. Jackson Memorial Hospital has a major teaching affiliation with the University of Miami School of Medicine. In addition, it has a long history as the major Medicaid provider in the State of Florida.

Under Ira's leadership, Jackson Memorial has maintained its stature as one of the top hospitals in the country. As president and CEO of the hospital, Ira Clark has been concerned with the

County, with the State and Federal programs, as well as funding for the hospital and its satellite facilities. Ira's stewardship of Jackson Memorial Hospital is testament to his understanding of our community and its health care needs. Through internal and external collaboration, he has brought about operational improvements that have strengthened the hospital and has initiated multiple expansion projects to help the hospital better serve the people of our South Florida community.

Ira has dedicated many years to assuring that quality health care is available for every South Florida resident through primary care networks. Because the mission of the Public Health Trust is so extensive, Ira determined that it should evolve as a system rather than as a single-locator health provider. So Jackson Health System now includes a hospital which was renamed Jackson South Community Hospital, a network of primary care centers located in medically underserved neighborhoods, school-based clinics, and long-term facilities, providing residents that appropriate care in their very own neighborhoods. Jackson has a tremendous team of health care professionals, nurses such as Debra Diaz O'Reilly, who is the Chair of the Committee on Political Education and is up here in Washington, D.C. this very week lobbying on behalf of the Service Employees International Union of the AFL-CIO, which services the residents and the patients of Jackson Hospital. And upon arriving at Jackson in 1987, Ira delineated several central goals to strengthen the hospital's position as all things to all people.

□ 1930

His first goal was to find a predictable source of recurring financing that would maintain Jackson's quality and mission. He was able to secure the necessary funds from a half penny sales tax. In addition, the Public Health Trust sold more than \$150 million in revenue bonds in the spring of 1994, which brought in much-needed capital to expand and remodel Jackson and its satellite facilities.

The money from the half penny tax gave the institution stability and allowed for Ira to realize his second goal of decompression. Decompression has been realized through the establishment of the Jackson North Maternity Center; the Taylor Breast Health Center, which provides complete care for cancer detection and positive management of all breast-related problems; the Diagnostic Treatment Center, which provides residents with access to diagnostic procedures such as outpatient surgery, mammography, ultrasound diagnostics and endoscopic and fluoroscopic tests in a setting closer to home, as well as the Ryder Treatment Center.

The Ryder Treatment Center is the largest, most comprehensive trauma

center in the world. It provides resuscitation, emergency surgical intervention, diagnostic and medical treatment and intensive care to Dade County's trauma victims. In addition, the center features extensive research and educational facilities. Its primary focus is on lowering the preventable death rate by increasing the delivery of trauma care during the critical 60 minutes after an injury.

In addition to the aforementioned centers, tremendous strides have been made in enhancing the hospital and the invaluable services that it provides to our State of Florida. Relationships have been established with other prime providers to position the Public Health Trust as a leader.

Jackson has evolved from a single-location health provider into a system that stretches throughout the county and includes 12 primary care centers, four school-based clinics, two medical long-term facilities, a maternity hospital and a community hospital. All this has been established while maintaining Jackson as one of the foremost hospitals in the country.

The Public Health Trust also has responsibility for clinics in six of the county's correctional facilities and a number of other services, such as the South Florida AIDS Network.

Throughout his career, Ira Clark's talent and energy have been focused on one overall mission: providing high-quality health care to all people. He has clearly achieved and surpassed this vision.

Thank you, Ira, for your outstanding contribution to the enhancement of the lives of our south Florida residents.

LOWERING THE HIGH COST OF DRUGS FOR AMERICANS

THE SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CARTER). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EMANUEL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, today in USA Today, they released a poll that showed that 71 percent of the American people believe they should be allowed to buy prescription drugs from Canada and other European countries. People from around the world come to the United States for their medical care, yet Americans are forced to go around the world for their medications. The American people know what is going on here, and they know the situation is wrong and it is unsustainable.

A recent Families USA study found that the prices of 50 drugs most commonly used by seniors have increased in price by an average of 3.5 times the rate of inflation over the past year. Between 2000 and 2003, seniors' expenditures on prescription drugs increased by 44 percent.

For too long, seniors have been paying premium prices for the same prescription drugs that are available in other countries. Take tamoxifen. It costs \$60 in Germany, and \$360 in the United States.

We cannot sit back and allow this situation to continue. Right before we left for recess in August, the United States House of Representatives passed legislation to allow Americans, elderly, folks of any age, to buy their medications in Canada and Europe. It is competition, the free market, and allowing choice to exist.

Today we exist in a closed market and Americans pay the highest price. If we had a free market system, allowing Americans to buy their prescription drugs if they want in Canada or Europe, their name-brand drugs, prices would drop dramatically in this country. Today we are paying 40 to 50 percent more than the poor starving French and Germans. That price would be reduced here in the United States.

A lot of folks in the pharmaceutical industry say it is a safety risk. Right after our vote here in the House, Pfizer, the largest pharmaceutical company in the country, said they were going to pull out of the Canadian market or limit their sales in Canada. It had nothing to do with safety. When people tell you it ain't about money, folks, it is about money.

The second argument the pharmaceutical industry raises is they say this will endanger research and development. Today the American taxpayers fund the National Institutes of Health for \$27 billion. They also fund research at the pharmaceutical industry with a tax credit for R&D.

There is not a single cancer drug or major AIDS drug or drug dealing with diabetes that has not been developed without taxpayer-funded research. The American people pay for the research on the front end, and they pay the most expensive prices on the back end. That is a system we have created. It is working for the pharmaceutical industry, and it is time we changed the law so it works on behalf of the American people.

Today our legislation is in conference on the prescription drug bill. We are thinking about a \$400 billion expansion of an entitlement, the largest expansion of an entitlement program in over 40 years, and I think we owe the taxpayers of this country, if we are about to go spend \$400 billion of their money, we owe them the decency to get them the best price, not the most expensive price.

Today, all we can guarantee is 20-year-old legislation on generics that guarantees that generics are held off the market, which would save our seniors money. We guarantee the pharmaceutical companies tax credit R&D as well as the National Institutes of Health funding, so the taxpayers pay for all the research, and we guarantee that the Americans pay the highest price for the prescription drugs.

There is a reason the pharmaceutical industry has paid \$28 million to try to defeat the legislation, because they have got a good thing going here and they do not want to change it; because they have got taxpayers funding the re-

search on the front end, and they have got Americans paying the most expensive prices on the back end.

So we have a chance to change that system. We have a chance to bring competition and choice to bear on the market, and the pharmaceutical industry will try to live under the free market, like every other industry. Right now, they have a closed market, and the end result of it is the American people are paying the highest prices.

We can make a difference here. We did it in the House. We now need our colleagues in the other Chamber to do better and join us in giving a voice to the 71 percent of Americans who said they too want the choice of the free market. No more continuation of this closed market, forcing Americans to pay the highest prices.

Over the summer, the reputable group called the AARP, that speaks for 34 million seniors, endorsed this legislation. Today their seniors, who are members of the AARP, who buy their pharmaceutical products in Canada, get reimbursed from United Health Insurance that represents the AARP members.

Now, do you really believe the AARP would be endangering the health of their members? There is a reason they did this: because the market is speaking. They pay 25 to 30 percent less in Canada than we here in the United States for the same drugs.

EXPRESSING GRATITUDE TO THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

THE SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight with some hesitation, fearful that I might simply be accused of coming to the floor of the Congress to report on what I did on my summer vacation. But the truth is, Mr. Speaker, that I rise today with a deep sense of gratitude to the National Park Service, and in a deep impression imposed upon me and my three small children and my wife Karen during our visit to a place called Yellowstone.

The first of the national parks, established in 1880, it in fact inspired President Teddy Roosevelt himself to establish the National Park Service during his administration at the turn of the century, and now I know why.

With the assistance of an amateur photographer, age 11, by the name of Michael Joseph Pence, who I am sure is eagerly watching at this very hour, I hope to introduce you to some of the experiences of Yellowstone of our family and the remembrances of those who first explored it.

It was, in fact, General Washburn in 1870 who was commissioned by Congress to survey Yellowstone thoroughly for the very first time, and the Pence family expedition was filled with the same wonder this past August. In fact, it was September 14, 1870, when

General Washburn wrote, "There is daily crowded upon my vision so much novelty and wonder which should be brought to the notice of the world and which, so far as my individual effort is concerned, will be lost to it if I do not record the incidents of each day's travel, that I am determined to do so and omit no details."

Images like this, at the base of the Upper Falls in Yellowstone, bespeak the extraordinary glory and splendor that General Washburn experienced in his expedition, and my family certainly experienced in ours.

Of course, here are the geysers, not just Old Faithful, captured here memorably by my 11-year old son, but literally dozens of active geysers described by General Washburn as a geyser "exposed to the sun, whose sparkling rays fill the ponderous column with what appear to be the clippings of a thousand rainbows." So it was on September 19, 1870, and so it is today.

But my greatest memory came, as it does for many Americans, at a place called Inspiration Point. It is a place, perhaps the very best view of the falls and the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. It was there in August of 1870 that General Washburn wrote of this very picture and image, Mr. Speaker, "The place where I obtained the best and most terrible view of the canyon was a narrow projecting point situated two miles from the lower fall. Standing there, rather lying there for greater safety, I thought how utterly impossible it would be to describe to another the sensations inspired by such a presence. As I took in this scene, I realized my own littleness, my helplessness, my dread exposure to destruction, my inability to cope with or even comprehend the mighty architecture of nature." August 1870.

These visions inspired General Washburn's expedition, and they inspired the expedition of the Pence family this August and my young son, an amateur photographer.

But as I close, Mr. Speaker, in the words of General Washburn when he left Yellowstone he wrote, "We are all overwhelmed with astonishment and wonder at what we have seen, and we feel we have been near the very presence of the Almighty."

And so it is that as Americans in this generation, as in the past and in the future, because of the contribution of the National Park Service and its extraordinary stewards in the Yellowstone Park of Montana and Wyoming, Americans of this next century and every century, it is my hope, will be able to feel that same great presence amidst His great architecture of nature.

TELLING THE TRUTH ABOUT IRAQ

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

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, 165 years ago in this House of Representa-

tives, John Quincy Adams came to the floor of the House to share letters from his constituents, letters which allowed him to speak about an issue that the House rules prohibited him from speaking about.

Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives in 1838, 1840, and 1842 passed a rule prohibiting, banning, a discussion of slavery, the biggest blemish in American history, prohibiting the discussion of slavery, banning the slavery debate from the floor of the House of Representatives. As a result, John Quincy Adams, former President, then Member of Congress in those years, came to the House floor and read letters from various constituents, organizations in his Massachusetts district and throughout the State of Massachusetts.

Today we see something perhaps not quite as serious, but pretty serious, and that is the questions of whether President Bush told us the truth about Iraq, about the weapons of mass destruction, about Saddam Hussein's and Iraq's links to al Qaeda, and the focus the President has lost from the war on terrorism by attacking another country, as bad as Saddam Hussein was, attacking another country and not 'fessing up to the American people the real story.

□ 1945

So because the President, this leadership, and this Congress will not let us really investigate what, in fact, happened, what the President said, what the truth is, I am reading letters tonight from constituents all over Ohio brought to us by an organization called MoveOn.org. MoveOn.org has received almost half a million signatures of people asking for this investigation. And about 100,000 of those petitioners to MoveOn have sent letters to the United States Congress, and I would like to share some of those letters from citizens in my State concerned about investigating how it is that we ended up in Iraq.

From Lorain, Ohio, in my district, a petitioner writes, "Our leaders must respect our democracy. If our leaders lie or mislead their own people to support military action and to make an immense change in foreign policy, this greatly undermines our country. Saddam Hussein was evil, to be sure. Maybe we should have gone ahead with this invasion, but that decision should have been based on accurate reporting by the leaders and not by deceiving the American people."

From Cleveland, Ohio: "United States citizens, particularly the families of soldiers in Iraq, deserve to know the truth about whatever intelligence did or did not exist regarding weapons of mass destruction in Iraq and support for terrorism by Saddam Hussein prior to the war and about whether or not that intelligence was falsely represented to Congress and the American people to make the case for war."

From Marion, Ohio: "It is time for the Oval Office to quit hiding behind

false and misleading information. We were wrong to invade Iraq. Please help to spread honesty in the Federal Government."

From Cincinnati, Ohio: "I am very concerned about what led our government to undertake war in Iraq. Clearly the threat of imminent danger to the U.S. and her citizens was trumped up. It is an extremely serious situation which has led to the loss of over 150 American soldiers and thousands of Iraqi citizens, mostly civilians."

From Cleveland Heights, Ohio: "There is no graver abuse of trust than a leader who deceives his fellow citizens into sacrificing themselves, their sons and their daughters in the name of protecting their liberty. These charges are too serious not to pursue until every question is answered."

From Loveland, Ohio: "This is a very important issue. Our credibility in the world is already at grave risk. We can restore it in part by taking this misinformation seriously and tracking down the process that led to erroneous statements by Colin Powell to the United Nations and by President Bush in his State of the Union address. I implore you to consider the image in a non-partisan light and support an independent investigation."

From Columbus, Ohio: "As a decorated combat veteran and the parent of a currently-serving member of the U.S. Navy, both status that is not shared with many administration officials or Members of Congress, I gather, I am particularly concerned that there be no hint that our military forces are being used primarily for political ends." That was from Columbus.

From Cincinnati, Ohio: "As a daughter and sister of veterans, I am appalled that soldiers may have been lied to about the reasons they were sent to Iraq. Please support an independent, nonpartisan investigation to get to the truth of the administration's call to arms."

From Granville, Ohio: "It was obvious at the time that the Bush and Blair administrations were playing fast and loose with the facts in order to drum up support for a war they had wanted to wage since September 11. It is time that the American people and British citizens, as well as people of the world, learn the facts."

Mr. Speaker, these are letters from constituents in Ohio.

TAX RELIEF PROVEN TO STIMULATE THE ECONOMY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CARTER). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, in late July Congress recessed and the Republicans headed back to their districts amid a firestorm of criticism from the left for passing record levels of tax relief.

Democratic candidates for President issued blistering condemnations of tax

relief, vowing to repeal the Bush tax cuts. News coverage painted the picture of a Nation questioning the value of tax relief. In a July 28 Washington Post column entitled, "Democrats Not Shying Away From Tax Talk: Candidates Discuss Raises, Not Cuts," of two of those candidates, both called for repeal of the cuts, a move The Washington Post notes would raise tax rates for all income taxpayers; reinstate the marriage penalty on joint filers, and shrivel the popular child tax credit for middle-income tax payers.

The article says that the Democratic tax increases would be used to provide universal health coverage and to rev up the economy. They actually believe raising taxes would rev up the economy.

Moving on down the line, two Senators, Senator KERRY and Senator LIEBERMAN, are on record suggesting raising some income tax brackets to pre-Bush levels. Senator EDWARDS called for raising some income tax brackets, and once again treating dividends as taxable income. Under his leadership, he would not only increase the newly lowered 15 percent capital gains rate; he would increase it to a whopping 25 percent.

Mr. Speaker, it appears that the Democratic leadership's primary economic policy can be summed up in 2 words: tax increases.

Fortunately, August must have been a painful month for those who lept on the tax increase bandwagon because today economists are finally giving credit to the President and the Republicans in Congress for passing tax relief and fueling economic growth. Tax relief, not tax increases, have revved up the economy. Critics of the tax relief legislation must be shocked to see that lower taxes are providing stimulus.

Today we see a stock market on the rise. The NASDAQ closed at a 17-month high. The Dow and the S&P 500 ended today at 15-month highs.

The headlines are revealing: "Manufacturing Index at an 8-Month High." "Chain Store Sales Rise."

"Construction Spending Inches Up."

"U.S. Growth Tops Forecasts."

"Fed Says Economy Shows Gains."

"Consumer Confidence Rises."

Mr. Speaker, the GDP, the broadest measure of the Nation's economy, grew at 3.1 percent in the quarter. That is up 1.4 percent in previous quarters.

Clearly, the signs are good and clearly the tax cuts are working. Now, there are sure to be some bumps in the road, but the facts are that relief is doing exactly what we said it would.

Mr. Speaker, I want to speak on one other subject, a subject that our majority leader, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY), came to the floor and talked about earlier today. He reaffirmed our commitment to control government spending, and I want to thank him for doing that. He knows that we provided tax relief to stimulate the economy, that we have attacked terrorism at its root and taken steps to

improve the quality of life for our troops.

Now is the time to direct attention to wasteful spending. Our freshman class has made its mission working on eliminating government waste, fraud and abuse. The momentum for true reform and reductions in spending are there. We have proved that tax cuts work, and we have the trust of the American People.

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

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

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes out of order.

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

There was no objection.

CONCERNS OVER IRAQI WAR

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

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, those of us who have taken an oath of office to serve the American people welcome the opportunity to come back to the United States Congress and to be able to help guide this Nation as we move into the 21st century.

A lot of activity has taken place over the August work recess; and I believe, Mr. Speaker, it warrants commentary and it warrants action.

More than 6 months ago as we looked to the future, and more than that time frame when we debated the question of war and peace as it relates to Iraq, there were many of us who vigorously opposed the administration's war in Iraq. We argued for a constitutional vote on this floor, to vote war up or down. As that was overridden and the President decided unilaterally to go to war and ignore the United Nations and NATO allies and others, we continue to suggest that following this war, recognizing and appreciating the greatness of those young men and women willing to offer themselves and sacrifice themselves for the principles of this Nation, that we should design an aftermath to Iraq.

We began to deliberate and to discuss how should we, in fact, secure Iraq; how should we, in fact, provide safety to the people, to provide peace to the people, democratization to the people, and certainly provide the protection to our young men and women on the ground. Unfortunately, this administration decided to go it alone. And lo

and behold, though we wish not to be able to say that this evening, all we can say is, I told you so.

We find in the papers of the last couple of days terrible atrocities. One, for example, is that there are bomb incidents almost every day. Might I say to the U.N., United Nations family, my deepest sympathy for the tragic loss of those who are on the ground for humanitarian purposes. We are also offering our deepest sympathy to the families who have lost their young men and women on the front lines and, yes, those lives that will continue to be lost.

We find out by recent reports in newspapers that a congressional study shows that the Army lacks the active duty troops to keep the current occupation force in Iraq past March of 2004 without getting extra help from either other services and reserves or other nations. It was not too long ago when we said to the administration, it is imperative that if you fought the war alone, then you clearly need to keep the peace in the multi-lateral posture with the United Nations, with NATO allies and even with allies from the Arab region. Being in the Arab region, in the Medius region in April, it was clear that our Arab nations wanted to participate in the peace, our friends in India wanted to participate in the peace. But were they asked? No.

As the President moves for a U.N. Security Council resolution, tentative as it is, I believe it is time for the President of the United States to take to the bully pulpit and restore the value to the United Nations, restore our friendship with the United Nations, and begin to put together before the U.N. Security Council a sincere effort, a sincere offering that we would like to collaborate in building the peace. There is no shame in working with friends or collaborating. There is no shame in promoting the United Nations, the very entity upon which we built after World War II in order to generate a forum that nations could come together and fight for peace as opposed to war. But yet this administration turned its back on a vehicle that could be helpful; and now here we come back, suggesting that we would like our friends to donate troops and money. Well, we cannot get that kind of action unless you show true sincerity.

To the President I say that this report is worse than we would like. Released on Tuesday by a nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office, it said that if the Pentagon sticks to its plan of rotating active duty Army troops out of Iraq after a year, it will only be able to sustain a force of 67,000 to 106,000 using active duty and reserve and Marine forces.

We need help and there is no shame in that. I hope that the President will gather his thoughts and go to the United Nations in a collaborative way, not in an undermining way, not in undermining troops. I frankly support the

ideas of the United Nations' effort led by the leadership of the United States military. We have the facts. We are on the ground. We know the facts.

But, Mr. Speaker, I think it is shameful to note that we have lost more soldiers than when it was announced that the war was over. I think it is shameful that when those soldiers die we are ignoring the fact that we have, in fact, lost our wounded, over 1,104, and that there are wounded individuals every single day that go unreported because of the fact that we are only reporting those who have died.

Mr. Speaker, as I close, let me simply say the poverty rate is going up. We, frankly, need to do this together, keeping the peace, providing for the peace. We will need world friends. It is time now for us to design an aftermath that will provide for democracy and safety in Iraq.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IRAQ WATCH

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

Mr. HOEFFEL. Mr. Speaker, the House is back in session this week. And on the first evening back in session, we are resuming the Iraq Watch.

This is an effort that has been going on since late in the spring, primarily by four of us here on the floor of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DELAHUNT), the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE), and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EMANUEL), to raise questions about our poli-

cies in Iraq, to suggest corrections in those policies, to ask questions about the diplomacies leading up to military action, to ask questions about the intelligence relating to weapons of mass destruction, the use of that intelligence, the presence and whereabouts and the custody of those weapons of mass destruction, fundamentally questions about whether we are winning the peace and what exit strategy we have and when we will turn Iraq back to the Iraqis.

□ 2000

I know my colleagues have a lot of things to say tonight because a lot has been happening since we were last in session, and much of it bad, in Iraq, and we all have our own focus we would like to put on the debate this evening.

I am going to open up and ask some questions focused on the fundamental issue of credibility, and I am then going to turn to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EMANUEL) who has a conflicting time commitment, if my colleagues will agree, for the points that he would like to make in just a few minutes.

There are so many unanswered questions about credibility relating to our actions in Iraq. Why did the White House press the CIA to approve misleading language in the State of the Union, suggesting that Hussein was uranium shopping throughout Africa, when the White House knew that that information was not accurate? Why did the administration hype alleged strong ties between Saddam Hussein and al Qaeda, although those ties have never been established? Why did the White House exaggerate the threat of the weapons of mass destruction themselves and hype both the nature of those weapons and the urgency of the danger caused by those weapons?

The real threat that I see posed by Hussein, who was clearly a murderous tyrant who used weapons of mass destruction in the past against innocent civilians, the real threat was his potential to restart those weapons of mass destruction programs, including the ability and perhaps the desire on his part to restart or even purchase nuclear weapons if the international community lost its focus, if the focus and pressure for resumption of international inspections were to have been set aside, or if sanctions were lifted or if we simply lost interest. That was the threat from Saddam Hussein.

Why did President Bush not stick to that? Why did he exaggerate the threat caused by weapons of mass destruction and these other alleged ties that have not come to pass? We know now that these claims by the administration were exaggerated.

Last fall, in the lead-up to the congressional vote, the administration publicly and privately stated with complete certainty that Hussein had weapons of mass destruction, that he was seeking more; that his chemical and biological and nuclear programs were

well underway; that there were ties between al Qaeda and Hussein; that he had these weapons, he was trying to get more and he was likely to give them away to terrorists. Now we know from declassified intelligence documents that at this very same time the administration was being told by our intelligence agencies that there was a great deal of uncertainty about the status of the weapons of mass destruction in Iraq.

The Defense Intelligence Agency report of September 2002 and the national intelligence estimate of October 2002 raised serious doubts about this, used phrases like no credible evidence of an Iraqi chemical weapon program. Yet the administration publicly and privately said it is a sure thing, we count on it, we have got to stop it.

Does this matter? Maybe this is the question that we need to address. Does this pattern of deception matter? Do the ends not justify the means? Should we not all be rejoicing that Saddam Hussein is out of power?

I think this pattern of deception does matter because the administration's credibility is shot as a result of this, and when the administration's credibility is shot, our national credibility is threatened. It matters when a government uses deception to try to achieve its goals because that deception can become a habit. It can be habit forming and we reach a point where the government loses its credibility and its moral stature.

The administration oversold the need for war. They oversold the prospects of winning the peace. They oversimplified the challenge of bringing liberty and democracy to Iraq, all the while insisting that we could do this on our own unilaterally, without the help of our traditional alliance, the Western alliances, and in the international community, willingly proclaiming all this time that the U.S. and Britain should be known as the occupying powers, the occupying powers in Iraq, and ignoring the international institutions and the assets they can bring to bear to help a people become a free people and develop democratic institutions. It is time for the administration to level with the American people, to stop this pattern of deception that undermines the work we are trying to achieve.

The President should answer seven questions. The first is he should tell us how long the military occupation is going to take, how long will it last.

Secondly, how much will the military occupation cost? The current estimates are \$1 billion a week, \$4 billion a month, to maintain our military occupation.

Thirdly, how long is the reconstruction going to take?

Fourthly, how much will that cost? Most estimates I have seen, \$20 billion a year for at least 5 years. That is \$100 billion to reconstruct Iraq.

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

Mr. HOEFFEL. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, while we were back in our districts working this past month, I am sure the gentleman noticed the announcement put out by the Congressional Budget Office in terms of the deficit that is accruing day by day on the future of the American taxpayers. If my colleague knows the number, I would like to hear it.

Mr. HOEFFEL. A \$450 billion deficit.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, I have to say that my colleague is wrong, my dear friend from Philadelphia. The CBO, the Congressional Budget Office, predicts the deficit for the next fiscal year will be \$480 billion, \$480 billion. And in the course of the past several years, just this past year, 1.4 million Americans fell below the poverty line. And my colleague is speaking tonight in terms of just simply for the reconstruction of Iraq, rebuilding Iraq, if you will, \$20 billion a year for 5 years.

Mr. HOEFFEL. Mr. Speaker, the fiscal picture is bleak. It is daunting. One of the things the President has to tell us is how we are going to finance his reconstruction plans in Iraq, because I do not know how we are going to pay for it. The gentleman is absolutely right to bring that up, and I can see the gentleman from Illinois is anxious to make a point.

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

Mr. HOEFFEL. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I am anxious to make a point. I am glad my colleague started on this, asking the administration to come forward with what is our exit strategy, how long will the American troops be there and what will be the total cost to the American taxpayer.

My colleague knows that since 2001, about 3 million Americans have lost their jobs, 5 million more Americans have lost their health insurance, to the record heights of people working without health insurance. Nearly \$1 trillion worth of corporate assets have been foreclosed on, and more than 1 million Americans have walked out of the middle class to poverty in this country. Yet at the same time, the United States Government has pledged \$8 billion dollars to pay Iraqi Government salaries for people who do not show up for work in Iraq, \$7 billion for repairs to public works and services, \$5 billion in humanitarian aid and \$3 billion to settle 1 million Iraqi refugees next year alone. That is some of the costs the American taxpayer is being asked to foot while we have record-high unemployment, record foreclosures, losses of health insurance, no plan for middle-class families to afford their college education.

I come from Chicago. We think we know something about no-show jobs. The notion there would be close to 100,000 Iraqis getting a salary with no-show jobs can make a workman in Chicago a little jealous; but let alone that over the summer, while we were also gone, America experienced an unprece-

dented blackout where the infrastructure and America's electrical grid was short and not capable of handling the type of economy we have. At the same time, the head of Iraq's reconstruction, American counsel Paul Bremer announced that he would like \$2 billion to rebuild the Iraqi electric grid. Yet here in the United States we were the ones with the blackout, and we cannot get a single dollar from the administration to help rebuild our electric grid which is an important piece of our economic infrastructure to allow the economy to grow. As many people said, we have a world-class economy sitting on top of a Third World economic grid. Yet Iraq, \$2 billion to the electric grid; America, a blackout.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, what was the cost to our economy of the blackout that I think was of a 12- to maybe 24-hour duration, what was the cost?

Mr. EMANUEL. Billions of dollars.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Billions of dollars, and yet we cannot find the money here to invest in America.

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, one thing I want to run the statistics by is the people who remember, because I think it is often in this administration where the right hand misses what the left hand is doing.

In the area of health care, there is a proposal for 13 million Iraqis, half the population, to get universal health care. Yet America now has record-high uninsured in this country, with no plan on the table. A hospital and clinic in Baghdad is operating and one in every city will be up and running.

In education, there are proposals on the table to rebuild 1,200 schools in Iraq. Yet the administration fights and it does not have a single dollar for rebuilding and modernizing America's schools.

There are 25,000 units of affordable housing in Iraq, yet only 5,000 proposed here for the United States.

In the area of infrastructure we have a 10 percent cut in the Corps of Engineers proposed by the administration; yet the deepwater port of Umm Qsar in Iraq will be built from top to bottom.

We have a plan for Iraq's reconstruction and its economic growth in the future, and yet the entire proposal here for the United States is blackouts, cuts in education, cuts in health care, cuts in infrastructure and cuts in housing. My point is the American people, ever since World War II, have been unbelievably generous and they will continue to be. Yet we cannot offer the Iraqi people a future that is brighter than the one we are proposing for our own children.

I do want to add one point away from the financing to the issue of the loss of lives of Americans in Iraq. Some people have gone to Iraq and come back and said, what we need is more American troops. The fact is, we need more American allies, not more American troops.

Second is, there have been four major battles since the post-Cold War: Gulf

War 1, Bosnia, Kosovo and Gulf War 2. In every war except for this war, the democratic nations of the world have spoken with one voice against tyranny, and the loss of life by Americans has been minimal. There is only one war where the democratic nations of the world were divided and the loss of life by Americans has surpassed all other wars.

Foreign policy based on "my way or the highway" has not served our men and women correctly. They deserve better. Their families are facing losses. They are doing their job under tremendous stress, unbelievably well, and we should have a foreign policy that brings people together to speak for democratic values in one voice, and yet we are not doing that. The American servicemen and -women are bearing a burden that is not being shared, and the American taxpayer is paying a price that is not being shared. The consequence both here at home and overseas in Iraq is devastating to Americans, and we deserve to give the American people and our American men and women in uniform a better national agenda and an international posture than the one they have been getting.

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

Mr. HOEFFEL. I yield to the gentleman from Hawaii.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, not only was that well stated, not only was the logistics of the politics well stated, but the sentiments expressed by yourself and by the previous speakers take us then to the question of what are we to do? The difficulty I think that has been faced by those of us who had reservations, if not outright opposition, to the attack on Baghdad, which is what the initial military activity was, because we feared that a war in Iraq would then erupt, one for which we were not prepared, I think the difficulties associated with the thrust of their remarks made to this point is that the American people said, well, where is this opposition, what does it mean, why are we not coming forward with it?

□ 2015

We were drowned, literally, in the rhetorical excesses and visual stimulus of embedded media, following along with and literally with the troops. We were regaled with admonitions to support the troops by virtue of not questioning the policies that sent those troops in in the first place, and not analyzing the context and circumstances under which those troops were placed in harm's way. And I do not think we can avoid that any longer.

How are we to deal with the analysis of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOEFFEL) regarding the circumstances under which we entered and what has taken place? How are we to deal with the questions raised by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DELAHUNT) about the deficits, about

the costs that are associated, the literal costs? How are we to deal with the elegant formulation by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EMANUEL) of the juxtaposition between that which is required for us in the United States to deal with our basic needs and that which is required for the Iraqi people under the circumstances over which we now, ostensibly, have control and obligation? What are we to do?

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. HOFFEL) and I, earlier this evening, engaged in a discussion with one another about, well, how should we address this question? And I think, if my colleague will allow me just a moment or two more, I want to posit what I think needs to be done or at least what needs to be done in terms of a dialogue.

We established a governing cabinet which, according to The New York Times yesterday, is the Iraqi Governing Council. It says we have right now, and by we I am talking about the so-called coalition, because that is all it is. There may be some attendance on the periphery, but we have Great Britain, and we have the United States. Great Britain is now going through the throes of its own investigations and self-analysis. Who knows how long the Prime Minister will even be in office, let alone the support there. But it says we now have an Iraqi Governing Council, I am quoting The New York Times from yesterday, "appointed a 25-member cabinet today to begin taking over day-to-day control of the government. The Iraqi ministers appointed today are to take over important portfolios in foreign affairs, finance, internal security and oil."

Now, my suggestion is if that is in fact the case, and if one accepts the premise for discussion sake that the motives for going into Iraq were sound, even if the process and the planning was inadequate at best, then this has been achieved. There was an attack on Baghdad. There was an occupation that took place. We now have a 25-member governing council to take over all of these areas. When are we going to bring the troops home?

The same paper announces, the same news media announces yesterday that two U.S. military officers have died, another wounded when their Humvee hit a bomb along a highway in southern Baghdad. The military police brigade was traveling along a main supply route at 3:19 p.m. in the afternoon when their vehicle hit "an improvised explosive device."

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield for just a moment. As he refers to that particular incident, I want to take a moment to express my most profound condolences to a particular family, the Caldwell family of Quincy, Massachusetts, which is my hometown, the birthplace of John Adams and John Quincy Adams. The Caldwell family lost their son, their brother, in that particular incident. The war has come home to Quincy and to the United States.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, as we stand here speaking, airplanes are coming in every day and every night discharging the wounded. When we can manage to get people acknowledged in the newspaper or on the television as having been killed in Iraq, and I say when we manage to get them acknowledged because more and more this is fading from the front page, this is fading from the A section of the newspaper. We have to pay attention to ex-steroid users running for governor out in California. We are competing with that right now. The clown show is taking place on CSPAN II right now. Maybe tonight we can forgive the fact that the media once again are not here to record what might be said or not said here with respect to Iraq and its implications because they are watching the clown show. It is no clown show at Bethesda Naval Hospital. It is no clown show at Walter Reed Hospital, where now the grievously wounded are in the thousands.

I suppose one could make an argument if it was in the dozens that it might be more acceptable. But it is not. We have the spectacle of the President of the United States now backtracking from the show that he put on on the aircraft carrier, that shameless display of arrogance and hubris. Oh, that was the end of major combat operations. So the family to which my colleague referred, are they supposed to take some comfort with the idea that their son died in a minor confrontation, a minor incident? There is nothing minor about the deaths and grievous wounding of American men and women in combat in Iraq.

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, if my colleague will yield for one last comment. In Bosnia, the United States troops share a burden with other Democratic nations under the command of a United States general. They are not serving under anybody else's command. There has not been any major deaths post combat. That is true also in Kosovo.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. None. Zero.

Mr. EMANUEL. Right. This is the only war post combat, after the President has declared hostilities have ceased, that there have been more deaths in the aftermath of the war than during the war.

Again, I think it comes back to the fact that Saddam Hussein is a tyrant. That is not an arguable fact. The arguable fact was are we going to do this alone, or should we have done the hard work that was done by the first Bush Presidency, of calling up allies, calling up friends, having the Democratic nations of the world and others speak as one voice about ridding the world of an aggressive act.

But in this war, because we refused to do the hard work of listening and persuading and talking, deciding to go alone, deciding to make other political points, more Americans have died after the hostilities have ceased than prior. It is a policy that does not do justice to

the sacrifice on the ground by our men and women. It is the only war post the Cold War in which, as I always say, the Democratic nations were divided, not united. And because of that, and because of the result that we do not have other American allies but we have mainly American men and women there, more Americans, such as the family from the gentleman's district who he just spoke about, touching all of us about how it has come home, this war.

There has not been an exit strategy provided for. We have not talked about what it takes to bring allies to bear, about burden sharing. We can do better. The American people and the American servicemen and women deserve better.

And then there is a whole discussion about the reconstruction of Iraq. At a time when the American people are paying astronomical taxes, property taxes, seeing service cuts at their schools, having their health care costs explode, having the cost of a college education for their kids explode, with no plan provided for that, and yet there are some in this Chamber and across the hall whose recommendation to the American people is we will stay the course. We will put more American troops, more American hard-earned dollars to work in Iraq while here at home that is not the recipe that the American people deserve. They deserve a plan for here as much as for Iraq. They deserve a policy that says we will bring Democratic nations together, not divide them.

Mr. HOFFEL. Mr. Speaker, just quickly, I wish to ask the gentleman from Illinois if in his review of our military history, and I know his statements are accurate and insightful, has he ever come across an example where an American President has taunted the enemy to "bring it on"? Has my colleague ever seen an example where after victory is declared, while Americans are continuing to die post declaration of victory due to a guerilla war, that the President of the United States taunted the opponents to "bring it on" and subsequent to that taunt another 60 or 70 Americans have been assassinated in this guerilla opposition in Iraq?

And my question to all three of my colleagues, and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DELAHUNT) talked about the war coming home to Quincy, what does the President say to those families? It is a tough enough job for the Commander in Chief in good faith to deal with any death to any American serviceman or woman, but what does he say to the families when he said on that day we have enough force in Iraq to protect our own troops so bring them on? What does he say to those that have died since?

Mr. EMANUEL. Well, Mr. Speaker, having worked in the White House, I want to be clear, I do not think anybody here is saying the President, and I am sure the President, the First

Lady, and the entire administration feels for every one of these families. Having worked in the White House, I think we all know there are things either a President or even ourselves have said that we wish we had never said.

Mr. DELAHUNT. I do not think anybody doubts that at all.

Mr. EMANUEL. But when the President said "bring it on," it was close to putting, unfortunately I think given the guerilla warfare and the terrorists that have now come into Iraq, I think it has put a target on the American service people that existed before but only heightened given the war psychology and world opinion that terrorists are playing against this administration. I do not know of another time a President has ever done that or an administration has done that.

I want to add one other thing. I think Mr. Bremer said that in a few weeks from now Iraq will run out of money, and they will have to come to the United States for more financial assistance for all the reconstruction they are planning. I plan on reintroducing my American parity bill that says whatever we plan on spending in Iraq for housing, health care, infrastructure, economic growth, salaries, for no-show jobs, we have to do the same here at home.

They should not have a better housing plan than what we plan for here at home. They should not have a better education plan in Iraq than we have for modernizing our schools. They should not have a better health care plan for half the population when we have nothing for our population. So I will be introducing that bill as an amendment to the Iraq reconstruction supplemental, that we should have an American parity act.

I am going to vote to help Iraq, but I am not voting for deconstruction in the United States.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, my friend knows that he will have three colleagues that will be cosponsoring that particular amendment with him. And I daresay that when my colleague alluded earlier to the proposal to provide universal health care coverage for half of the Iraqi population as well as 100 percent maternity coverage for Iraqi women, maybe, just maybe, we could convince our colleagues in the House to restore the \$95 billion that they cut from the Medicaid.

Mr. EMANUEL. One out of four children in America are covered by Medicaid for the maternal care. So the cuts in Medicaid affect directly the newborn children and the health care coverage, where we are talking about universal coverage in Iraq.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to add an addendum to the last point the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EMANUEL) made when he talked about the no-show jobs. The problem we have in the United States now is people are showing up and there are no jobs. They want to have a job.

We have lost two-plus million jobs, manufacturing jobs, in this country.

There are plenty of people who want to show up for work, but the work is not there because it is being out sourced overseas. Because we are providing an opportunity for the Vice President's cronies in Halliburton and all these other construction companies to send mercenaries overseas to make the big dollars off of the taxpayer dollar here.

□ 2030

I want to see people at work in the United States. When we have a prosperous United States, we can start worrying about carrying the burden for the rest of the world.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Those that will be employed by Halliburton in Iraq will be Iraqis. They will not be Americans. The low-wage jobs and the medium-wage jobs will be Iraqis. Meanwhile, as earlier stated, in this country we have lost 3 million jobs. And ironically, of course, the unemployment rate is going down by two-tenths of a point from 6.4 to 6.2 percent because we are not counting people anymore.

We now have a new category called the discouraged worker because he or she has been looking for a job, whether it be in Ohio, Massachusetts or Hawaii or Pennsylvania, and as has been indicated, those manufacturing jobs are leaving this country daily. They cannot find a job. They are discouraged and their unemployment has been exhausted, so they no longer count as American workers. They are discouraged workers.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, as President Bush is so fond of saying, help is on the way. Let me read from the Wall Street Journal of yesterday:

A consortium of 13 international banks, lead by J.P. Morgan Chase and company, was chosen to lead the newly created Trade Bank of Iraq. I thought it was going to be the United States was going to get some help. No, we have J.P. Morgan and 13 international banks, and they are going to put together something called the Trade Bank of Iraq.

The coalition authority that I just referred to, the 25-member coalition authority which is now in charge of finance, according to the New York Times, in Iraq created the Trade Bank to allow Iraqi ministries to begin making "big ticket purchases abroad."

This is all a corporate scam and the country has to wake up to the fact that we are utilizing our young men and women in harm's way in the military uniform of the United States to carry out the corporate interests of this administration, and that Iraq, if not before now, is a quicksand of corporate endeavor on behalf of profit-taking by corporations utilizing the all-volunteer force of the United States, and we have to take seriously whether or not we are going to allow it to continue.

My view is, and I put it forward for consideration, that if we are going to deal with this situation straightforwardly, we have to talk about letting this 25-member authority

take over. They say they are in charge of finance, they are in charge of security, they are in charge of trade, they are in charge of banking, in charge of oil, let them be in charge. Bring the American troops on out of there and let that Iraqi authority set the terms and conditions under which the United Nations will come in and help put this together.

I am perfectly willing to vote funds because we caused this problem, funds that will enable the Iraqi people to get back on their feet, provided it is done in an international context at the behest of and request of the Iraqi authority which we supposedly have not only set up but now have in charge of these various ministries.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, let me just segue into an observation that was made by the general who successfully commanded the coalition, the true coalition of the willing in Gulf War I, and that is General Schwarzkopf, and he was recently interviewed. It was on one of the Sunday morning magazines and he was talking about the troops and his concern for the morale of the troops and the suggestion that more troops are needed to provide stability and security before this particular White House can rebuild Iraq.

I am just going to quote some excerpts from his statement. This is General Schwarzkopf. "I do not think, based on the information we are hearing ahead of time, that anybody thought Iraq was going to be anywhere near as tough an egg to crack as it has become. We did not have a rotation policy at that time." He was talking about rotating American military personnel in and out. "We were just going to go in, the people were going to throw flowers at our feet, and everybody was going to welcome democracy and we were all going to go back home. But I think we really became very surprised by the amount of resistance we have run into since. The number of deaths that has been inflicted on our troops, and it happens every day, and that has a very, very eroding effect on the morale. Believe me, when someone is shooting at you and you cannot shoot back, I know from experience because I have been through that." That is General Schwarzkopf.

What are we doing? What are we inflicting on the American military?

We have all sponsored a resolution urging the President of the United States to seek a new United Nations resolution making the United Nations part of the solution, under the command of the U.S. military when it comes to the security issue, but making them part of this enormous effort of nation-building because that is what this administration is about; it is about nation-building. And the costs, and we hear it again and again. We talk about \$4 billion a month.

As Members know, and we have been joined by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. INSLEE), that \$4 billion a month, that \$50 billion a year is just

for a military presence. It does not involve rebuilding Iraq. It does not involve nation-building. This White House, this administration, upon coming to office, derided nation-building, and yet they have embraced nation-building in a magnitude that is mind-boggling; and some within the administration, some within the administration, not Secretary Powell, because I understand he is attempting to negotiate a new U.N. resolution, but some want to go it alone. We cannot afford it either in terms of American lives or American dollars. We are going to go broke.

The gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) mentioned Gulf War I under the leadership of the father of the current President. He did create a true coalition. The cost of that war to the American people, the total cost, was a little over \$4 billion. That is the cost of just sustaining our military presence in Iraq now for a month, and we are going to be there for years.

Mr. HOEFFEL. Mr. Speaker, not only is the administration engaging in a unilateral nation-building, but I would submit it is a stealth nation-building because they do not want to tell us the cost, the length, how many troops might be needed, how many more civilians of all manner might be needed. I think we need to ask the President three fundamental questions. The first is what is in store in Iraq, what is it going to cost and how long is it going to take?

Secondly, what is he doing to build the international support that he has finally acknowledged that we need, as the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DELAHUNT) has just referred to. What can we expect him to do to reach out to the international community to get their assets and their troops, if necessary, and their civilian reconstruction experts into the mix. And as the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) has been saying all night and in private conversation as well, the third question is how soon do we put the Iraqis back in charge, and what is the administration prepared to do to put the Iraqis back in charge?

I would respectfully say to the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) that the Iraqi governing coalition is not ready to run those ministries that have been identified, and I think the gentleman knows that, too. They are not ready. We need the President to tell us when, and I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. I do not wish to dispute who is ready and who is not. All we can account for is ourselves. We were not ready, and now these poor people have to bear the brunt of our failure to be ready. I understand that. But the question here that I have raised here is what in fact is the role of the United States and these troops? How do we make it work? Let me put it this way, that is not an argument.

In my dreams I keep thinking Thomas Edward Lawrence, where are you,

come back. Lawrence, come back and tell us what it is we are forgetting.

What do we think we can do when people made an argument back in World War I that the Arabs were not ready. This was a Western concept. This is people coming in from the outside telling somebody else that they were not ready. They were not ready to have the French divide up and the English divide up Iraq for their political purposes, but they were certainly ready to do whatever it was that they felt was necessary.

I am sure that the colonial armies under George Washington were not ready. Cornwallis was wandering all over, wandering through Maryland and New Jersey, wandering through upstate New York; and back in England they said, We have got to get out. It does not matter whether they are ready or not. We are going to be adrift with our people being picked off one by one in the American Revolutionary War. We are facing the same kind of situation in terms of the material prospect for the military of the United States in Iraq today. It is not up to us to decide whether or not they are ready.

Let me tell what one of the members of the governing council said yesterday. Abdel Aziz Hakim, the brother of Ayatollah Hakim who was killed in the car bomb, a member of the United States appointed governing council to which I have referred this evening told mourners, and I quote, and this is from The Washington Post of yesterday, "The occupation force is primarily responsible for the pure blood that was spilled in holy Najaf, the blood of Hakim and the faithful group that was present near the mosque. Iraq must not remain occupied and the occupation must leave so we can build Iraq as God wants us to do."

My point is we are dealing with a situation in which we do not have the prerogative of decisionmaking other than what we do about ourselves and for ourselves. We cannot decide for others. If the argument was, and again I do not want to dispute that because we have Members on this floor who voted for the resolution, who did not vote for the resolution who had different ideas what that resolution meant or did not mean, that is not an issue. I have no intention of pointing fingers and extracting some kind of admissions about what might have been the true faith at the time.

What I am saying is we now face a situation in which we have to make a determination whether our continued presence is a positive or negative force and what should constitute our continued presence.

Mr. DELAHUNT. Those questions are not being posed. And that same story that was quoted yesterday that the gentleman quoted from, the funeral of that particular Ayatollah who was a moderate leader among the Shiite community in southern Iraq, where some would suggest there has been stability and some limited progress has been made, things are beginning, they are in the process of falling apart.

□ 2045

A piece of that story that the gentleman did not read is extremely disturbing when it comes to our role. His brother's clarion call resounded with the crowd. I am quoting from that same story. Mourners who came from as far away as Basra and Baghdad beat themselves with chains in the traditional ritual for mourning religious martyrs and chanted "death to America."

We have to be listening very, very carefully. There is a growing anger, not just in the so-called Suni triangle, not just in Tikrit, but all over Iraq in terms of the American presence. That is why I would suggest it is absolutely critical that we internationalize the presence.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. And the ones who will pay the price of that attitude should it become more pervasive, "death to America," is not going to be us here. They are getting ready to celebrate. Come on. They are closing down the mall tomorrow. For those of you out there tuning in, they are closing down the mall tomorrow because the National Football League is getting underway. The Redskins are going to play. No traffic. People are taking days off. They are taking sick leave, whatever it is. They are closing down the mall, not because of a terrorist threat but because the Washington Redskins are going to start the National Football League and that is what we are going to concentrate on. And what do you think will be on the front page of The Washington Post on Friday morning? Whether or not the Redskins won the game. But will there be a story about two more kids getting wounded or killed over in Baghdad or Tikrit or some other godforsaken place that nobody knows anything about and cannot spell?

Let me tell you what has happened, how much we care about this supporting the troops. If I hear that one more time from these hypocrites. The toughest thing we have ever done since 9/11, which is coming up in a couple of days, the biggest sacrifice we ever made is not the inconvenience of taking off your shoes walking through a testing device at the airport, we postponed the Super Bowl for 1 week. That is the big sacrifice. We are supposedly in a total war. The President tells me that I am in a war, a total war, over maybe 10 years and we are going to go and we are going to conduct this war with every fiber that we have. We are not doing anything of the kind. We are watching the football game on television.

When I see those guys out on the field, I see there is a kid from Ohio State, he cannot decide whether he wants to go to class or not. He does not know whether it is worth it. I do not blame him. They are marketing him over there. They are making a million dollars out of him. We are worried about whether some professional basketball player took advantage of a

young woman and we are going to spend more money and time on that. They are all pretty healthy, it looks to me. Why are they not in uniform over there? Why do we not have a draft if we really mean that this is a war against terror and this is something that we have to fight right through to the end with all the resources of the United States?

That is what I cannot bear. I cannot bear the idea that we sit here, 435 of us that have been designated on the trust and faith of our constituents to try and make good judgments. We do not have a referendum in here in this country. This is not something where we just run out and take a vote on the fashion of the moment. We are supposed to be trying to use what brains that God gave us and what judgment we have been able to accrue over the experiences of our lifetime and, based on the faith and trust of our constituents, render responsible policies and obligations for this country. What I am saying is that these young men and women have volunteered for the armed services of the United States not because we expect them to throw their lives away on the political fashion of the moment, but because we expect to be able to provide them with the necessities of being able to carry through on the strategic interests of this Nation.

I say that the strategic interests of this Nation now requires us to have an exit plan out of Iraq and to turn the question of Iraq and its governance over to the Iraqis as soon as possible so that they can make the necessary arrangements with the United Nations, of which we are a part, in order to aid and assist them.

Mr. INSLEE. If the gentleman will yield, these are really hard discussions because we have been saying this now for months in the evenings with this group, that this effort needs to have more international support. We need to give our troops enough support so that they indeed can be secure. Since we last said that and then we went back to our districts for August, 40 more of our proud troops have died in Iraq, with the administration ignoring the obvious need to internationalize this effort. Over 100 people have been seriously injured, over 1,000 in the Iraq war, people coming back without limbs. But this administration cannot pay enough attention to common sense to put down their hubris and their arrogance for 10 minutes to come up with a policy that will keep our troops safe. The thing that is galling about it, and you do not have to be a Rhodes scholar and spend 40 hours a week thinking about foreign policy to know this.

Yesterday I went out, the fellow was working on a cable wire in front of our house, it was a hot day, it has been really hot in August in Seattle. I just went out and gave him a pop and we started talking. He says, "I'm not an international expert. I can't figure out why George Bush wants just our kids to die in Iraq. I just can't figure that

out. That doesn't make any sense to me."

I think when a cable guy on Holly Street in Bainbridge Island has that recognition, this administration ought to change its attitude to this effort, not want to be a bring-it-on mentality but an attitude of working with the international community. There is another thing I want to report to you about what people out on the street know about this issue. They know that we still have to get to the bottom of why the American people were not told the straight scoop before this war started. That is why we are cosponsors of a bill to have a bipartisan commission to get to the bottom of why Americans were deluded about the nature of the security threat in Iraq.

I am not the only one who feels this. Two weeks ago in Shoreline, Washington, we just published a little notice, we were going to have a little meeting about Iraq intelligence. We were going to have it at noon on a Thursday on an 80-degree day in Seattle. We booked a room for 200 people. We had indications more were going to show up. We booked a room for 400, then for 600. We had 1,100 people show up at noon in Shoreline, Washington, who were raving angry about why this administration did not tell America the truth about Iraq before they got us into this war. They had one request and demand of the U.S. Congress: Do a bipartisan commission to get to the bottom of what happened here.

Let me tell you why this is important, and we had pretty good people talking about this. Ambassador Joe Wilson, the guy who blew the whistle on the administration's fraudulent use of the claim about uranium from Africa, he flew all the way from D.C.; retired Admiral Bill Center, distinguished Navy career, who talked about the fact that he certainly did not see the threat that the administration was saying existed; Brewster Denny of the University of Washington School of Public Policy. They agreed with everybody in the room who recognized that if we are going to internationalize this effort in Iraq, you cannot do that successfully unless we have a full accounting about who was responsible about selling the American people and the world a bill of goods about what happened in Iraq. And 1,100 people recognized that in Shoreline, Washington.

This measure of accountability that we need is necessary to clear the decks to get the type of alliance we need in the international community that maybe, just maybe, the administration is starting to finally figure out, way, way late. We hope we are going to have some support on the other side of the aisle about going forward to get to the bottom of this in a bipartisan fashion.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. If we cannot get to the bottom of it in a bipartisan fashion, there is one way for people to make that clear and that is in the voting booth. If we cannot pass it in here, you are going to have to get the people in here who are willing to pass it.

Mr. HOEFFEL. Let me thank the gentleman from Washington for joining us and for his comments. And, the first time with Iraq Watch, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STRICKLAND).

Mr. STRICKLAND. I want to thank the gentleman. I sat here in my heart cheerleading as the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) was talking with us. Because the fact is we sit here in this Chamber, in the safety and security of this Chamber, and as we sit here and make decisions, young Americans are in danger. Every day I get up and I turn on the TV and usually the first thing I hear is that we have lost another American soldier or two American soldiers in Iraq. It does anger me. Because I think we have been irresponsible in the course we have taken, but we are continuing to accept in almost a casual way the fact that young Americans are being killed on a daily basis.

I got a letter from a young soldier from Baghdad just the other day. In the letter, this young soldier said, I am so proud of the Army and we are working so hard to do the right thing over here. But, you know, my fellow soldiers are appalled at the President's bring-them-on rhetoric.

The fact is this is a serious situation we find ourselves in. We all have different ideas, I guess, about how we should deal with this. But I think we should either put sufficient numbers of troops in there to provide a high level of security or we should go to the United Nations and we should seek their support and even cede some control over the decision-making, or we should bring our troops home, because just tolerating daily deaths is intolerable. I think it is intolerable for the American people, but it should be intolerable for this President and for those of us who serve in this House of Representatives. These young Americans are willing to fight and die for the benefit of this country, but they are not willing, I believe, to give their lives for purposes that are less than central, absolutely central to what is essential for this country's well-being.

We need to rethink what we are doing. The President and this Congress needs to come together and to look at the seriousness of this situation and to change our course here.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. The difficulty I think here is that there has been a tendency, at least to this point, and I detect a change coming here, too, the tendency has been, if not the outright policy, is equate support for the troops with the political policies of those who have sent them over there. That to me is an abomination of the idea of patriotism. Serving as I do on the Committee on Armed Services, I am only too well aware of the caliber of the fighting man and woman in the United States Armed Forces today. The capacity that they have to carry out their mission is extraordinary. The morale that they do have associated with their own perception of what they are capable of, believe me, could not be higher.

The question is, are we up to the task? Are the politicians up to the task of representing that same kind of competency and professionalism, if you will, in providing what that mission should be?

Mr. STRICKLAND. That is right. But we all know that talk is cheap. And the fact is that there are a lot of lofty words spoken in this Chamber, but we have a serious problem. There are moms and dads and sweethearts and husbands and wives, children, whose loved ones at this very moment are serving under the most difficult circumstances. They cannot be adequately protected. They are sitting ducks. We got excited in this town when there was a sniper loose and it took us weeks to identify that person, to find out who it was. Now there may be a sniper loose in the State of West Virginia and we are concerned about that. Baghdad is full of such snipers. Our soldiers are in fixed positions and they are being killed on a daily basis.

I asked Ambassador Bremer, what are we going to do? What is the plan? How are we going to keep these deaths from occurring? The answer I got is that we probably are going to have to accept the fact that there are likely to be continuing casualties.

That is not acceptable. We have got a responsibility to take a different course of action.

Mr. DELAHUNT. I know we are winding down, but before we do, I think we would be remiss if we did not note the deteriorating situation in Afghanistan. In the future, I would hope we would include Afghanistan, because those same brave young men and women are in Afghanistan. Two stories today, Associated Press. The Taliban are no longer on the run and have teamed up with al Qaeda once again, according to officials and former Taliban, who say the religious militia has reorganized and strengthened since their defeat at the hands of the U.S.-led coalition nearly 2 years ago.

And now the administration is talking about doubling the aid from \$900 million to almost \$2 billion. I daresay that will be insufficient, but remember this, it is costing us \$11 billion a year to maintain a military presence in Afghanistan.

Mr. HOEFFEL. I thank my colleagues for being part of this tonight. Iraq Watch will be back next Tuesday night.

□ 2100

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2989, DEPARTMENTS OF TRANSPORTATION AND TREASURY AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida (during the Special Order of Mr. SMITH of Michigan), from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 108-258) on the resolution (H.

Res. 351) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2989) making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation and Treasury, and independent agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

SOCIAL SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CARTER). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, Social Security. I am disappointed that there are only about 22 people that have ever sponsored legislation to help solve the Social Security problem, probably one of the greater challenges that we have faced in this country as far as financial.

Certainly I yield to the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE), my friend.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I just want to say, and I want this on the RECORD, he is the man. He is the man on this. He and I have had these discussions in the past; and if there is anybody who understands the issue, anybody who has been more devoted on this issue, I do not know who it is. I have enormous respect for him not only for the depth of research that he has done on it but the passion he brings to the discussion. And it is something, in the context especially of the tragic circumstances we were just outlining, that definitely needs to be put forward because the financial stability of this country is at stake; and if there is anybody who is a leader in trying to confront that issue in a positive way, it is him.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Hawaii and I discussed, maybe it was 8 years ago, the problems of Social Security and the problems that we were pretending somehow that taking all the Social Security surpluses and spending them for other programs was not being something considered in this body or in the White House. The challenges of Social Security are real, and as short a time ago as 5 years to 6 years, it was considered very unpopular to discuss any changes in the Social Security system.

Certainly the fact that we have an aging population and a slowing down of the birth rate, in fact, many countries of the world, and the United States is approaching that situation, where we are going even below the zero sum growth. If a mother has an average of something like 2.2 children, then on average it is going to replace the mother and the father. But many countries of Europe, most countries of Europe, and now the United States, are approaching a situation where we are not reproducing a workforce that ultimately is going to have to pay Social Security benefits, and that is because we have a

Social Security system that is referred to as "pay as you go." That means we tax the existing workers of this country and their taxes immediately are sent out in benefits to recipients.

And to demonstrate how much Social Security has grown as far as a percentage of the total budget, I have drawn this pie chart; and that shows that Social Security is now the largest piece of pie, the largest portion of total Federal spending, representing 22 percent of total Federal spending. And defense, even with the increased challenges that we are now facing in Iraq and Afghanistan, Social Security is still a much higher cost than defense. And of course we see other entitlements. All other entitlement programs only represent 14 percent, but we should not overlook Medicare and Medicaid. Medicare it allows at 11 percent; but if prescription drugs are added to that program, the estimates are that the cost of Social Security and Medicaid will soon even be greater than Social Security.

So the question is what do we do about it? How do we come up with money? What do we do in an aging society? An aging society does not mean that each one of us is growing older, which is true, but rather that the elderly population is increasing more rapidly than the population as a whole. The second is that Social Security systems which provide most of the elderly people's financial support are not sustainable as they are presently structured. All we have seen in some other countries, what we have seen in most States of the United States, is moving from a fixed benefit program to a fixed contribution program.

There are three goals that I think we need to pursue in terms of making any changes in Social Security. Number one, that current retirees do not have a reduced benefit program. Number two, is that future retirees, our young workers today, can expect even a better retirement in terms of guaranteed money coming in during their retirement years than exist today for the current population. The number three requirement is that it should be a program that does not jeopardize our economy but encourages economic growth.

The next chart represents what has been happening in the Social Security. This past Friday the Congressional Budget Office came out with their new estimates of the economy and projections for our deficit spending in this country. Their projection was for this fiscal year, 2003, we would be having deficit spending, spending more than we are taking in, of \$562 billion. 562 billion includes all of the surplus money that is coming into the Social Security trust fund. Next year, they are projecting that we are going to have deficits, spending more than we are taking in, of \$644 billion. And I just say in relation to Social Security, we cannot continue to expand the spending of the Federal Government and at the same time not deal with the unfunded liability of Social Security, the

unfundability of our other programs, Medicare, Medicaid, the promises that we have made to military retirees, the promises that we have made to civil servants for their retirement.

This chart shows the projections of where we are going in deficits, and deficits are the annual overspending. Debt of this country is the sum or the accumulation of that annual overspending to how much this country has gone in debt. We have a law in this country that says we cannot increase how much the government goes into debt unless we have a law that ups that amount and it is passed by the U.S. House of Representatives, it is passed by the Senate, and it is signed by the President. We have been doing that on a regular basis, and now we sort of hide it into the inner chapters of some budget resolution that automatically increases how much we are allowed to go in debt.

But, Mr. Speaker, nobody should misunderstand what deficit spending and debt does in terms of the obligation to our children and our children's children, and deficit spending and debt are the promises of tax increases in the future. Just let me say, to pretend that our problems today are such that it justifies taxing younger workers and kids that are not even born, pretending that maybe their problems are going to be less than what we have today is not only unfair, it is unconscionable. This simply says that gross Federal debt by 2013 is going to be approaching \$10 trillion. Today it is \$6.8 trillion, rising very rapidly at the rate of \$562 billion this year and another \$644 billion next year.

This is sort of a red and blue display of what is happening in Social Security. The short very small bluish-purple area is surpluses that are coming in from Social Security; and we have surpluses coming in from Social Security because in the past history of Social Security, since it started in 1935, has been every time we are shy on money to pay out promised benefits or we increase promised benefits because it is politically popular, we raise taxes; and in 1983, under the Greenspan Commission, we dramatically increased taxes and reduced benefits. And so we have a short-term surplus that is going to be coming in and available. As we see, it is diminishing until about 2017, and then by 2018 we dramatically go into the red, and the red means that there are not enough tax revenues coming in from our payroll taxes, taxing workers in this country to pay promised benefits to retirees.

The coming Social Security crisis. Our pay-as-you-go retirement system will not meet the challenge of demographic change, and this represents workers paying into the system for each one retiree. And of course as we age, as we are living longer, and the wealthier nations do live longer, the more impoverished nations die at an early age, and actually those developing countries actually have a higher

birth rate. So there is a greater replacement. But in wealthy nations like the United States, like most of Europe, they are having a birth rate or a replacement that means that there is going to be a decline in the birth rate and an increase in the number of years that people live and therefore it is going to take more workers working, paying into the system to accommodate every one retiree.

So we go from 50 workers in 1940 working, paying in their taxes for every one retiree. By the year 2000, it is three workers. The estimate is by 2025, there are going to be two workers for every individual over 65 years old. So a greater obligation. So what we have done in the past is continue to reduce benefits or increase wages. And as we started out with what I think should be the goals, we should not reduce the benefits to current recipients of Social Security. Insolvency is certain. I mean, we are not guessing. We know how many people there are, and we know when they are going to retire. We know that people will live longer in retirement. We know how much they will pay in and how much they will take out. Payroll taxes will not cover benefits starting in 2017, and the shortfalls will add up to \$120 trillion between 2017 and 2075. Between 2017 and 2075, we are going to be short \$120 trillion to pay benefits. \$120 trillion is going to be needed over and above what comes in in Social Security taxes.

□ 2115

Now, just to put that in comparison, our annual budget is a little over \$2.2 trillion, a huge financial challenge for this country and this Congress. Yet I am so disappointed that we have known that this problem existed since 1994, very accurately in our projections from the actuaries at the Social Security Administration, and yet in my count there are less than 22 Members of Congress in both the House and the Senate that have ever signed on to a bill that can keep Social Security solvent. It should disturb us all that we have been unwilling to face up to probably the greatest challenge that we have, and I think all of us agree that Social Security is a program that has served us well and served so many seniors in their retiring years.

In most developed countries they are dealing with similar challenges for an aging population. Take Japan or Germany or France or Italy. In France, the payroll tax is 51 percent. Can you imagine? Out of every dollar you make as a worker, now you are taxed 51 cents on that payroll dollar in France. Germany is approaching that amount. A little over 40 percent tax in Germany to accommodate their aging population.

What this does, of course, it puts businesses at a competitive disadvantage. If businesses have to in effect pay this Social Security tax or in effect pay less wages to the workers because they have got to come up with the So-

cial Security tax or the senior retirement tax that is going to accommodate seniors, then it makes those particular companies in those particular countries less competitive.

So my plea is, let us not allow this to happen in the United States. Let us start moving to a system that is going to protect current retirees, that is going to make existing young workers even better off than their fathers and grandfathers. It is going to make sure that it strengthens our economy in the United States and it does not weaken it.

This is another example of what a bad investment Social Security is, because this chart represents how many years you are going to have to live after retirement, assuming you retire at 65, how many years you have to live after retirement to break even on the money you and your employer have sent in to the Social Security system. It was not bad in the early years, when we were first getting started, but by 1995 you had to live 16 years after retirement. By 2005, it is 23 years. Then by 2015 it is projected you have to live 26 years after retirement is projected. That is just to break even on the investment.

So is there a better way? My suggestion is there is a better way. Some people have suggested that if government would just keep its fingers out of the pot of the Social Security trust fund, everything would be okay.

We should keep our fingers out of the pot of the Social Security trust fund, and that should be invested to make sure Social Security stays solvent instead of Congress and the President spending all of the surpluses. Of course, that is what we have been doing for the last several years, is taking all the Social Security surplus and spending it on other government programs. So when we talk about prescription drugs or some other good sounding programs, what we are doing is borrowing that money from Social Security, or borrowing it from other areas the government can borrow from, like Wall Street, to pay for expanded programs that this Congress comes up with.

Back to my chart. The trust fund is short \$1.3 trillion that we owe Social Security. The shortfall after repayment of the trust fund, the shortfall, if we came up with the money right now, is \$10 trillion. Remember earlier I mentioned \$120 trillion over the next 75 years? What we need in today's dollars to put into an investment account is \$10 trillion. In other words, the unfunded liability of Social Security, some estimates are \$10 trillion. Some estimates are \$9 trillion.

The system is stretched to its limit. Seventy-eight million baby-boomers begin retiring in 2008, Social Security spending exceeds tax revenues in 2017 and the Social Security trust fund goes broke in 2037, although the crisis is going to arrive much sooner. When the crisis arrives is 2017.

Where do you come up with the extra money? Some people suggest, well, if

we can get the economy going, or all government has to do is pay back what it has borrowed from the trust fund. That will keep us going until 2037.

On the economy, the fact is that a stronger economy that results in higher wages has a short-term effect of increasing revenue coming into the Social Security system. But the long-term effect, because of the fact that benefits are directly related, benefits in your retirement years are directly related to the wages and the taxes you pay in on those wages when you are working, means that ultimately it is going to be a bigger problem in terms of the amount of dollars that is paid out. So suggesting that a strong economy will solve Social Security is totally inaccurate.

I like to put in this chart with a picture of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, because he created the Social Security program over six decades ago. He wanted it to feature a private sector component to build retirement income. Social Security was supposed to be one leg of a three-legged stool to support retirees. It was supposed to go hand-in-hand with personal savings and private pension plans.

Let me tell you an interesting research item I found as I went through the archives of that debate back in 1934 and 1935. As it turns out, the Senate had decided on private investments in the name of the worker, so that it was the property of the worker. Even though it was restricted and he could not take out that investment until he retired, the Senate decided that that was the best way to go, to allow private required deductions from payroll to go in a fund that was owned by the worker.

The House, on the other hand, said, well, government should run the system and have that extra money available to government, and then be responsible for paying out the benefits in later years.

When it went to the conference committee between the House and the Senate, the final decision was what we have today, and that is government taking all the money that comes in and then being responsible for paying out the benefits. But, of course, over the years what has happened, as there ended up demographically fewer workers in relation to the number of retirees that were promised benefits, the United States on every occasion when they did not have enough money coming in taxes to accommodate promised benefits, is they increased the tax and/or lowered benefits. Usually it was both.

In most countries, issues of the administration have not been fully explored. Most countries do not have the kind of market-based economy we do in the United States. They are not used to having 401(k)s and other investment plans which individuals own and are a little more responsible for some of those investments. But in the United States, we are pretty used to it. Yet we

have put off a market-based system for Social Security that can accomplish the goals of more retirement income for the retirees.

I chaired the House Committee on the Budget Bipartisan Task Force on Social Security. We had experts in from this and other countries testifying to the problems of accommodating senior citizens through a government program. The Democrats and Republicans on that task force agreed that something must be done as quickly as possible to change Social Security to keep it solvent, and that privately-owned investment accounts should be one option.

One of the criticisms of private investment accounts was that it would cost too much. The brokers would be charging the individuals huge amounts to keep track of the investments of those individuals. We had testimony from several individuals that it could be as low as one or two cents.

This is the letter I wrote David Walker, Comptroller General of the United States, in which I stated, "The House Budget Committee Task Force on Social Security recently heard testimony from William Shipman. His firm completed a study that concluded that the administrative annual costs for establishing broadly diversified Social Security personal retirement accounts would equal between \$3.38 and \$6.58 per account holder."

I continued in the letter to the Comptroller General, "If verified, I believe the conclusion will prove highly significant as Congress evaluates plans to modernize the retirement system. It will demonstrate that it is possible to provide meaningful investment opportunities to all Americans for only one or two cents a day. For that reason, I am requesting that the GAO study the methods and conclusions of this report and determine its accuracy."

What they determined is this was possible, and very likely, if we had indexed investments, such as we do in our Thrift Savings Account that is available to all Federal employees. So arguing that the brokers are going to get rich off of this program or that "snake-oil" salesmen will convince some of the investors to invest in bad investments is safeguarded in the Social Security bills that I have introduced over the last 6 years.

Just as a footnote to introducing a bill, let me mention that next Wednesday at 10:30 a.m. in Room 2200 we are going to have a press conference on the reintroduction of my 2003 Social Security bill that has now been scored by the Social Security Administration to keep Social Security solvent, and it meets the three goals that I expressed earlier.

Again, let me demonstrate how bad a savings retirement investment this is by using the existing Social Security system. The real return of Social Security is less than 2 percent for most workers and shows a negative return for some, compared to over 7 percent market return as far as equities.

If you are poor and if you are hungry and, as it turns out, if you are a young black worker, you die before you reach age 65. That means that you pay in for most of your life, but you do not reach the age that you are going to take out and accrue the benefits that supposedly you paid in for.

If we have a private investment account, what I am suggesting in my legislation that I will be introducing next week is you allow 2.5 percent out of the 12.4 percent FICA tax that goes into Social Security to be privately owned. The investments are restricted. There are safeguards in government, oversight of how the money is handled, similar to our Thrift Savings Account for Federal employees and for Members of Congress. But the safeguards can be there.

What this chart demonstrates is that if you are a young worker that is poor, that means you are probably going to die before age 65, or if you are a black worker, which means you are going to die on average before age 65, that it is your money. It can go into your estate for your heirs.

The average again is 7 percent. But the market return, and this includes the last three downside years of the market, the Wilshire Index from 1993 to 2003 had a 7 percent return, real return on equity, a 7 percent return over and above inflation. There has been no 12 year period in the last 100 years where there has not been a very substantial positive return to equity investments, and, if they are diversified, that assures additional safety.

One of the most often talked about solutions for Social Security in the United States and other countries, I represented the United States in a forum in England several years ago where all countries were coming in talking about their problems and potential solutions for accommodating an aging population, most often the suggestion was either reducing benefits or increasing taxes, if you will, sort of like a band-aid for the problem, for temporarily fixing the problem; instead of making a transition from a fixed benefit program to a fixed contribution program, using the market economy especially available in the United States to accommodate even higher returns in retirement for young workers.

□ 2130

I was disappointed that the U.S. trails many other countries in saving its retirement system. In the 18 years since Chile offered personal retirement accounts, 95 percent of Chilean workers have created accounts. Their average rate of return has been 11.3 percent per year. Now, remember, this compares to the 1.6 percent return we are getting on Social Security in America. Among others, Australia, Britain, Switzerland, offer workers their own personally owned retirement accounts.

Let me emphasize with this chart that there is no Social Security account with your name on it. And I

quote from the Office of Management and Budget, "These trust fund balances are available to finance future benefit payments, trust fund balances, trust funds. They are there to finance future benefit payments and other trust fund expenditures but only in a bookkeeping sense. There are claims on the Treasury that when redeemed will have to be financed by raising taxes, borrowing from the public or reducing benefits or other expenditures."

So we have been borrowing from Social Security all of these years. We now owe Social Security a little over \$1.3 trillion. The question is where are we going to come up with the money when it comes time to start paying those funds back. What we should be doing now is developing a system where we get real returns from the Social Security taxes coming in, the surplus coming in that is available for real investment with real returns.

Economic growth will not fix Social Security. Social Security benefits are indexed to wage growth. When the economy grows, workers pay more in taxes but also will earn more in benefits when they retire. Growth makes the numbers look better now but leaves a larger hole to fill later. The biggest risk is doing nothing at all. Social Security has a total unfunded liability of over \$9 trillion. The estimate when I made this chart is \$9 trillion; now it is closer to \$10 trillion. The Social Security trust fund contains nothing but IOUs to keep paying promised Social Security benefits. The payroll tax will have to be increased by nearly 50 percent or benefits will have to be cut by 30 percent. Let me say that again. It is part of the desperate situation that we are faced with in solving Social Security if we continue to put off a solution.

This Chamber, the Chamber across the Capitol, the Senate, the administration, the tendency is for politicians to not deal with tough problems like solving Social Security until the disaster is upon us. But the longer we put off a solution, the more drastic that solution has to be. I know that because this is my fifth Social Security bill that I have introduced; and every session, every 2 years, it takes a little more in terms of coming up with money to fund the program than it did the 2 years earlier. That is because the surplus for Social Security is running out, and after 2017 there will no longer be more money coming in from taxes than is required for benefits.

If you remember the red chart, that is where very deeply we go into some other form of financing Social Security.

So some people have said, Should we turn Social Security into a welfare program? Should we just make the rich pay in and more greatly reduce or not pay benefits to rich retirees? Well, even the unions have suggested this is a dangerous direction to go because most of us in America think that we are going to make it and to have the

government say, look, we are going to mandate that you save for your retirement but if you are successful and work hard and invest, then we are not going to give it to you after all, would decrease the problem for a Social Security system.

It is not working as a welfare system because we are not giving those people that really need it enough, and it is not working as a system to tax the rich simply because we give higher income earners a greater retirement benefit in the end, even though it is very progressive. That means if you are lower income, you are going to make 95 percent of what you were making on average when you were working. However, if you are a high-income retiree making a very large salary, you can get as little as 15 percent on average of what you were making during your working years back as a Social Security benefit.

Here is what we have done. Here is a chart that does not show earlier years. It does not show what some have suggested for future years. But it shows, it demonstrates not the reduction in benefits, and I should make a chart on that, how we have reduced benefits, and you reduce benefits trickily, because if you are a politician you do not want your voters scolding you, so we simply do things like we are reducing the COLA by a little bit or we are increasing the retirement age. Of course, that is what we did in the 1983 program. We said we are going to start increasing the retirement age. That means reducing benefits. Or we are going to index benefits, instead of wage inflation, we are going to index them to CPI, just plain inflation.

You can reduce benefits, but in the long run we need a transition from a fixed benefit program to a market-oriented program that is also going to help the economy.

In 1940 we had a 2 percent tax on the first \$3,000 for a maximum tax for any American worker of \$60. By 1960 we saw the working population go down in comparison to the number of retirees, and we upped not only the rate but we upped also the base so the maximum taxes for any one year was \$288. By 1980 we increased the rate to 10.16 percent on the first \$26,000, \$25,900; and by the year 2000, the 1983 changes we had indexed the base up to \$76,200. Now that based is 84,000 with a 12.4 percent tax.

The next chart shows the number of American workers that pay more in the Social Security tax than they do in the income tax, and that is a current debate. So right now the percentage of families that pay more in the Social Security tax than they do in the income tax is 78 percent. Seventy-eight percent of American workers pay more in the Social Security tax than they do in the income tax. And so to think that we can accommodate this problem with solutions that simply raise taxes on American workers, I think should be out of the question.

Personal retirement accounts, they do not come out of Social Security.

They have become part of your Social Security retirement benefits. A worker will own his or her own retirement account, and it is limited to safe investments that will earn more than the 1.9 percent paid by Social Security.

How do we get Congress interested in dealing with this problem? And the reason politicians are not interested in solving Social Security is because if you are a Republican, the Democrats go back home the next election and they demagog the issue saying that I am trying to ruin Social Security. Vote him out of office, and vote me in and I will save your Social Security.

The only way to save Social Security is two ways: either increase revenues or reduce benefits. Maybe a third way is a combination of the two. It is not complicated. We have got to do one or the other, and what I am suggesting is that we increase revenues by a better return on investments.

Findings of the House Budget Task Force on Social Security that I chaired a couple of years ago are that guaranteed return securities and annuities can be used with personal as part of an investment safety net.

So we can have companies that are now willing to offer a greater return than the 1.6 or 1.7 percent depending on how much you earn that is given by Social Security, companies that will guarantee that they will give you better than what Social Security is offering as far as an investment.

A universal Social Security survivor and disability benefit program needs to be maintained. And let me just stress that point. Some people have said, well, Social Security is sort of an insurance policy against getting injured on the job or if you happen to die, benefits for survivors. No suggestion of any Social Security proposal that I or any other Members have introduced do anything to touch the insurance part of that program. The injury and survivor benefit insurance program should be maintained and is going to be maintained.

Congress should consider paying for a portion of disability benefits for workers who have been in the system a short time using monies from the general fund. And I agree. We need to. In fact, the legislation that I am offering next week will have an additional amount contributed by government to their personal savings investment account for workers that are earning less than \$34,000 a year. That is so some of these individuals may very well have more money in retirement than they did in their working years.

The six principles of saving Social Security: protect current and future beneficiaries, allow freedom of choice; and freedom of choice, my bill and most every other bill that has been introduced says it is going to be voluntary. You do not have to have private investments accounts you earn, but you have the option of having those accounts. And what we will be announcing at the press conference

next week is we have a provision where we can guarantee a greater return than Social Security is now paying retirees. Makes Americans better off not worse off, it creates a fully funded system, and no tax increases.

This is a challenge that we need to deal with. Because of past demographic realities and in order to pay promised benefits, government has too often responded by either increasing taxes or slowly but relentlessly decreasing benefits. It is not fair to current retirees, it is not fair to future retirees to start reducing those benefits. And it is not fair to current or future workers to say we are going to continue to tax you more because we have not adequately planned for the kind of demographics that we are challenged with in Social Security.

Again, let me reemphasize that a country like France that now taxes 51 percent of what that individual worker earns is simply money that effectively comes out of that business operation and that they have to pay for by reducing the wages they pay to employees or by increasing the price that they charge customers that might buy their particular product. So for the three goals that I think we all should agree on, let us have changes that do not reduce benefits for current retirees. Let us develop the kind of changes that are going to keep the program solvent, that are going to increase the benefits for current and future workers as far as their potential increase in retirement income; and let us have a program that is going to help the economy of the United States.

□ 2145

That means savings and investments, to allow those savings and investments to expand our research efforts and expand the kind of products that we develop that people want to buy and to increase our productivity in this country.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and the balance of the week on account of illness in the family.

Ms. WOOLSEY (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today through September 12 on account of medical reasons.

Mr. JANKLOW (at the request of Mr. DELAY) for today and the balance of the week on account of medical reasons.

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. PALLONE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. EMANUEL, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. BROWN of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. WYNN, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. DOGGETT, for 5 minutes, today.
Mr. STRICKLAND, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PENCE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. BLACKBURN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas, for 5 minutes, today and September 4.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, September 4, 5, and 9.

Mr. MCCOTTER, for 5 minutes, September 4 and 5.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 523. An Act to make technical corrections to laws relating to Native Americans, and for other purposes; to Committee on Resources.

S. 926. An Act to amend section 5379 of title 5, United States Code, to increase the annual and aggregate limits on student loan repayments by Federal agencies to Committee on Government Reform.

S. 1547. An act to amend title XXI of the Social Security Act to make a technical correction with respect to the definition of qualifying State; to Committee on Energy and Commerce.

S. 1571. An act to increase the Federal Housing Administration mortgage commitment level to carry out the purposes of section 203(b) of the National Housing Act; to Committee on Financial Resources.

S. Con. Res. 25. Concurrent resolution recognizing and honoring America's Jewish community on the occasion of its 350th anniversary, supporting the designation of an "American Jewish History Month", and for other purposes; to Committee on Government Reform.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. Trandahl, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker pro tempore Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia on August 1, 2003:

H.R. 1018. An act to designate the building located at 1 Federal Plaza in New York, New York, as the "James L. Watson United States Court of International Trade Building".

H.R. 1761. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 9350 East Corporate Hill Drive in Wichita, Kansas, as the "Garner E. Shriver Post Office Building".

H.R. 2465. An act to extend for six months the period for which chapter 12 of title 11 of the United States Code is reenacted.

H.R. 2859. An act making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003.

Also, Mr. Trandahl, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker pro tempore Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland on August 5, 2003:

H.R. 1412. An act to provide the Secretary of Education with specific waiver authority to respond to a war or other military operation or national emergency.

H.R. 2195. An act to provide for additional space and resources for national collections held by the Smithsonian Institution, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2738. An act to implement the United States-Chile Free Trade Agreement.

H.R. 2739. An act to implement the United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement.

H.R. 2854. An act to amend title XXI of the Social Security Act to extend the availability of allotments for fiscal years 1998 through 2001 under the State Children's Health Insurance Program, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1015. An act to authorize grants through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for mosquito control programs to prevent mosquito-borne diseases, and for other purposes.

S. 1435. An act to provide for the analysis of the incidence and effects of prison rape in Federal, State, and local institutions and to provide information, resources, recommendations, and funding to protect individuals from prison rape.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House reports that on August 7, 2003, he presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.R. 1018. To designate the building located at 1 Federal Plaza in New York, New York, as the "James L. Watson United States Court of International Trade Building".

H.R. 1412. To provide the Secretary of Education with specific waiver authority to respond to a war on other military operation or national emergency.

H.R. 1761. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 9350 East Corporate Hill Drive in Wichita, Kansas, as the "Garner E. Shriver Post Office Building".

H.R. 2195. To provide for additional space and resources for national collections held by the Smithsonian Institution, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2465. To extend for six months the period for which chapter 12 of title 11 of the United States Code is reenacted.

H.R. 2854. To amend title XXI of the Social Security Act to extend the availability of allotments for fiscal years 1998 through 2001 under the State Children's Health Insurance Program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2859. Making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003.

Also, Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House reports that on August 22, 2003, he presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.R. 2738. To implement the United States-Chile Free Trade Agreement.

H.R. 2739. To implement the United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, September 4, 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:

3639. A letter from the Administrator, FSIS, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Changes in Fees for Meat, Poultry, and Egg Products Inspection Services—Calendar Year (CY) 2003 [Docket No. 02-034F] (RIN: 0583-AC94) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3640. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Raisins Produced From Grapes Grown in California; Revision of Varietal Types [Docket No. FV03-989-6 IFR] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3641. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Dried Prunes Produced in California; Temporary Suspension of the Mandatory Outgoing Prune Inspection and Quality Requirements, and Modification of the Undersized Prune Disposition Requirements Under the Marketing Order; and Suspension of the Prune Import Regulation [Docket No. FV03-993-3 IFR] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3642. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Kiwifruit Grown in California; Relaxation of Pack Requirements [Docket No. FV03-920-1 FR] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3643. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Raisins Produced From Grapes Grown in California; Reduction in Additional Storage Payments Regarding Reserve Raisins Intended for Use as Cattle Feed [Docket No. FV03-989-7 IFR] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3644. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Dried Prunes Produced in California; Decreased Assessment Rate [Docket No. FV03-993-4 IFR] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3645. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the

Department's final rule — Grapefruit and Oranges (Texas and States Other than Florida, California, and Arizona); Grade Standards [Docket Number FV-00-304] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3646. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a copy of the Department's draft bill entitled, "Packers and Stockyards Licensing Fee Act of 2003"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

3647. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — 2,6-Diisopropyl-naphthalene; Temporary Tolerances [OPP-2003-0127; FRL-7321-6] received August 6, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3648. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Hydramethylnon; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-2003-0251; FRL-7319-5] received August 6, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3649. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Tralkoxydim; Time-Limited Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-2003-0180; FRL-7315-9] received August 6, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3650. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Department's final rule — Diallyl Sulfides; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance Correction [OPP-2003-0134; FRL-7320-5] received August 13, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3651. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Spinosa; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-2003-0207; FRL-7317-3] received August 6, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3652. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification of the intention to reallocate funds previously transferred from the Emergency Response Fund; (H. Doc. No. 108—116); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

3653. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement Vice Admiral John J. Grossenbacher, United States Navy, and his advancement to the grade of vice admiral on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3654. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Multiyear Procurement Authority for Environmental Services for Military Installations [DFARS Case 2003-D004] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

3655. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Buy-to-Budget Acquisition of End Items [DFARS Case 2002-D036] received August 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

3656. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Charles S. Mahan, Jr., United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of

lieutenant general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3657. A letter from the Legislative and Regulatory Activities Division, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Community and Economic Development Entities, Community Development Projects, and Other Public Welfare Investments [Docket No. 03-20] (RIN: 1557-AC09) received August 13, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

3658. A letter from the Legislative and Regulatory Activities Division, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Removal, Suspension, and Debarment of Accountants From Performing Audit Services; Department of the Treasury, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency [Docket No. 03-XX] (RIN: 1557-AC01); Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System [Docket No. R-1139]; Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (RIN: 3064-AC57); Department of the Treasury, Office of Thrift Supervision (RIN: 1550-AB53) received August 13, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

3659. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel (Banking & Finance), Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Terrorism Risk Insurance Program (RIN: 1505-AA96) received August 8, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

3660. A letter from the Counsel for Legislation and Regulations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule — Public Housing Capital Fund Program Obligation and Expenditure of Funds [Docket No. FR-4507-F-02] (RIN: 2577-AC16) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

3661. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report on transactions involving U.S. exports to Republic of Panama pursuant to Section 2(b)(3) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Financial Services.

3662. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report on transactions involving U.S. exports to Bahrain pursuant to Section 2(b)(3) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Financial Services.

3663. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Broker-Dealer Exemption from Sending Certain Financial Information to Customers [Release No. 34-48272; File No. S7-48-02] (RIN: 3235-A168) received August 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

3664. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR) (RIN: 1820-ZA17) received August 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

3665. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR) (RIN: 1820-ZA18) received August 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

3666. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final

rule — National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR) (RIN: 1820-ZA24) received August 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

3667. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR) (RIN: 1820-ZA17) received August 5, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

3668. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR) (RIN: 1820-ZA18) received August 5, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

3669. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting a report entitled "Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Annual Report 2001," pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5617 and 42 U.S.C. 5601; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

3670. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Mine Safety and Health, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule — Alternate Locking Devices for Plug and Receptacle-Type Connectors on Mobile Battery-Powered Machines (RIN: 1219-AA98 (Phase 10)) Received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

3671. A letter from the Acting Director of Communications and Legislative Affairs, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting the Commission's Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2002; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

3672. A letter from the Chairperson, National Council on Disability, transmitting the Council's report entitled "National Disability Policy: A Progress Report" December 2001 thru December 2002, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. 781(a)(8); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

3673. A letter from the Director, Corporate Policy and Research Department, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Benefits Payable in Terminated Single-Employer Plans; Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Valuing and Paying Benefits — received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

3674. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report entitled "Mild Traumatic Brain Injury (MTBI) in the United States: Steps to Prevent a Serious Public Health Problem" dated July 2003; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3675. A letter from the Trial Attorney, NHTSA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Confidential Business Information [Docket No. NHTSA-02-12150; Notice 2] (RIN: 2127-AI13) received August 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3676. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; West Virginia; Regulation to Prevent and Control Particulate Air Pollution from Combustion of Fuel in Indirect Heat Exchanges [WV041/046-6015a; FRL-7525-2] received August 6, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3677. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule

— Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Revisions to Florida State Implementation Plan: Transportation Conformity Rule [FL-078-200335(a); FRL-7541-9] received August 6, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3678. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Missouri [MO 188-1188a; FRL-7542-3] received August 6, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3679. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of State Plan for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; Commonwealth of Kentucky and Jefferson County, Kentucky [KY-200334(a); FRL-7542-6] received August 6, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3680. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Hazardous Waste Management System; Exclusion for Identifying and Listing Hazardous Waste and A Determination of Equivalent Treatment; Final Exclusion [SW-FRL-7541-7] received August 6, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3681. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan; National Priorities List [FRL-7542-7] received August 6, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3682. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, Great Basin Unified Air Pollution Control District [CA 172-0276a; FRL-7524-7] received August 6, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3683. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans Georgia: Approval of Revisions to State Implementation Plan [GA-60, GA-61-200332(a); FRL-7543-9] received August 13, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3684. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Motor Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program — Revised Final Standards for the Acceleration Simulation Mode Exhaust Emissions Test [PA 207-4213; FRL-7544-7] received August 13, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3685. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of State Air Quality Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; Control of Emissions From Existing Commercial/Industrial Solid Waste Incinerator Units; Arizona; Nevada [AZ NV-095-NEGDECa; FRL-7534-8] received August 13, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3686. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — New Mexico: Incorporation by Reference

of Approved State Hazardous Waste Management Program [FRL-7479-5] received August 13, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3687. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Forsyth County, North Carolina Update to Materials Incorporated by Reference [NC-200317; FRL-7524-4] received August 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3688. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Maryland; Revisions to Visible Emissions and Sulfur Dioxide Testing Regulations [MD140-3094a; FRL-7523-7] received August 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3689. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Ohio; Oxides of Nitrogen Regulations [OH155-3; FRL-7539-4] received August 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3690. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Pennsylvania; Revision to Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley Area Ozone Maintenance Plan [PA206-4212a; FRL-7524-9] received August 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3691. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Operating Permits Program; State of Kansas [KS 189-1189a; FRL-7540-7] received August 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3692. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Part 71 Federal Operating Permits Program for California Agricultural Sources, Announcement of a New Deadline For Application Submittal [CA 098-NOA; FRL-7537-1] received August 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3693. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Non-attainment New Source Review (NSR); Reconsideration [Docket No. A-90-37; FRL-7538-1; E-Docket ID No. A-2001-0004 (Legacy Docket ID No. A-90-37)] received August 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3694. A letter from the Acting General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Standardization of Generator Interconnection Agreements and Procedures [Docket No. RM02-1-000] received August 11, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3695. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Hydroelectric Licensing under the Federal Power Act [Docket No. RM02-16-000; Order No. 2002] received August 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3696. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Adjustment of the Maximum Retrospective Deferred Premium (RIN: 3150-AH23) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3697. A letter from the Director, International Cooperation, Department of Defense, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 14-03 which informs of intent to sign Amendments Number three and four to the Arrow System Improvement Program (ASIP) Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the United States and Israel, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

3698. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report prepared by the Department of State concerning international agreements other than treaties entered into by the United States be transmitted to the Congress within a sixty day period specified in the Case-Zablocki Act, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

3699. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a notice of continuation of national emergency beyond August 17, 2003 declared by Executive Order 13222 of August 17, 2001, to deal with the threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States caused by the lapse of the Export Administration Act of 1979, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); (H. Doc. No. 108—110); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

3700. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a final report concerning the national emergency with respect to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) that was declared in Executive Order No. 12865 of September 26, 1993, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

3701. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on the national emergency with respect to Sierra Leone and Liberia that was declared in Executive Order 13194, of January 18, 2001 and expanded in scope in Executive Order 13213, of May 22, 2001 also to implement the "Clean Diamond Trade Act," Public Law 108-19, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(b) and 50 U.S.C. 1631; (H. Doc. No. 108—114); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

3702. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting six month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Sierra Leone and Liberia that was declared in Executive Order 13194, of January 18, 2001 and expanded in scope in Executive Order 13213, of May 22, 2001, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); (H. Doc. No. 108—115); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

3703. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a six month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Iraq that was declared in Executive Order 12722 of August 2, 1990, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); (H. Doc. No. 108—117); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

3704. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the national emergency declared with respect to Iraq is to continue in effect beyond August 2, 2003, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); (H. Doc. No. 108—118); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

3705. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the text of a proposed Agreement for Cooperation within the context of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) between the United States and the Czech Republic, the Republic of Hungary, the Republic of Poland and Spain, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 2153(b); (H. Doc. No. 108—119); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

3706. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 16-03 which informs of an intent to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the United States and the United Kingdom for the Development, Documentation, Production and Initial Fielding of Advanced Extremely High Frequency (AEHF) Military Satellite Communications (MILSATCOM), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

3707. A letter from the Director, International Cooperation, Department of Defense, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 15-03 which informs you of our intent to sign Amendment Number One to the Swedish Technology Research Development Projects (TRDP) Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the United States and Sweden, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2767(f); to the Committee on International Relations.

3708. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed manufacturing license agreement for the manufacture of significant military equipment abroad with Japan (Transmittal No. DDTC 066-03), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(d); to the Committee on International Relations.

3709. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles that are firearms controlled under category I of the United States Munitions List sold commercially under a contract with Canada (Transmittal No. DDTC 082-03), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

3710. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of major defense equipment and defense articles to Russia (Transmittal No. DDTC 076-03), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

3711. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract to the United Arab Emirates (Transmittal No. DDTC 048-03), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

3712. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a copy of Presidential Determination No. 2003-28 entitled, "Waiver Prohibition on United States Military Assistance to Parties to the Rome Statute Establishing the International Criminal Court; to the Committee on International Relations.

3713. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an additional report, consistent with the War Powers Resolution to keep the Congress informed on clashes between Liberian government and rebel forces in the vicinity of the United States Embassy in Monrovia, Liberia, to augment the United States Embassy security forces and to aid in the evacuation of United States citizens from Liberia if required; (H. Doc. No. 108—112); to the Com-

mittee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

3714. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report including matters relating to post-liberation Iraq as consistent with the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002 (Public Law 107-243); (H. Doc. No. 108—120); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

3715. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification to expand the scope of the national emergency declared in Executive Order No. 13303 of May 22, 2003 with respect to the blocking of property of the former Iraqi Regime, it's Senior Officials and their family members, and taking certain other actions, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(b) and 50 U.S.C. 1631; (H. Doc. No. 108—122); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

3716. A letter from the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, transmitting Annual report, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2590; to the Committee on International Relations.

3717. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting the quarterly reports in accordance with Sections 36(a) and 26(b) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on International Relations.

3718. A letter from the Deputy Chief Counsel (Foreign Assets Control), Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Rough Diamonds (Sierra Leone & Liberia) Sanctions Regulations; Rough Diamonds Control Regulations — received July 31, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

3719. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Automated Export System Mandatory Filing for Items on the Commerce Control List (CCL) and the United States Munitions List (USML) that Currently Require a Shipper's Export Declaration (SED) [Docket Number 010622161-3092-03] (RIN: 0607-AA34) received August 14, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

3720. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's annual report entitled "Report to Congress on Arms Control, Nonproliferation and Disarmament Studies Completed in 2002" pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2579; to the Committee on International Relations.

3721. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Inspector General's semiannual report to Congress for the reporting period October 1, 2002 through March 31, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

3722. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting a report on the Month in Review: June 2003 Reports, Testimony, Correspondence, and Other Publications, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(h); to the Committee on Government Reform.

3723. A letter from the Human Resource Specialist, Department of Labor, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

3724. A letter from the General Counsel, Executive Office of the President, transmitting report on federal vacancy confirmed in Senate, position of Deputy Director, Office of Management and Budget; to the Committee on Government Reform.

3725. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an alternative plan for across-the-board and locality

pay increases payable to civilian Federal employees covered by the General Schedule (GS) and certain other pay systems in January 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5305(a)(3); (H. Doc. No. 108—121); to the Committee on Government Reform and ordered to be printed.

3726. A letter from the Director of Compensation and Benefits, AgFirst Farm Credit Bank, transmitting the annual reports of Federal Pension Plans Required by Public Law 95-595 for the plan year January 1, 2002, through December 31, 2002, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9503(a)(1)(B); to the Committee on Government Reform.

3727. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendments to Age Search Procedures [Docket Number 010828220-3161-02] (RIN: 0607-AA24) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

3728. A letter from the White House Liaison, Department of Education, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

3729. A letter from the White House Liaison, Department of Education, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

3730. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

3731. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Secretary's Management Report on Management Decisions and Final Actions on Office of Inspector General Audit Recommendations for the period ending March 31, 2003, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106; to the Committee on Government Reform.

3732. A letter from the Attorney Advisor, Department of Transportation, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

3733. A letter from the General Counsel, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting report on vacancy in Senate confirmed position; to the Committee on Government Reform.

3734. A letter from the General Counsel, Executive Office of the President, transmitting report on federal vacancy confirmed in Senate, position of Director, Office of Management and Budget; to the Committee on Government Reform.

3735. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Housing Finance Board, transmitting the Board's final rule — Amendments to the Description of Organization and Functions Regulation [No. 2003-09] (RIN: 3069-AB25) received August 5, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

3736. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Housing Finance Board, transmitting the Board's final rule — Privacy Act and Freedom of Information Act; Implementation [No. 2003-08] (RIN: 3069-AB07) received August 5, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

3737. A letter from the Director, Office of Government Ethics, transmitting the Office's inventories of Commercial and Inherently Governmental Activities for Year 2003 as pursuant to the Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act, pursuant to Public Law 105—270; to the Committee on Government Reform.

3738. A letter from the Architect of the Capitol, transmitting a report entitled "Architect of the Capitol Injury and Illness

Analysis Report Quarterly Update FY03 Quarter 2"; to the Committee on House Administration.

3739. A letter from the Chair, Office of the General Counsel, Federal Election Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Public Financing of Presidential Candidates and Nominating Conventions [Notice 2003-12] received July 31, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on House Administration.

3740. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Oil and Gas and Sulphur Operations in the Outer Continental Shelf Documents Incorporated by Reference—API RP 14F and API RP 14FZ (RIN: 1010-AC89) received July 31, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3741. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Establishment of Three Additional Manatee Protection Areas in Florida (RIN: 1018-AJ06) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3742. A letter from the Director, Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Montana Regulatory Program [MT-023-FOR] received August 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3743. A letter from the Director, Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Pennsylvania Regulatory Program [PA-137-FOR] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3744. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Sablefish by Vessels Using Trawl Gear in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 021122286-3036-02; I.D. 072303B] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3745. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Northern Rockfish in the Central Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 021122286-3036-02; I.D. 072803B] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3746. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska; Species in the Rock Sole/Flathead Sole/"Other Flatfish" Fishery Category by Vessels Using Trawl Gear in Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No. 02112307-3037-02; I.D. 072903A] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3747. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Greenland Turbot in the Bering Sea subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands management area [Docket No. 02112307-3037-02; I.D. 073003B] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3748. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, Na-

tional Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Ocean Perch in the Western Aleutian District of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands [Docket No. 02112307-3037-02; I.D. 071503C] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3749. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries Off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; West Coast Salmon Fisheries; Inseason Action #1 — Adjustment of the Commercial Fishery from the U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Falcon, Oregon [Docket No. 020430101-2101-01; I.D. 062503A] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3750. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Operations, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Recreational Measures for the Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass Fisheries; Fishing Year 2003 [Docket No. 030509120-3171-02; I.D. 033103D] (RIN: 0648-AQ32) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3751. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska; Pelagic Shelf Rockfish in the West Yakutat District of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 021122286-3036-02; I.D. 071803A] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3752. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Northern Rockfish in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska [Docket No. 021122286-3036-02; I.D. 071803C] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

3753. A letter from the Director, Regulations and Forms Services, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Extension of Validity Period of Approved Form I-600A, Application for Advance Processing of Orphan Petition [CIS No. 2288-03] (RIN: 1615-AB07) received August 7, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3754. A letter from the Attorney, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Suspension of Immediate and Continuous Transit Programs [CBP DEC. 03-14] (RIN: 1515-AD36) received August 4, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3755. A letter from the Rules Administrator, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Clarifying of Release Gratuities—Release Transportation Regulations to More Closely Conform to Statutory Provisions [BOP-1108-I] (RIN: 1120-AB21) received June 26, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3756. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's report regarding certain settlements and injunctive relief as required by Section 202(a)(1)(c) of Public Law 107-273, the "21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act," pursuant to Public Law 107—273; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3757. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule — VISAS: Documentation of Nonimmigrants Under the Immigration and Nationality Act-Suspension of Transit Without Visa Program — received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3758. A letter from the Under Secretary, Emergency Preparedness and Response, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting notification that funding under title V of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended, will exceed \$5 million for the response to the emergency declared on March 27, 2003, for the State of New York as a result of the record/near record snow on February 17-18, 2003, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5193; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3759. A letter from the Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting notification that funding under title V of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended, will exceed \$5 million for the response to the emergency declared on April 9, 2003, for the State of New York as a result of the record/near record snow on March 17-20, 2003, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5193; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3760. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone Regulations, Motor Vessel VOC FRONTIER, Blair Waterway, Commencement Bay, Puget Sound, Washington [CGD13-03-006] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3761. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, Elizabeth River, VA [CGD05-03-033] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3762. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Chicago, IL [CGD09-03-200] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3763. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Chesapeake Bay, Elizabeth River, Port of Hampton Roads, Virginia [CGD-05-03-028] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3764. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, James River, VA [CGD05-03-026] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3765. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, Elizabeth River, VA [CGD05-03-027] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3766. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department

of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Chesapeake Bay, Elizabeth River, Port of Hampton Roads, Virginia [CGD-05-03-025] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3767. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, Elizabeth River, VA [CGD05-03-024] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3768. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Chesapeake Bay, Elizabeth River, Port of Hampton Roads, Virginia [CGD-05-03-021] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3769. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone: Ice Conditions, Elk River and Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, Maryland [CGD05-03-020] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3770. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone: Ice Conditions, Elk River and Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, Maryland [CGD05-03-015] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3771. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, Elizabeth River, VA [CGD05-03-011] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3772. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, James River, VA [CGD05-03-014] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3773. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, Elizabeth River, VA [CGD05-03-009] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3774. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point, Cape Fear River, Brunswick County, NC [CGD05-03-006] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3775. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Cape

Fear River, Eagle Island, North Carolina State Port Authority Terminal, Wilmington, NC [CGD05-03-005] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3776. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Bogue Sound, Morehead City, NC [CGD05-03-004] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3777. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Chesapeake Bay, Elizabeth River, Port of Hampton Roads, Virginia [CGD-05-03-002] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3778. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Bayou LaLoutre, Ycloskey, LA [CGD08-03-013] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3779. 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, mile 1060.5 at Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Florida [CGD07-03-129] (RIN: 1625-AA09) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3780. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulations for Marine Events; Atlantic Ocean, Point Pleasant Beach to Bay Head, New Jersey [CGD05-03-101] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3781. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulations; Race Week Miami Super Boat Race, Miami Beach, Florida [CGD07-03-098] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3782. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zones; Captain of the Port Detroit zone [CGD09-03-399] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3783. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zones; Offshore Gran Prix, Huntington Beach, CA [COTP Los Angeles-Long Beach 03-005] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3784. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Colorado River, Laughlin, Nevada [COTP San Diego 03-025] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3785. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River, Mile Marker 51.5 to 52.5, Cape Girardeau, MO [COTP Paducah-03-014] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3786. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Captain of the Port Milwaukee Zone [CGD09-02-501] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3787. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone Regulations, Seafair Blue Angels Performance, Lake Washington, WA [CGD13-03-023] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3788. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Fireworks display in the Captain of the Port Portland Zone, Colombia River, Astoria, Oregon [CGD13-03-013] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3789. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Savannah River, Savannah, GA [COTP Savannah-03-050] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3790. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Harley Davidson Motor Company 100th Anniversary Fireworks, Milwaukee, Wisconsin [CGD09-03-224] (RIN: 1625-AA97) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3791. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Port Hueneme Harbor, Ventura County, CA [COTP Los Angeles-Long Beach 01-013] (RIN: 1625-AA00 (Formerly RIN: 2115-AA97)) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3792. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety and Security Zones; Chesapeake Bay, Maryland and Tributaries [CGD05-03-102] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3793. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety and Security Zone; Cove Point Liquefied Natural Gas Terminal, Chesapeake Bay, Maryland [CGD05-03-103] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3794. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department

of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Basic rates and charges on Lake Erie and the navigable waters from Southwest Shoal to Port Huron, MI [USCG-2002-12840] (RIN: 1625-AA74 (Formerly 2115-AG46)) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3795. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Navigation and Navigable Waters — Technical, Organizational, and Conforming Amendments [USCG-2003-15404] (RIN: 1625-ZA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3796. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Anchorage Regulations: Rockland, Maine [CGD01-02-129] (RIN: 1625-AA01) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3797. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Tall Ships 2003, Navy Pier, Chicago, IL, July 30-August 4, 2003 [CGD09-03-207] (RIN: 1625-AA01) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3798. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulations for Marine Events; Atlantic Ocean, Point Pleasant Beach to Seaside Park, New Jersey [CGD05-03-052] (RIN: 1625-AA08) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3799. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Presidential Visit, New London, CT [CGD01-03-048] (RIN: 1625-AA11) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3800. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zones, Security Zones, and Special Local Regulations [USCG-2003-15813] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3801. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety and Security Zones; Former President Clinton's Visit, JFK Library, Boston, MA [CGD01-03-052] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3802. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety; Vietnam Veterans Fireworks 2003, East Haven, CT [CGD01-03-055] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3803. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Summer Music at Harkness Fireworks Display

2003, Waterford, CT [CGD01-03-056] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3804. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Godfrey Wedding Fireworks Display, Westport, CT [CGD01-03-058] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3805. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety and Security Zones; Ammunition Load, U.S. Coast Guard Integrated Support Center Boston, MA [CGD01-03-077] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3806. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Chesapeake Bay, James River, Williamsburg, Virginia [CGD05-03-041] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3807. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, Elizabeth River, VA [CGD05-03-045] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3808. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Atlantic Ocean, Isle of Wight Bay, Ocean City, Maryland [CGD05-03-053] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3809. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Chesapeake Bay, Rappahannock River, Tappahannock, Virginia [CGD05-03-054] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3810. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Hampton Roads, Elizabeth River, VA [CGD05-03-067] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3811. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, Elizabeth River, VA [CGD05-03-069] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3812. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, Elizabeth River, VA [CGD05-03-070] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3813. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department

of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Patapsco River, Baltimore, Maryland [CGD05-03-071] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3814. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Muskego Lake, Muskegon, MI [CGD09-03-220] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3815. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Charleston, SC [COTP Charleston 03-093] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3816. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; St. John's River, Jacksonville, Florida [COTP Jacksonville 03-055] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3817. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Atlantic Ocean, Cocoa Beach, FL [COTP Jacksonville 03-059] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3818. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Banana River, Cocoa Beach, FL [COTP Jacksonville 03-061] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3819. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, Fernandina Beach, FL [COTP Jacksonville 03-074] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3820. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Indian River, New Smyrna Beach, FL [COTP Jacksonville 03-096] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3821. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; "Cincinnati Offshore Grand Prix," Ohio River Miles 448.5 to 452.0, New Richmond, OH [COTP Louisville-03-002] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3822. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Mile 335.3 to 336.3, Sallisaw, OK [COTP Memphis-03-001] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Com-

mittee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3823. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; WCI Communities, Inc. Fireworks, West Palm Beach, FL [COTP Miami 03-065] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3824. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Fort Lauderdale Air & Sea Show, Fort Lauderdale, FL [COTP Miami 03-067] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3825. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Sun Fest West Palm Beach, FL [COTP Miami 03-068] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3826. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Lower Mississippi River, Mile Marker 94.0 to 96.0, Above Head of Passes, New Orleans, LA [COTP New Orleans-03-008] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3827. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Lower Mississippi River, Mile Marker 19.0 to 21.0, Above Head of Passes, Port Sulphur, LA [COTP New Orleans-03-009] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3828. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Lower Mississippi River, Mile Marker 430.0 to the Gulf of Mexico, Above Head of Passes, LA [COTP New Orleans-03-010] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3829. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zones; Lower Mississippi River, Above Head of Passes, LA [COTP New Orleans-03-011] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3830. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Inner Harbor Navigational Canal, New Orleans, LA [COTP New Orleans-03-012] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3831. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Clearwater Harbor, Florida [COTP Tampa 03-058] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3832. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department

of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile 403.5 to 404.5, Burlington, IA [COTP St. Louis-03-003] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3833. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zones; San Francisco Bay, San Francisco, California [COTP San Francisco Bay 03-015] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3834. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Half Moon Bay and vicinity of Pillar Point, California [COTP San Francisco Bay 03-016] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3835. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Half Moon Bay and vicinity of Pillar Point, California [COTP San Francisco Bay 03-018] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3836. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; San Juan, Puerto Rico [COTP San Juan 03-063] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3837. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; San Juan, Puerto Rico [COTP San Juan 03-084] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3838. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety zone; Savannah River, Savannah, GA [COTP Savannah-03-056] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3839. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Savannah River, Savannah, GA [COTP Savannah-03-064] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3840. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Brunswick River, Brunswick, GA [COTP Savannah-03-070] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3841. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Savannah River, Savannah, GA [COTP Savannah-03-077] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to

the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3842. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Savannah River, Savannah, GA [COTP Savannah-03-085] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3843. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Savannah River, Savannah, GA [COTP Savannah-03-086] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3844. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Hudson River, Middle Ground Flats, Hudson, NY [CG01-03-015] (RIN: 1625-AA97) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3845. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Town of Branford Annual Fireworks Display, Branford, CT [CGD01-03-032] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3846. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Boston Harbor Fireworks—Armed Forces Network, Boston, Massachusetts [CGD1-03-049] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3847. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River, Mile Marker 51.5 to 52.5, Cape Girardeau, Missouri [COTP Paducah, KY-03-007] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3848. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River, Mile Marker 51.5 to 52.5, Cape Girardeau, Missouri [COTP Paducah, KY-03-008] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3849. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Ohio River, Mile Marker 962 to 963, Grand Chain, IL [COTP Paducah, KY-03-011] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3850. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River, Mile Marker 51.5 to 52.5, Cape Girardeau, Missouri [COTP Paducah, KY-03-012] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3851. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department

of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Tennessee River, Mile Marker 446.0 to 475, Chattanooga, TN [COTP Paducah-03-013] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3852. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Delaware Bay and River [COTP PHILADELPHIA 03-018] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3853. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Allegheny River Mile Marker 0.3 to Mile Marker 0.7, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania [COTP Pittsburgh-03-003] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3854. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Allegheny River Mile Marker 0.3 to Mile Marker 0.7, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania [COTP Pittsburgh-03-004] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3855. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Monongahela River Mile Marker 97.5 to Mile Marker 98.5, Star City, West Virginia [COTP Pittsburgh-03-005] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3856. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (GICWW) Mile Marker 319.0 [COTP Port Arthur 03-003] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3857. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Port Arthur Ship Canal, Port Arthur, TX [COTP Port Arthur-03-004] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3858. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Port Arthur Ship Canal, Port Arthur, TX [COTP Port Arthur-03-005] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3859. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Neches River, Port Neches, TX [COTP Port Arthur-03-006] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3860. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Waters Adjacent to National City Marine Terminal, San Diego, CA [COTP San Diego 03-

016] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3861. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Waters Surrounding Naval Base Coronado, San Diego, California [COTP San Diego 03-020] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3862. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Colorado River, Between Laughlin Bridge and Davis Dam (This section of the Colorado River divides Arizona and Nevada.) [COTP San Diego 03-021] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3863. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Laughlin, Nevada [COTP San Diego 03-024] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3864. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Suisun Bay, Concord, California [COTP San Francisco Bay 03-006] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3865. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zones; San Francisco Bay, California [COTP San Francisco Bay 03-007] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3866. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; San Francisco Bay, Oakland Inner Harbor, Oakland, California [COTP San Francisco Bay 03-011] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3867. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zones; San Francisco Bay, Oakland Estuary, Alameda, California [COTP San Francisco Bay 03-012] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3868. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Half Moon Bay and vicinity of Pillar Point, California [COTP San Francisco Bay 03-013] (RIN: 1625-AA00) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3869. A letter from the Assistant Chief Counsel for Regulations, TSA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Transportation Security Administration Transition to Department of Homeland Security; Technical

Amendments Reflecting Organizational Changes [Docket No. TSA-2003-14702; Amendment Nos. 1500-1, 1502-1, 1503-1, 1510-3, 1511-2, 1540-5, 1542-1, 1544-4, 1546-1, 1548-1, 1550-1] (RIN: 1652-AA20) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3870. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Sibley, IA [Docket No. FAA-2003-15080; Airspace Docket No. 03-ACE-48] received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3871. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Kaiser, MO [Docket No. FAA-2003-15076; Airspace Docket No. 03-ACE-44] received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3872. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Pocahontas, IA [Docket No. FAA-2003-15077; Airspace Docket No. 03-ACE-45] received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3873. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Window Rock, AZ [Docket No. FAA-2003-15299; Airspace Docket No. 03-AWP-9] received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3874. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce RB211 Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 2000-NE-13-AD; Amendment 39-13200; AD 2003-12-15] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3875. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Pilatus Aircraft Ltd. Model PC-6 Airplanes [Docket No. 2003-CE-12-AD; Amendment 39-13204; AD 2003-13-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3876. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Iniziative Industriali Italiane S.p.A. Models Sky Arrow 650 TC and 650 TCN Airplanes [Docket No. 2003-CE-11-AD; Amendment 39-13206; AD 2003-13-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3877. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Iniziative Industriali Italiane S.p.A. Models Sky Arrow 650 TC and 650 TCN Airplanes [Docket No. 2003-CE-10-AD; Amendment 39-13205; AD 2003-13-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3878. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 767-

200 and 767-300 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-NM-187-AD; Amendment 39-13203; AD 2003-13-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3879. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 767 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-NM-143-AD; Amendment 39-13201; AD 2003-13-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3880. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A321-131 Series Airplanes; Equipped with International Aero Engines (IAE) V2500-A5 Series Engines [Docket No. 2003-NM-134-AD; Amendment 39-13202; AD 2003-13-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3881. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A. (EMBRAER) Model EMB-120 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2003-NM-02-AD; Amendment 39-13197; AD 2003-12-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3882. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; BAE Systems (Operations) Limited Model BAe 146 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-271-AD; Amendment 39-13194; AD 2003-12-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3883. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Aeropatie Model ATR42-200, -300, -320, and -500 Series Airplanes; and Model ATR72-102, -202, -212, and -212A Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-NM-331-AD; Amendment 39-13195; AD 2003-12-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3884. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Company CF6-80A1/A3 and CF6-80C2A PMC Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 2002-NE-09-AD; Amendment 39-13193; AD 2003-12-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3885. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney JT8D Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 97-ANE-05-AD; Amendment 39-13192; AD 2003-12-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3886. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A. (EMBRAER) Model EMB-145 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99-NM-98-AD; Amendment 39-13196; AD 2003-12-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received July 25, 2003,

pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3887. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Hartzell Propeller Inc. (JHC-)(2,3)(X,V)(-)(- Series and HA-A2V20-1B Series Propellers with Aluminum Blades [Docket No. 96-ANE-40-AD; Amendment 39-13212; AD 97-18-02R1] (RIN: 2021-AA64) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3888. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30369; Amdt. No. 3059] received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3889. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30372; Amdt. No. 3061] received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3890. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30373; Amdt. No. 3062] received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3891. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revision of VOR Federal Airways and Jet Routes in the Vicinity of Savannah, GA [Docket No. FAA 2002-13362; Airspace Docket No. 02-ASO-7] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3892. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Falls City, NE [Docket No. FAA-2003-15256; Airspace Docket No. 03-ACE-49] received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3893. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Muscatine, IA [Docket No. FAA-2003-14936; Airspace Docket No. 03-ACE-39] received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3894. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Rock Rapids, IA [Docket No. FAA-2003-14843; Airspace Docket No. 03-ACE-28] received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3895. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D, E4, E5 Airspace; Elizabeth City, NC [Docket No. FAA-15311; Airspace Docket No. 03-ASO-6] received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3896. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation,

transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Tuscaloosa, AL [Docket No. FAA-2003-15360; Airspace Docket No. 03-ASO-7] received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3897. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Cambridge, NE [Docket No. FAA-2003-15257; Airspace Docket No. 03-ACE-50] received July 25, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3898. A letter from the Attorney, Research and Special Programs Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Hazardous Materials; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. RSPA-02-13773 (HM-218B)] (RIN: 2137-AD73) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3899. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30377; Amdt. No. 3066] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3900. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30376; Amdt. No. 3065] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3901. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model 717-200 Airplanes [Docket No. 2003-NM-156-AD; Amendment 39-13224; AD 2003-14-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3902. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A330 and A340 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-NM-02-AD; Amendment 39-13230; AD 2003-14-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3903. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-600, 737-700, 737-700C, 737-800, 737-900, 757, and 767 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-NM-282-AD; Amendment 39-13227; AD 2003-14-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3904. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-200, 737-300, 737-400, 737-500, 737-600, 737-700, 737-800, 737-900, 757-200, and 757-300 Series Airplanes; and McDonnell Douglas Model DC-10-10F, DC-10-30, DC-10-30F, DC-10-40, MD-10-30F, MD-11, and MD-11F Airplanes [Docket No. 2003-NM-152-AD; Amendment 39-13223; AD 2003-14-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3905. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation,

transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Schweizer Aircraft Corporation Model 269A, 269A-1, 269B, 269C, and TH-55A Helicopters [Docket No. 2002-SW-25-AD; Amendment 39-13217; AD 2003-13-15] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3906. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-200, -200C, -300, -400, and -500 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2003-NM-165-AD; Amendment 39-13225; AD 2003-14-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3907. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron Canada Model 222, 222B, and 222U Helicopters [Docket No. 2002-SW-27-AD; Amendment 39-13214; AD 2003-13-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3908. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron Canada Model 206A, 206A-1, 206B, 206B-1, 206L, 206L-1, 206L-3, and 206L-4 Helicopters [Docket No. 2002-SW-01-AD; Amendment 39-13216; AD 2003-13-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3909. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Window Rock, AZ; Correction [Docket No. FAA-2003-15299; Airspace Docket No. 03-AWP-9] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3910. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Falls City, NE [Docket No. FAA-2003-15256; Airspace Docket No. 03-ACE-49] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3911. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Susanville, CA [Docket No. FAA-2003-14848; Airspace Docket No. 03-AWP-5] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3912. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Wichita Mid-Continent Airport, KS [Docket No. FAA-2003-15454; Airspace Docket No. 03-ACE-52] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3913. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Sioux Center, IA [Docket No. FAA-2003-15455; Airspace Docket No. 03-ACE-53] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3914. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule —

Modification of Class E Airspace; Pocahtontas, IA [Docket No. FAA-2003-15077; Airspace Docket No. 03-ACE-45] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3915. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Vinton, IA [Docket No. FAA-2003-15456; Airspace Docket No. 03-ACE-54] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3916. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Red Oak, IA [Docket No. FAA-2003-15078; Airspace Docket No. 03-ACE-46] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3917. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Sibley, IA [Docket No. FAA-2003-15080; Airspace Docket No. 03-ACE-48] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3918. A letter from the Paralegal Specialist, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Sac City, IA [Docket No. FAA-2003-15079; Airspace Docket No. 03-ACE-47] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3919. A letter from the Attorney, Research and Special Program Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Pipeline Safety: Producer-operated Outer Continental Shelf Natural Gas and Hazardous Liquid Pipelines that Cross Directly into State Waters [Docket Number RSPA-99-6132; Amdt. Nos. 191-15, 192-92, 195-72] (RIN: 2137-AD42) received August 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3920. A letter from the Attorney, Research and Special Program Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Harmonization with the United Nations Recommendations, International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code, and International Civil Aviation Organization's Technical Instructions [Docket No. RSPA-2002-13658 (HM-215E)] (RIN: 2137-AD41) received August 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3921. A letter from the Chief Scientist, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Investigation of Research Misconduct [Notice 03-083] (RIN: 2700-AC50) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Science.

3922. A letter from the Acting Assistant Administrator for Procurement, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Conformance with Federal Acquisition Circular (FAC) 2001-14 and Miscellaneous Administrative and Editorial Changes (RIN: 2700-AC72) received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Science.

3923. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an updated report concerning the emigration laws and policies of Armenia, Azerbaijan,

Kazakhstan, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2432(b); (H. Doc. No. 108—111); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

3924. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification of his determination that a waiver of the application of subsections (a) and (b) of section 402 of the Trade Act of 1974 with respect to Turkmenistan will substantially promote the objectives of section 402, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2432(c) and (d); (H. Doc. No. 108—113); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

3925. A letter from the United States Trade Representative, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report on the intent to initiate negotiations for a free trade agreement between the United States and the Kingdom of Bahrain, pursuant to Section 2104 (a)1 of the Trade Act of 2002; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3926. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" rule — Medicare Program; Changes to the Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility Prospective Payment System and Fiscal Year 2004 Rates, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3927. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" rule — Medicare Program; Changes to the Hospital Inpatient Prospective Payment Systems and Fiscal Year 2004 Rates [CMS-1470-F] (RIN: 0938-AL89) received July 31, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3928. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Branch, Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule — Performance of Customs Business by Parent and Subsidiary Corporations [CBP Dec. 03-15] (RIN: 1515-AD14) received August 5, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3929. A letter from the United States Trade Representative, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report on the intent to initiate negotiations for a free trade agreement between the United States and the Dominican Republic, pursuant to Section 2104 (a)1 of the Trade Act of 2002; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3930. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Dual Consolidated Loss Recapture Events [TD 9084] (RIN: 1545-AY27) received August 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3931. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Life Insurance Contract Defined (Rev. Rul. 2003-95) received August 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3932. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Arbitrage and Private Activity Restrictions Applicable to Tax-exempt Bonds Issued by State and Local Governments; Investment-type Property (prepayment); Private Loan (prepayment) [TD 9085] (RIN: 1545-AY12) received August 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3933. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Coverdell Education Savings Accounts [Notice 2003-53] received August 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3934. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Weighted Average Interest Rate Update [Notice 2003-58] received August 12, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3935. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Examination of returns and claims for refund, credit, or abatement; determination of correct tax liability (Rev. Proc. 2003-70) received August 5, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3936. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Canadian Retirement Plan Trust Reporting [Notice 2003-57] received August 5, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3937. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Revision of Income Tax Regulations under Sections 897, 1445, and 6109 to require use of Taxpayer Identifying Numbers on Submissions under the Section 897 and 1445 Regulations [TD 9082] (RIN: 1545-AY24) received August 5, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3938. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Golden Parachute Payments [TD 9083] (RIN: 1545-AH49) received August 5, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3939. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Administrative, Procedural, and Miscellaneous (Rev. Proc. 2003-69) received July 31, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3940. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Definition of Regulated Investment Company (Rev. Rul. 2003-84) received July 31, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3941. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Property Transferred in Connection with the Performance of Services (Rev. Rul. 2003-98) received July 31, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3942. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Rules and Regulations (Rev. Rul. 2003-99) received July 31, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3943. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Examination of returns and claims for refund, credit, or abatement; determination of correct tax liability (Rev. Proc. 2003-61) received July 31, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3944. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Examination of returns and claims for refund, credit, or abatement; determination of correct tax liability (Rev. Proc. 2003-68) received August 5, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3945. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Last-in, First-out Inventories (Rev. Rul. 2003-100) received August 14, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3946. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Simplified Service Cost Method; Simplified Production Method [Notice 2003-59] received August 14, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3947. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's report entitled "Annual Report to Congress" for fiscal years 2001 and 2002; jointly to the Committees on Education and the Workforce and the Judiciary.

3948. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Award of Grants and Cooperative Agreements for the Special Projects and Programs Authorized by the Agency's FY 2003 Appropriations Act — received August 1, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Energy and Commerce.

3949. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification of his determination that an applicable waiver has retroactive effect to January 1, 2003 and will remain in effect until December 31, 2006 as consistent with "The Clean Diamond Trade Act," pursuant to Public Law 108—19; (H. Doc. No. 108—123); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and International Relations, and ordered to be printed.

3950. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" rule — Medicare Program; Prospective Payment System and Consolidated Billing for Skilled Nursing Facilities—Update [CMS-1469-F] (RIN: 0938-AL90) received July 31, 2003, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

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:

[Pursuant to the order of the House on July 25, 2003, the following report was filed on July 30, 2003]

Mr. ISTOOK: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 2989. A bill making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation and Treasury, and independent agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes (Rept. 108-243). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Pursuant to the order of the House on July 25, 2003, the following reports were filed on August 4, 2003]

Mr. BOEHLERT: Committee on Science. H.R. 1085. A bill to make certain workforce authorities available to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 108-244, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BOEHLERT: Committee on Science. H.R. 2692. A bill to authorize appropriations for activities under the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 for fiscal years 2004 through 2006, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 108-245). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Pursuant to the order of the House on July 25, 2003, the following report was filed on August 14, 2003]

Mr. BOEHLERT: Committee on Science. H.R. 2608. A bill to reauthorize the National

Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 108-246, Pt. 1). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Filed on September 3, 2003]

Mr. SENSENBRENNER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1837. A bill to improve the Federal acquisition workforce and the process for the acquisition of services by the Federal Government, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 108-117, Pt. 2). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. OXLEY: Committee on Financial Services. 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; with an amendment (Rept. 108-247). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. OXLEY: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 1533. A bill to amend the securities laws to permit church pension plans to be invested in collective trusts (Rept. 108-248). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER: Committee on the Judiciary. House Resolution 234. Resolution condemning bigotry and violence against Arab-Americans, Muslim-Americans, South Asian-Americans, and Sikh-Americans (Rept. 108-249). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 292. A bill to amend title 4, United States Code, to add National Korean War Veterans Armistice Day to the list of days on which the flag should especially be displayed (Rept. 108-250). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. POMBO: Committee on Resources. S. 233. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of Coltsville in the State of Connecticut for potential inclusion in the National Park System (Rept. 108-252). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. POMBO: Committee on Resources. S. 278. An act to make certain adjustments to the boundaries of the Mount Naomi Wilderness Area, and for other purposes (Rept. 108-253). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. POMBO: Committee on Resources. H.R. 1409. A bill to provide for a Federal land exchange for the environmental, educational, and cultural benefit of the American public and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and for other purposes (Rept. 108-254). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. POMBO: Committee on Resources. H.R. 1616. A bill to authorize the exchange of certain lands within the Martin Luther King, Junior, National Historic Site for lands owned by the City of Atlanta, Georgia, and for other purposes (Rept. 108-255). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. POMBO: Committee on Resources. H.R. 1651. A bill to provide for the exchange of land within the Sierra National Forest, California, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 108-256). Referred to the Committee on the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. POMBO: Committee on Resources. H.R. 2059. A bill to designate Fort Bayard Historic District in the State of New Mexico as a National Historic Landmark, and for other purposes (Rept. 108-257). Referred to the Committee on the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. REYNOLDS: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 351. Resolution providing

for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2989) making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation and Treasury, and independent agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes (Rept. 108-258). Referred to the House Calendar.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

[The following action occurred on August 4, 2003]

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the Committee on Government Reform discharged from further consideration. H.R. 1085 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[The following action occurred on August 14, 2003]

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the Committee on Resources discharged from further consideration. H.R. 2608 referred to the Committee on the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

[The following action occurred on September 2, 2003]

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the Committee on Financial Services discharged from further consideration. H.R. 2535 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE 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. POMBO: Committee on Resources. H.R. 1658. A bill to amend the Railroad Right-of-Way Conveyance Validation Act to validate additional conveyances of certain lands in the State of California that form part of the right-of-way granted by the United States to facilitate the construction of the transcontinental railway, and for other purposes (Rept. 108-251). Referred to the Private Calendar.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 2 of rule XII the following action was taken by the Speaker:

[Omitted from the Record of July 25, 2003]

H.R. 2535. Referral to the Committee on Financial Services extended for a period ending not later than September 2, 2003.

[The following action occurred on August 4, 2003]

H.R. 1085. Referral to the Committee on Government Reform extended for a period ending not later than August 4, 2003.

[The following action occurred on August 14, 2003]

H.R. 2608. Referral to the Committee on Resources extended for a period ending not later than August 14, 2003.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mrs. BIGGERT (for herself, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr.

ROSS, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mrs. MALONEY, Ms. LEE, Mr. BAKER, Ms. HART, Mr. OSE, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. GONZALEZ, Ms. HARRIS, and Mr. EMANUEL):

H.R. 2990. A bill to establish a Commission to Educate our Nation's Teachers and Students on Financial Literacy Skills; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. DREIER:

H.R. 2991. A bill to amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the Inland Empire regional recycling project and in the Cucamonga County Water District recycling project; to the Committee on Resources.

By Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon:

H.R. 2992. A bill to modify the calculation of back pay for persons who were approved for promotion as members of the Navy and Marine Corps while interned as prisoners of war during World War II to take into account changes in the Consumer Price Index; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KING of New York (for himself, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA, Ms. BORDALLO, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, and Ms. NOR-TON):

H.R. 2993. A bill to provide for a circulating quarter dollar coin program to honor the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota:

H.R. 2994. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to prohibit the Administrator of the Small Business Administration from selling loans made by the Administrator under the disaster loan program; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota:

H.R. 2995. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual's entitlement to any benefit thereunder shall continue through the month of his or her death (without affecting any other person's entitlement to benefits for that month); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota:

H.R. 2996. A bill to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to require that certain technical medical employees of the Indian Health Service be compensated for time during which they are required to be on-call; to the Committee on Resources, 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. WOLF:

H.R. 2997. A bill to amend subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, to make service performed as an employee of a nonappropriated fund instrumentality after 1965 and before 1987 creditable for retirement purposes; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. YOUNG of Florida:

H.R. 2998. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to exempt certain members of the Armed Forces from the requirement to pay subsistence charges while hospitalized; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.J. Res. 67. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit persons who are not natural-born citizens of the United States, but who have been citizens of the United States for at least 20 years, to be eligible to

hold the Office of President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS of Michigan (for himself and Mr. TIERNEY):

H. Con. Res. 270. Concurrent resolution supporting the goals and ideals of College Savings Month; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia (for himself, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. CARTER, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. PAUL, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. HALL, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. BURGESS, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WYNN, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. WICKER, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. FALCOMA, Mr. FROST, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. EMANUEL, Mr. BLUNT, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. HENSARLING, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. PLATTS, and Mr. BARTON of Texas):

H. Res. 350. A resolution congratulating Lance Armstrong for winning the 2003 Tour de France; to the Committee on Government Reform, considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BISHOP of Georgia (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. WYNN, Mr. WATT, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. CLYBURN, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. BALLANCE, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Ms. MAJETTE, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. RUSH, Ms. KILPATRICK, Ms. WATSON, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. DEUTSCH, Ms. WATERS, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Ms. LEE, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. FORD, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. OWENS, and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas):

H. Res. 352. A resolution remembering and honoring the March on Washington of August 28, 1963; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. BURR (for himself, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. COBLE, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. GOODE, Mr. FROST, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. HAYES, and Mr. JONES of North Carolina):

H. Res. 353. A resolution commending R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company and its employees for their 33-year relationship with motorsports and their contributions to the sport of stock-car racing; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas:

H. Res. 354. A resolution encouraging nonprofit organizations to increase the number of women and minorities on their governing boards and encouraging Americans to enrich their lives and serve their communities by volunteering to serve on the governing boards of nonprofit organizations; to the Committee on Government Reform.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

190. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of New York, relative to A legislative resolution memorializing the President of the United States and the United States Congress to compel the federal government to federalize security at New York's Indian Point 1, 2 and 3, for the safety of our generation and future generations; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

191. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, relative to Assembly Joint Resolution No. 5, memorializing that the Nevada Legislature urge Congress to appropriate just compensation to the State of Nevada for losses of revenue for public education from the impact of land in Nevada held by the Federal Government; to the Committee on Resources.

192. Also, a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Nebraska, relative to Assembly Joint Resolution No. 6, memorializing that the Nevada General Assembly urge Congress to increase payments in lieu of taxes and make certain other reparations for the detrimental effects of federally held lands in Nevada; to the Committee on Resources.

193. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 26 memorializing the United States Congress to work with the appropriate federal agencies in adopting guidelines on beach maintenance activities as defined in 2003 PA 14 and to encourage the United States Army Corps of Engineers to work cooperatively with property owners on the stewardship of beaches; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

194. Also, a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, relative to Assembly Resolution No. 35 memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact legislation giving federal income taxpayers who forego compensated employment in order to remain at home and personally provide care to their children and other dependents a tax benefit comparable to that currently given to wage earners who pay others to provide such care; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

195. Also, a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Nebraska, relative to Assembly Joint Resolution No. 4, memorializing that the Nevada General Assembly urge President George W. Bush and Congress to support a free trade agreement between the United States and Taiwan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

196. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Michigan, relative to Senate Resolution No. 131 memorializing the United States Congress to adopt House Resolution 121 to endorse stronger protections for Lake St. Clair, the Heart of the Great Lakes; jointly to the Committees on Resources and Transportation and Infrastructure.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under Clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 25: Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. DEMINT, and Mr. JONES of North Carolina.

H.R. 36: Mr. YOUNG of Florida, and Mr. LATOURETTE.

H.R. 58: Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, and Mr. TIERNEY.

H.R. 106: Mr. COX and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.

H.R. 121: Mr. SANDERS.

H.R. 127: Mr. BOSWELL.

H.R. 141: Mr. MARSHALL.

H.R. 284: Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. OSE, and Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky.

H.R. 286: Mr. KIND.

H.R. 299: Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 303: Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. ISSA, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. DUNN, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, and Mr. MCCOTTER.

H.R. 318: Mr. RUSH, Mr. MOORE, and Mr. BOSWELL.

H.R. 338: Mr. PAUL and Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 375: Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin and Mr. WAMP.

H.R. 466: Mr. BACA.

H.R. 476: Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 569: Mr. INSLEE.

H.R. 571: Ms. PRYCE of Ohio and Mr. DEMINT.

H.R. 580: Mrs. LOWEY and Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 583: Mr. KING of New York.

H.R. 664: Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California.

H.R. 687: Mrs. BONO.

H.R. 713: Mr. BONNER, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. WYNN, and Mr. NETHERCUTT.

H.R. 728: Mr. NEUGEBAUER.

H.R. 792: Mr. VAN HOLLEN.

H.R. 806: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. FORD, and Mr. CUNNINGHAM.

H.R. 852: Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon and Mr. MORAN of Virginia.

H.R. 876: Mr. RENZI, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. SWEENEY.

H.R. 886: Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 898: Mr. BURR.

H.R. 931: Mr. RAMSTAD.

H.R. 935: Mr. ANDREWS and Ms. BERKLEY.

H.R. 942: Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, and Mr. BOEHLERT.

H.R. 979: Mr. WU.

H.R. 980: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. CALVERT, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. ALLEN.

H.R. 983: Mrs. MALONEY.

H.R. 997: Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma and Mrs. MUSGRAVE.

H.R. 1002: Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida.

H.R. 1004: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 1083: Mr. DEAL of Georgia and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 1087: Mr. FALCOMA.

H.R. 1097: Mr. CASE.

H.R. 1105: Mr. BACA and Ms. VELAZQUEZ.

H.R. 1109: Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 1125: Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. NEUGEBAUER, Mr. WOLF, Ms. MAJETTE, and Mr. MCINNIS.

H.R. 1131: Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. FROST, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. OWENS, and Ms. WATSON.

H.R. 1157: Mr. WEXLER, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. MEEHAN, and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 1168: Mr. UDALL of New Mexico.

H.R. 1191: Mr. HYDE.

H.R. 1225: Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. SHAYS, and Ms. SOLIS.

H.R. 1229: Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. DELAY, and Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina.

H.R. 1231: Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. NUNES, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. BERRY, Mr. REYES, Ms. SOLIS and Mr. LANGEVIN.

H.R. 1245: Mr. TIERNEY.

H.R. 1258: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 1321: Mr. ROSS.

H.R. 1359: Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 1372: Mr. HALL, Mr. MCCRERY, and Ms. HARRIS.

H.R. 1374: Mr. UDALL of New Mexico.

H.R. 1414: Mr. FILNER and Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 1376: Mr. EHLERS and Mr. ANDREWS.

H.R. 1425: Mr. DELAHUNT.

H.R. 1472: Ms. HARMAN and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 1483: Mr. STUPAK and Mr. HONDA.

H.R. 1532: Mr. SHAW, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

- H.R. 1543: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland and Mr. BEAUPREZ.
H.R. 1608: Mr. WOLF.
H.R. 1626: Mr. WOLF.
H.R. 1633: Ms. KILPATRICK.
H.R. 1689: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina and Mr. ETHERIDGE.
H.R. 1710: Mr. MCINTYRE.
H.R. 1713: Mr. TIERNEY.
H.R. 1735: Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. DEUTSCH, and Mr. NEY.
H.R. 1746: Mr. MURTHA, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. SHAW, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. KING of New York, and Mr. CROWLEY.
H.R. 1778: Mr. EHLERS, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, and Mr. CASE.
H.R. 1812: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. DOGGETT, and Mr. TIERNEY.
H.R. 1813: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. KAPTUR, Mr. KILDEE, and Ms. KILPATRICK.
H.R. 1819: Mr. GORDON, Mr. MOORE, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. PICKERING, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. PALLONE, and Mr. DELAHUNT.
H.R. 1824: Mr. SAXTON, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, and Mr. GREENWOOD.
H.R. 1865: Mr. BAKER and Mr. CUMMINGS.
H.R. 1873: Mr. WAMP.
H.R. 1895: Mr. STARK.
H.R. 1905: Mr. GALLEGLY.
H.R. 1910: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.
H.R. 1914: Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. FEENEY, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. UPTON.
H.R. 1918: Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon.
H.R. 1919: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.
H.R. 1929: Mr. PAYNE and Mr. HINOJOSA.
H.R. 1943: Mr. KINGSTON and Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky.
H.R. 1991: Mr. WEXLER.
H.R. 2032: Mr. BELL, Mr. WALSH, and Mr. LEACH.
H.R. 2038: Mr. KIND, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, and Mr. PASTOR.
H.R. 2045: Mr. HALL, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. SULLIVAN.
H.R. 2047: Mr. GERLACH.
H.R. 2060: Mr. WOLF, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. HOYER, Mr. GOODE, and Mr. BAKER.
H.R. 2096: Mr. SNYDER, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Ms. DUNN, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. HALL, Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire, Mr. GORDON, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. DICKS, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. ROSS, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. QUINN, Mr. COSTELLO, and Mr. DEFazio.
H.R. 2103: Mr. TIERNEY.
H.R. 2118: Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Mr. DAVIS of Alabama, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. GREENWOOD, and Mr. HALL.
H.R. 2157: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 2181: Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. WALSH, and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.
H.R. 2198: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 2208: Mr. VITTER.
H.R. 2214: Mr. GIBBONS.
H.R. 2256: Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 2269: Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland.
H.R. 2295: Mr. RYAN of Ohio and Mr. ABERCROMBIE.
H.R. 2298: Mr. RANGEL.
H.R. 2318: Mr. CONYERS and Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 2327: Mr. BAIRD and Mr. WHITFIELD.
H.R. 2333: Mr. DEAL of Georgia.
H.R. 2340: Mr. SHAYS.
H.R. 2360: Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon.
H.R. 2365: Ms. HART and Mr. FROST.
H.R. 2366: Mr. MATHESON.
H.R. 2370: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
H.R. 2379: Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, and Mr. STUPAK.
H.R. 2393: Mr. STRICKLAND.
H.R. 2402: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
H.R. 2404: Mr. UPTON.
H.R. 2426: Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 2444: Mr. GOODLATTE and Mr. FOLEY.
H.R. 2452: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. WEINER, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. McNULTY, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. NADLER, Mr. QUINN, Mr. OWENS, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. SWEENEY, and Mr. WALSH.
H.R. 2456: Mr. FORD, Mr. FROST, and Mr. INSLEE.
H.R. 2464: Mr. DEUTSCH.
H.R. 2482: Mr. SHAYS.
H.R. 2504: Mr. RANGEL.
H.R. 2505: Ms. KAPTUR and Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 2517: Mr. COOPER.
H.R. 2524: Ms. ESHOO and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
H.R. 2527: Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. WEXLER, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. SHAYS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. ALLEN.
H.R. 2536: Mr. WAXMAN.
H.R. 2537: Ms. LEE.
H.R. 2538: Mr. FOLEY, Mr. CRENSHAW, and Mr. BOYD.
H.R. 2545: Mr. MANZULLO.
H.R. 2569: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, Mr. MATHESON, and Ms. LEE.
H.R. 2587: Mr. WAMP.
H.R. 2602: Mr. BURTON of Indiana.
H.R. 2620: Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia.
H.R. 2622: Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. REYNOLDS, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. EMANUEL, and Mr. BEAUPREZ.
H.R. 2625: Mr. McNULTY, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. BISHOP of New York, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
H.R. 2626: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas and Mr. SANDERS.
H.R. 2646: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 2655: Mr. MURPHY and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.
H.R. 2665: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, and Mr. BOEHLERT.
H.R. 2668: Mr. MCHUGH and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
H.R. 2671: Mr. HUNTER, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. TANCREDI, Mr. SHAW, Mr. FEENEY, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. TURNER of Ohio, and Mr. CARTER.
H.R. 2700: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. BARTON of Texas, and Mr. ROHRBACHER.
H.R. 2705: Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. GOODE, Mr. SIMPSON, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. WAMP, and Mr. GORDON.
H.R. 2711: Mr. GONZALEZ, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. STRICKLAND, and Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 2722: Mr. DELAHUNT and Mrs. TAUSCHER.
H.R. 2727: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. LEACH, and Mr. TIERNEY.
H.R. 2732: Mr. BAKER, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. WAMP, Mr. HAYES, Mr. WOLF, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. NUNES, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. FEENEY, Mr. HYDE, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. RENZI, and Mr. FLAKE.
H.R. 2733: Mr. WAMP, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois.
H.R. 2743: Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina, Mr. PAUL, and Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland.
H.R. 2762: Mr. SHIMKUS and Mr. HAYWORTH.
H.R. 2763: Mr. SHIMKUS.
H.R. 2768: Mr. HOFFEL, Mr. SCHROCK, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. WOLF, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. TURNER of Texas, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. CARTER, Mr. EMANUEL, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. DELAHUNT and Mrs. MALONEY.
H.R. 2784: Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 2792: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 2806: Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.
H.R. 2809: Mr. SNYDER and Mr. NEY.
H.R. 2810: Mr. SNYDER and Mr. NEY.
H.R. 2853: Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. HONDA, Mr. TIERNEY, and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 2871: Mr. MATHESON.
H.R. 2883: Mr. FROST.
H.R. 2885: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
H.R. 2891: Mr. CONYERS, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.
H.R. 2899: Mr. CROWLEY.
H.R. 2904: Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. INSLEE, and Mr. DICKS.
H.R. 2929: Mr. SHIMKUS.
H.R. 2945: Mr. NADLER, Mr. HONDA, Mr. LANTOS, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. RODRIQUEZ.
H.R. 2969: Mr. CASE.
H.J. Res. 56: Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. OSBORNE, Mr. FEENEY, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, and Ms. HART.
H. Con. Res. 56: Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon and Ms. CARSON of Indiana.
H. Con. Res. 111: Mr. HOLT and Mr. CONYERS.
H. Con. Res. 114: Mr. WYNN and Ms. DELAUNO.
H. Con. Res. 116: Mrs. MUSGRAVE.
H. Con. Res. 176: Mr. TERRY.
H. Con. Res. 196: Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. FROST, Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. BELL, Mr. GONZALEZ, Ms. NORTON, Mr. HOFFEL, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. AKIN, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. McNULTY.
H. Con. Res. 213: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Mr. UDALL of New Mexico.
H. Con. Res. 242: Mr. WEINER.
H. Con. Res. 247: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.
H. Res. 141: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.
H. Res. 144: Mr. DOYLE.
H. Res. 234: Mr. WAXMAN and Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.
H. Res. 259: Mr. EVANS.
H. Res. 273: Mr. KING of New York.
H. Res. 313: Mr. ROTHMAN.
H. Res. 325: Ms. WATSON, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. DEUTSCH, and Mr. BELL.
H. Res. 337: Mr. FROST, Mr. GILLMOR, and Mr. WALSH.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

38. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Village of Hoffman Estates, Cook and Kane Counties, Illinois, relative to Resolution No. 1201-2003 petitioning the United States Congress that the Village Board endorses support for the Metra Star Line as the locally preferred alternative for providing New transit service within the northwest corridor; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 8 of rule XVIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: Mr. DELAHUNT

AMENDMENT No. 2: Page 157, insert the following after line 2:

SEC. 742. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to enforce any restriction on remittances to nationals of Cuba or Cuban households, including remittances for emigration expenses, covered by section 515.570 or 515.560(c) of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, other than the restriction that remittances not be made from a blocked source and the restriction that no member of the payee's household be a senior-level government official or senior-level communist party official.

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. FARR

AMENDMENT NO. 3: Page 157, after line 2, insert the following:

SEC. 742. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to disestablish any pay locality (as defined by section 5302 of title 5, United States Code).

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. HASTINGS OF FLORIDA

AMENDMENT NO. 4: Page 5, line 21, after "\$45,000,000" insert "(decreased by \$45,000,000)".

Page 68, line 11, after "\$1,628,739,000" insert "(decreased by \$165,000,000)".

Page 91, line 1, after "\$495,000,000" insert "(increased by \$232,000,000)".

Page 108, line 23, after "\$35,914,000" insert "(decreased by \$22,000,000)".

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. HASTINGS OF FLORIDA

AMENDMENT NO. 5: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used by the Office of Management and Budget, under OMB Circular A-76 or any other administrative regulation, directive, or policy, to require agencies—

(1) to establish an inventory of inherently governmental activities performed by Federal employees;

(2) to establish or implement any streamlined competition procedures;

(3) to require any follow-on competition; or

(4) to implement the tradeoff source selection process for any activities other than information technology activities.

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. HEFLEY

AMENDMENT NO. 6: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. Total appropriations made in this Act (other than appropriations required to be made by a provision of law) are hereby reduced by \$893,000,000.

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. HOLT

AMENDMENT NO. 7: Page 2, line 8, after the first dollar amount, insert the following: "(reduced by \$2,000,000)".

Page 43, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by \$2,000,000)".

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. HOLT

AMENDMENT NO. 8: Page 2, line 8, after the first dollar amount, insert the following: "(reduced by \$2,000,000)".

Page 43, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by \$2,000,000)".

Page 43, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by \$2,000,000)".

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MS. HOOLEY

AMENDMENT NO. 9: Page 2, line 8, after the first dollar amount insert the following: "(increased by \$500,000)".

Page 83, line 7, after the first dollar amount insert the following: "(reduced by \$500,000)".

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. HOYER OF MARYLAND

AMENDMENT NO. 10: Page 2, line 8, after the first dollar amount insert the following: "(increased by \$8,268,000)".

Page 5, line 21, after the dollar amount insert the following: "(reduced by \$8,268,000)".

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. KING OF IOWA

AMENDMENT NO. 11: Page 106, insert after line 4 the following:

SEC. 511. (a) Section 301(d) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 15481(d)) is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: "; or January 1 of the first calendar year which begins after the fiscal year during which the aggregate amount appropriated for all fiscal years for requirements payments under subtitle D of title II is equal to or greater than \$3,000,000,000, whichever is later.".

(b) None of the funds appropriated in this Act for requirements payments under subtitle D of title II of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 may be used to obtain any voting system which is not capable of providing a permanent, auditable, and individually verifiable paper record of each vote cast on the system.

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. LOBIONDO

AMENDMENT NO. 12: Page 10, line 8, after the first dollar amount, insert the following: "(reduced by \$2,000,000)(increased by \$2,000,000)".

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. LOBIONDO

AMENDMENT NO. 13: Page 11, line 16, after the first dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by \$39,485,000)".

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MRS. MALONEY

AMENDMENT NO. 14: At the end of title II insert the following new section:

SEC. 213.(a) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to assess or collect any tax liability attributable to the inclusion in gross income of amounts paid (from funds referred to in subsection (b)) to any person as assistance on account of any property or business damaged by, and for economic revitalization directly related to, the terrorist attacks on the United States that occurred on September 11, 2001.

(b) FUNDS.—The funds referred to in this subsection are amounts appropriated by—

(1) Public Law 107-206 under the heading "DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, Community Planning and Development";

(2) section 434 of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002 (Public Law 107-73),

(3) amounts appropriated by Public Law 107-38 and designated by the President for community development block grant purposes, and

(4) amounts appropriated by Public Law 107-117 for the Community Development Fund under the heading "DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND".

(c) COORDINATION WITH CERTAIN MEANS-TESTED PROGRAMS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to treat amounts to which subsection (a) applies as income or resources for purposes of—

(1) the United States Housing Act of 1937,

(2) title V of the Housing Act of 1949,

(3) section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965,

(4) sections 221(d)(3), 235, and 236 of the National Housing Act,

(5) the Food Stamp Act of 1977, and

(6) the Social Security Act.

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. MCHUGH

AMENDMENT NO. 15: At the end of the bill before the short title, insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be obligated or expended to establish or implement any essential air service program that requires communities to provide matching funds to be eligible to participate in that program.

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. QUINN

AMENDMENT NO. 16:

Page 39, line 1, strike "\$900,000,000" and insert "\$1,712,000,000".

Page 39, line 2, strike "\$400,000,000" and insert "\$668,000,000".

Page 39, lines 3 through 6, strike "\$373,000,000 for quarterly grants for capital expenses along the Northeast Corridor Mainline, and \$127,000,000 for quarterly grants for general capital improvements: *Provided*" and insert "\$1,044,000,000 for quarterly grants for capital improvements: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall not obligate more than \$544,000,000 for quarterly grants for general capital improvements before October 1, 2004: *Provided further*, That no payments of principal or interest shall be collected during fiscal year 2004 for the direct loan made to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation under section 502 of the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976 (45 U.S.C. 822): *Provided further*".

Page 157, after line 2, insert the following new section:

SEC. 742. Each amount appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act for the Department of the Treasury that is not required to be appropriated or otherwise made available by a provision of law is hereby reduced by 4 percent.

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. SANDERS

AMENDMENT NO. 17: At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following new section:

SEC. 742. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used during the appellate process to assist in overturning the judicial ruling contained in the Memorandum and Order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois entered on July 31, 2003, in the action entitled Kathi Cooper, Beth Harrington, and Matthew Hillesheim, Individually and on Behalf of All Those Similarly Situated vs. IBM Personal Pension Plan and IBM Corporation (Civil No. 99-829-GPM).

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. SANDERS

AMENDMENT NO. 18: At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following new section:

SEC. 742. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used during the appellate process to participate in judicial proceedings relating to the Memorandum and Order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois entered on July 31, 2003, in the action entitled Kathi Cooper, Beth Harrington, and Matthew Hillesheim, Individually and on Behalf of All Those Similarly Situated vs. IBM Personal Pension Plan and IBM Corporation (Civil No. 99-829-GPM.).

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. SANDERS

AMENDMENT NO. 19: At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following new section:

SEC. 742. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for any activity that is in contravention of the judicial ruling on section 204(b) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, contained in the Memorandum and Order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois entered on July 31, 2003, in the action entitled *Kathi Cooper, Beth Harrington, and Matthew Hillesheim, Individually and on Behalf of All Those Similarly Situated vs. IBM Personal Pension Plan and IBM Corporation* (Civil No. 99-829-GPM) except with respect to the administration of the Internal Revenue Code.

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. SANDERS

AMENDMENT NO. 20: At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following new section:

SEC. 742. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for any activity that is in contravention of the judicial ruling on section 204(b) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, contained in the Memorandum and Order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois entered on July 31, 2003, in the action entitled *Kathi Cooper, Beth Harrington, and Matthew Hillesheim, Individually and on Behalf of All Those Similarly Situated vs. IBM Personal Pension Plan and IBM Corporation* (Civil No. 99-829-GPM) except with respect to the administration of section 411(b)(1)(h) of the Internal Revenue Code.

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. SANDERS

AMENDMENT NO. 21: At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following new section:

SEC. _____. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used by the Secretary of

the Treasury for any activity to finalize proposed regulations of the Secretary published in the Federal Register on December 11, 2002 (relating to reductions of accruals and allocations because of the attainment of any age; application of nondiscrimination cross-testing rules to cash balance plans) (67 FR 76123), which pertain to plan amendments adopting a cash balance formula.

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. SANDERS

AMENDMENT NO. 22: At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following new section:

SEC. _____. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used by the Secretary of the Treasury for any activity to carry out section 9204(e) of Public Law 99-509.

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. SANDERS

AMENDMENT NO. 23: At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following new section:

SEC. 742. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for any activity that is in contravention of the judicial ruling on section 204(b) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, contained in the Memorandum and Order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois entered on July 31, 2003, in the action entitled *Kathi Cooper, Beth Harrington, and Matthew Hillesheim, Individually and on Behalf of All Those Similarly Situated vs. IBM Personal Pension Plan and IBM Corporation* (Civil No. 99-829-GPM).

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. SESSIONS

AMENDMENT NO. 24: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. 742. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to operate individual Amtrak routes whose Operating Ratio (defined as expenses divided by revenues, where revenues include State subsidies) is identified as greater than 2.0 in the February 7, 2002, report by the Amtrak Reform Council

entitled "An Action Plan For the Restructuring and Rationalization of the National Intercity Rail Passenger System".

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MR. TANCREDO

AMENDMENT NO. 25: Page 17, line 16, after the dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by \$320,000,000)".

Page 39, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert the following: "(reduced by \$320,000,000)".

Page 39, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert the following: "(reduced by \$120,000,000)".

Page 39, line 3, after the dollar amount, insert the following: "(reduced by \$100,000,000)".

Page 39, line 5, after the dollar amount, insert the following: "(reduced by \$100,000,000)".

H.R. 2989

OFFERED BY: MS. WATERS

AMENDMENT NO. 26: Page 15, after line 13, insert the following:

SEC. 108. (a) REVIEW.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall conduct a review of the proposed project for construction of a remote passenger check-in facility at Los Angeles International Airport to determine whether the project as designed will protect the safety and security of air passengers and the general public.

(b) REPORT.—Upon completion of the review, the Secretary shall transmit to Congress and the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration a report containing the results of the review.

(c) PROHIBITION.—The Administrator shall not allow construction of the proposed project until such time, if any, as the Secretary has completed the review and determined that the proposed project as designed will protect the safety and security of air passengers and the general public and will offer greater protection than is currently available at the existing facilities of Los Angeles International Airport.