

According to the report, how can they match with Federal funds to get more police on the street? It does not make sense.

That is why the crime package that was passed by this Congress is more sensitive to what the real true needs are in America.

We are restoring common sense to Washington. It was very evident in our National Security Revitalization Act. Right now we have made it harder for the President to put U.S. troops under U.N. control. We have had terrible instances of abuse, where miscommunication has cost the lives of American troops overseas and we are going to stop that. We are going to do only our fair share of funding with the U.N. Those are important issues that people in the Fourth District of Kansas have called out for time and time again.

Those were the first 50 days, we have accomplished that and more. Now we are looking forward to the next 50 days. Welfare reform, regulatory and legal reform, our first ever vote on term limits, family tax relief, economic growth tax measures. We have a lot to do.

How are we going to get it done? Well, it is going to require, just like out in America, individual support, individual effort, teamwork, team support, and also the support of the public.

As a Member of the freshman class, I have joined with us and we have formed a group called the New Federalists. The New Federalists believe in limited government. Our goal is to make a smaller, more economical, more friendly government for the people of this Nation. We have developed four teams and those four teams are in the process of trying to eliminate four government agencies. It is not because we dislike bureaucrats or we think that there are some things that should just be totally eliminated. We are trying to find those parts of government which are effective. And we are going to keep those on board. We may put them in different compartments, but to remove the duplication and bureaucracy is a very important issue and a very important message and a very important task.

The four teams are to eliminate the Department of Education, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Department of Energy. I am heading up the task force to do away with the Department of Energy. We have found out in looking through what has been going on through the DOE that it is really a gas guzzler.

work.

In the early 1980's we eliminated the controls, we eliminated the allocation controls, and we in fact removed the crisis. So now it is time to turn the lights out on the Department of Energy. In looking at the Department of Energy, it has reinvented itself so that it can continue as a bureaucracy. Sixty percent of what it does now is a bomb factory and should be in the DOD. Only 20 percent is related to energy issues. There have been widespread contracting abuses that have been uncovered by the GAO. We have one instance in which the security guards at a laboratory in New Mexico are being paid overtime while they exercise in the gymnasium.

Now, most people in America think it is important to be fit and a lot of them work out in gymnasiums but none of them that I know except for these guards get paid overtime to do this. I think this is a travesty and those types of abuses need to be uncovered and they need to be stopped.

But once you start a bureaucracy, it is very difficult to get rid of. So this task force has seven other Congressmen on it. We are going through the different parts of the DOE. We have made assignments, we are making assignments to go and uncover the parts of the bureaucracy that do not work effectively and eliminate them. We are incorporating help from past secretaries. We have former Secretary Don Hodel who has been helping us. We are joining together with upper classmen in Congress to do away with this agency.

There is a new Congress in town. We have a new voice. The first 50 days have proved it. We have made this Government more responsive to the American people. We have made our workings here on the Hill more efficient. We have downsized our staffs and we are doing what I think the American people told us.

In this one respect, we are trading in the gas guzzler of the Department of Energy for a more efficient government.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL ENGINEERS WEEK

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. NEY). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. KIM] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I rise before the House floor today to recognize National Engineers Week which is celebrated from February 19 through the 25th. Engineers are hardworking people

What many people do not know is that engineering is our Nation's second largest profession. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, there are more than 1.8 million engineers in the United States.

National Engineers Week is also celebrated at the time of George Washington's birthday. Many people do not know, but George Washington was also an engineer himself. He was a civil engineer, as a matter of fact. Also he was a land surveyor. And he was considered our Nation's first engineer.

As President, Washington led a growing society toward technical advancements, invention and education. He promoted the construction of roads, canals, docks and ports, and development of manufacturing resources.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Washington led the cornerstone of the construction of this Capitol Hill building right here, the United States Capitol building.

There is no question that America has the best highway system, best water system, best sewer system, best airports, and the best electrical system.

National Engineers Week has been celebrated annually since 1951. It is sponsored by the National Engineers Week Committee, a coalition of 64 engineering societies, corporations and government agencies. This year, the event is being chaired by the American Institute of Chemical Engineers and the Fluor Corp.

In addition, the national finals of the National Engineers Week Future City Competition are held during National Engineers Week.

The competition features seven teams of seventh and eighth grade students presenting their designs, their imagination for cities of the 21st century, using computer simulations and scale models. The teams were selected in regional competitions around the Nation.

I must say that I have personally found engineering to be an intellectually challenging and professionally fulfilling career.

Mr. Speaker, I salute all engineers nationwide who have contributed their ingenuity and their ideas that has made America the best place to live.

EFFECTIVE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT: ADMINISTRATIVE LIENS AND FULL FAITH AND CREDIT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr.

supporting dependent children may flee one State for another. While the law allows for the attachment of wages, it does nothing to allow a custodial parent to place a lien on real property. Thus, a parent can avoid paying support payments simply by keeping his or her wealth tied up in real estate, fancy cars, boats, and the like.

Under current law, the only solution would be for a custodial parent to travel to the other State to place a lien. This is not a realistic solution for most custodial parents.

Imposing liens on the properties of delinquent parents can be a highly effective means of forcing payment of child support. States already allow the use of liens within their own States, but few States coordinate this process between States.

My bill would establish full faith and credit for liens imposed in other States.

For example, my home State of Massachusetts currently has this arrangement with neighboring Vermont. If a delinquent parent flees to Vermont from Massachusetts, Vermont will enforce the Massachusetts lien on real property in Vermont, without forcing the custodial parent to travel to Vermont to fight a legal fight there.

If every State had this type of agreement, delinquent parents would have no place in the United States to run.

They would be unable to hide their wealth in expensive cars, boats or real estate while neglecting their children and asking the taxpayers to pick up the support payments.

Massachusetts has been using administrative liens since 1992. Since then, 90,000 liens have been placed, with \$13 million collected in past due support.

The Massachusetts Child Support Enforcement Division estimates that about one third of delinquent parents own property eligible for a lien.

The booklet, with the 10 most wanted list of child support enforcement reforms, can serve for a model for child support enforcement efforts.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation to allow the placement of administrative liens for the enforcement of child support payments. This is only one step to increase child support payments.

Unpaid child support payments amount to \$34 billion or more. Many children denied these legally owed payments turn to the taxpayers for support. We need this type of common sense reform in overhauling our welfare system, and forcing delinquent parents to support their children.

THE "DO SOMETHING" REPUBLICAN MAJORITY

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to stand here in the well of the Congress of the United States in the People's House and to have my good friend from Ohio chair and to look around and take stock, Mr. Speaker, of what has transpired in these first 50 days of the 104th Congress.

History reminds us that the last time the Republicans held the majority of the seats in this Chamber, a President of the other party, President Truman, called that Republican-controlled Congress the "Do Nothing" Congress. And yet, as we take a look today in terms of more recent history, that description defies reality with reference to the 104th Congress.

As they might say in sports parlance, look it up. We have bothered to check the numbers and it is very interesting to take a look at this new Congress, this 104th Congress, and the flurry of activity that has transpired, simply in terms of numbers. For example, Mr. Speaker, the number of hours in session, heading into day 50 of this new 104th Congress, 236 hours in session, doing the people's business in the people's House.

Now we also compiled numbers over the previous 12 years, in the 97th Congress all through the 103d Congress, to really try to assess how the guardians of the old order were involved in business as usual.

Here is what we found. The number of hours in session through the first 50 days for the previous 12 years, just a little better than 41. Compare this work of the 104th Congress. The number of votes on the House floor heading into this 50th day, in our new Congress, already 145 votes on this floor, in the People's House, about the people's business.

During the previous 12 years, the average number of votes, just a little better than 14.

The number of committee sessions in this new republican Congress, heading into this 50th day, 313. The previous average over 12 years, 121.

But more than quantity, Mr. Speaker, it is quality of work, work that is being done by this Congress, because people come into this Chamber not to score debating points, not to take a vacation at taxpayers' expense, but to be about the work of this Congress and to honor the commitment of the voters of our respective districts.

It has been chronicled before but it bears repeating because it is important to take stock of what has transpired.

transpired, a radical revolution, but it is not a radical revolution. Instead, it is a reasonable revolution. The notion that may seem radical to guardians of the old order is what is reasonably expected by the bulk of Americans, this simple notion that Congress people live under the laws that everyone else lives under. The Shays Act incorporated into our House rules in this 104th Congress, and then a notion that this legislative branch should lead by example. We have done so, cutting committee staffs by one-third, calling for an independent audit of this body to understand where the people's money has gone, to make sure that the people's money has been used for the people's business.

Working in so many ways with the adoption of new rules to really be involved in the House cleaning, to open the windows of this institution and allow for open debate and a dialog and a new partnership with the American people.

So much has transpired, from a balanced budget amendment to a line-item veto to a meaningful crime control package, to eliminate the notion of hug-a-thug, to get away from the concept that we would do things to make us feel good but really not influence what transpires in the cities and counties and towns of America, making a difference. That is what these first 50 days have been about.

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

Mr. HAYWORTH. I am glad to yield to my good friend from Georgia.

Mr. KINGSTON. I thank the gentleman very much for yielding. Let me tell you one of the things I have learned during my tenure in politics. I think it is important. This is not just patting each other on the back, but it is a different way of thinking, because I was in the State legislature and have lots of friends who are in elected office, and it is generally the accepted rule that you run for office, you pass out a brochure that says how tough you are going to be on crime, how strict you are going to be on welfare, how tight you are going to be about the people's money. As soon as you get elected, you put the brochure on the shelf and do not worry about it. You basically handle an agenda already in progress, many items set by special interest groups.

So I think what is so different, you were talking about the Republican Congress during Truman's days and here we have a Speaker who has an agenda that was introduced on the steps of the Capitol to the American