

He reestablished himself as a member of the community because he attended several meetings with fellow farmers just to make sure that the local ordinances and local safety measures and police and firefighting people were set to do their duties. The kinds of things that we know are necessary in today's communities, that is what George Washington, the father of our country, did in his retirement.

Later on this year when we get closer to the anniversary of his death, I plan to take a special order to again review the life of George Washington, this being the 200th anniversary of his death in 1799, and to recall that what we are here today is largely the product of his steady hand in war and in peace.

When we call him the father of our country, that is not a euphemism. That is a reality that we must all take into consideration as we review the history of our country.

TITLE 9 TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 916) to make technical amendments to section 10 of title 9, United States Code, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 916

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

SECTION 1. VACATION OF AWARDS.

Section 10 of title 9, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by indenting the margin of paragraphs (1) through (4) of subsection (a) 2 ems;

(2) by striking "Where" in such paragraphs and inserting "where";

(3) by striking the period at the end of paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (a) and inserting a semicolon and by adding "or" at the end of paragraph (3);

(4) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

(5) in paragraph (5), by striking "Where an award" and inserting "If an award", by inserting a comma after "expired", and by redesignating the paragraph as subsection (b).

SEC. 2. COMMUNICATIONS ASSISTANCE.

The Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (47 U.S.C. 1001-1021) is amended—

(1) in section 102, by adding at the end the following:

"(9) The term 'installed' means equipment, facilities, or services that are operable and commercially available for use anywhere within a telecommunications carrier's network.

"(10) The term 'deployed' means equipment, facilities, or services that are commercially available anywhere within the telecommunications industry and capable of being installed or utilized in a telecommunications carrier's network, whether or not such equipment, facilities, or services were actually installed or utilized within the carrier's network.

"(11) The term 'significantly upgraded or otherwise undergoes a major modification' means a material and substantial change in the configuration of a telecommunications carrier's network, including the installation of hardware or software that fundamentally alters the equipment, facilities, or services

of that network, but does not include the upgrade of switching equipment or other modifications made in the ordinary course of business or made so as to comply with Federal or State law or regulatory requirements.";

(2) in section 107(a), by striking paragraph (3);

(3) in section 108(c)(3), by striking "on or before January 1, 1995" and inserting "before June 30, 2000";

(4) in section 109—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in the heading strike "JANUARY 1, 1995" and inserting "JUNE 30, 2000"; and

(ii) by striking "January 1, 1995" and inserting "June 30, 2000";

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) in the heading strike "JANUARY 1, 1995" and inserting "JUNE 30, 2000"; and

(ii) in paragraph (1)—

(I) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "January 1, 1995" and inserting "June 30, 2000"; and

(II) in subparagraph (J), by striking "January 1, 1995" and inserting "June 30, 2000"; and

(iii) in paragraph (2), by striking "January 1, 1995" and inserting "June 30, 2000";

(C) in subsection (d)—

(i) in the heading strike "JANUARY 1, 1995" and inserting "JUNE 30, 2000"; and

(ii) by striking "January 1, 1995" and inserting "June 30, 2000";

(5) in section 110, by striking "and 1998" and inserting "1998, 1999, and 2000"; and

(6) in section 111(b), by striking "on that date that is 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act" and inserting "no earlier than June 30, 2000".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GEKAS) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GEKAS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, as part of the RECORD, I submit two specific letters that have to do with this legislation determining the jurisdiction for our committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE,

Washington, DC, July 12, 1999.

Hon. HENRY J. HYDE,

Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN HYDE: It is my understanding that you intend to bring H.R. 916, a bill to make technical corrections to section 10, of title 9, United States Code, before the House under the Suspension calendar in the near future. While H.R. 916 was not referred to the Committee on Commerce upon its introduction, it is my further understanding that you intend to bring up a manager's amendment which contains provision substantially similar to section 204 of H.R. 3303 as it passed the House in the 105th Congress (amending title I of the Communications As-

sistance for Law Enforcement Act (47 U.S.C. §1001 et seq.)) which falls within the jurisdiction of our two committees pursuant to Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

Because of the importance of this legislation, I recognize your desire to bring it before the House in an expeditious manner and will not object to its consideration under the Suspension calendar. By agreeing to permit this bill to come to the floor under these procedures, however, the Commerce committee does not waive its subject-matter jurisdiction over the aforementioned provisions. In addition, the Commerce Committee reserves its authority to seek conferees on any provisions of the bill that are within its jurisdiction during any House-Senate conference that may be convened on this or similar legislation. I ask for your commitment to support any request by the Commerce Committee for conferees on H.R. 916 or similar legislation.

I request that you include this letter and your response as part of the *Record* during consideration of the legislation on the House floor.

Thank you for your attention to these matters.

Sincerely,

TOM BLILEY,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,

Washington, DC, July 13, 1999.

Hon. TOM BLILEY,

Chairman, Committee on Commerce,

House of Representatives, Rayburn Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter regarding your Committee's jurisdictional interest in H.R. 916.

I agree that portions of the bill are within your committee's Rule X jurisdiction and that you would be entitled to conferees on those issues should this bill go to conference. I also agree that these letters will be placed in the record.

Thank you again for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

HENRY J. HYDE,
Chairman.

Mr. Speaker, the bill before us is exemplary of something that we lawyers have, over the centuries, complained that a misplaced comma can sometimes so alter a provision in the law that it can wreak havoc in the courts of justice and in our communities. Such a mistake of a misplaced comma was made, and it was brought to our attention through a constituent of the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER), who in the arbitration laws of our codes found that a misplaced comma could throw out of whack an interpretation of a particular section.

So the bill before us is simply a technical correction to make sure that that misplaced comma is placed correctly. This is not one of the most momentous bills we have ever had in front of the House of Representatives, but it does emphasize that a technical correction from time to time is absolutely necessary if we are to do business properly in the Congress of the United States.

Similarly, in the telecommunications field another technical correction is one that we require and which will be embodied in this bill. It is the enforcement act of 1994, which we call CALEA, the Communications Assistance to Law Enforcement Act, also

very important. But the grand-fathering certain provisions becomes very important as a technical correction, and we offer that along with the misplaced commas as the reason for our appearance here today.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 916, as amended.

As reported by the Committee on the Judiciary, H.R. 916, makes purely technical revisions to section 10 of title 9 of the United States Code, that correct some typographical flaws that has long evaded detection. Section 10 enumerates several grounds for vacating an arbitrator's award, but the fifth clause is obviously not a ground for vacating an award, but rather the beginning of a new sentence. The bill simply corrects this error. H.R. 916 also revises some compliance dates and related provisions in the Communications Assistance to Law Enforcement Act of 1994 ("CALEA"), Public Law 103-414.

CALEA was enacted to preserve the government's ability, pursuant to court order or other lawful authorization, to intercept communications involving advanced technologies (such as digital or wireless transmissions) and services (such as call forwarding, speed dialing, and conference calling). It is also intended to protect the privacy of communications and without impeding the introduction of new technologies, features, and services.

In the constantly evolving environment of digital telecommunications, the need for law enforcement to retain its ability to use court authorized electronic intercepts is even greater. Nevertheless, it appears that the Department of Justice, the FBI, and the telecommunications industry have been unable after several years of discussions and negotiations to resolve certain differences regarding compliance with CALEA. As a result, implementation of the act has been delayed.

This delay accordingly necessitates these revisions. They chiefly consist of replacing H.R. 916's effective date with one that takes into account this delay in CALEA's implementation. The act's grandfather provisions are likewise revised. Further, the bill defines certain terms that the Act failed to include and, hopefully, with their addition, will assist the parties involved in the implementation of CALEA.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation and concur with the description of the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Chairman GEKAS) of its purpose and effect. This misplaced comma was actually brought to our attention by a State Supreme Court justice of the New York State Supreme Court in my district who pointed out the obvious intent of Congress was very clear, but the comma and the paragraph were in the wrong place, and so this changes that.

Mr. Speaker, I do not think the courts have misinterpreted the law, but why tempt them to do so by not correcting this comma?

In addition, the technical change to the CALEA bill that is in this bill, the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act, is also a technical

change that extends several effective dates until the FCC and the FBI can work out certain technical standards that they are working out; and the minority has been consulted on this, and we certainly have no objection to it. It is a technical extension. We are in support of it.

So I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the H.R. 916. During the 105th Congress I introduced as the original author the Communications Assistance to Law Enforcement Act (CALEA) Implementation Amendment of 1998 (H.R. 3321). Section 2, of H.R. 916 embodies the principles of this legislation I introduced in 1998.

Last year, the House of Representatives passed the Department of Justice Appropriation Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999, 2000, and 2001, which included language to deal with this important issue. However, the United States Senate did not act on this legislation.

I believe it is incumbent on us in Congress to recognize the delays that have occurred in the implementation of CALEA, passed by Congress and signed into law in 1994, by extending the time for compliance, and to clarify the "grandfathered" status of existing telecommunication network equipment, facilities, and services during the time period the CALEA-compliant technology is developed.

Fundamentally, the purpose of CALEA is to preserve the federal government's ability, pursuant to a court order or other lawful authorization, to intercept communications involving advanced telecommunication technologies, while protecting the privacy of communications; and without impeding the introduction of new technologies, features, and services. CALEA further defined the telecommunication industry's duty to cooperate in the conduct of electronic surveillance, and to establish procedures based on public accountability and industry standard setting.

CALEA necessarily involved a balancing of interests of the telecommunications industry, law enforcement, and privacy groups. The law allowed the telecommunication industry to develop standards to implement the requirements of CALEA, and establish a process for the U.S. Attorney General to identify capacity requirements of electronic surveillance. The law required the federal government to reimburse carriers their just and reasonable costs incurred in modifying existing equipment, services or features deemed necessary to comply with the assistance capability requirements of the law. The CALEA law also required the federal government pay for delays in the implementation of the law that have prevented the telecommunication industry and law enforcement from complying with its provisions.

The development and adoption of industry technical standards have been much delayed, and these standards are now being challenged before the Federal Communications Commission by both law enforcement and privacy groups. The release of the federal government's capacity notice for electronic surveillance needs was over two and a half years late. It is clear from telecommunications equipment manufacturers, that no CALEA-compliant technology will be available for purchase and implementation by telecommunication carriers by the effective date. Further, since the enact-

ment of CALEA, substantial changes have occurred in the telecommunication industry, such as the enactment of the Telecommunication Reform Act of 1996, which resulted in many new entrants in the industry and other changes in the competitive marketplace. Finally, during the four year, "transition period" initially contemplated by Congress for the implementation of CALEA, the telecommunication industry has installed, and continues to deploy, technology and equipment which is not compliant with assistance capacity requirements of CALEA, since "CALEA technology" has not been fully developed or designed into such equipment.

Mr. Speaker, House of Representatives Report No. 103-827 makes it clear the federal government intended to bear the costs CALEA implementation during the four-year transition period between enactment and effective dates. Congress recognized it was much more economical to design new telecommunications switching equipment, features, services the necessary assistance capability requirements, rather than to retrofit existing equipment, features, and services. Congress recognized some retrofitting would nonetheless be necessary, provided that carriers would be in compliance with CALEA, absent a commitment by law enforcement to reimburse the full and reasonable costs of carriers for such modifications to their existing equipment.

The Department of Justice Appropriation Authorization Act for 1999 recognizes during the four year, CALEA transition, virtually no federal government funds have been expended to reimburse the telecommunication industry for its implementation costs of CALEA. During the first year transition period, virtually all telecommunications carrier equipment which had been installed or deployed, is based on pre-CALEA technology and does not include those features necessary to implement the assistance capacity requirements of CALEA.

It is therefore necessary to extend the time of compliance. This step is absolutely essential, to enable the industry to complete the standard-setting and development processes required to implement CALEA in an economical, efficient and reasonable fashion. This approval also recognizes existing telecommunications equipment, features, and services should be grandfathered during the interim.

On the completion of the development of CALEA compliant-technology, the federal government can then decide which carrier equipment it chooses to retrofit at federal government expense, and the manufacturers can then design CALEA capabilities and services to be deployed in carrier networks in the future.

Thus, it is necessary to move both the effective and the "grandfather" dates of CALEA to recognize the delays in CALEA implementation and to ensure its implementation continues as intended by Congress five years ago.

Mr. Speaker, it is also necessary to clarify the meaning of several terms in the cost reimbursement provisions of CALEA. The use of the terms 'installed' and 'deployed' in CALEA, are intended to make clear Congress intended separate and distinct meanings for these terms as they are used in CALEA. The term, "installed," refers to equipment actually in place and operable to the network of carriers.

The term "deployed," relates to equipment, facilities or services that are commercially available within the telecommunication industry, to be utilized by a carrier whether or not equipment, facilities or services were actually installed or utilized within the network of the carrier. The term, 'deployed,' is also intended to refer to technology available to the industry.

The use of these terms recognizes Congress clearly intended to reimburse the telecommunications carriers with federal government expenses, or grandfather the existing networks of carriers to the extent they were installed or deployed prior to the development of CALEA-compliant technology. This decision was based on industry standards developed to meet assistance capacity requirements of CALEA terms, "significantly upgraded" or "otherwise undergoes major modifications." These terms were intended to mean the carriers' obligations to assume the costs of implementing CALEA technology in a particular network switch, is not triggered until a particular network switch is fundamentally altered, such as by upgrading or replacing it with a new fundamentally altered switch technology. For example, changing from digital to asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) switching technology.

Thus, once CALEA-compliant technology is developed and can be designed into, or deployed in, carrier networks, the costs of such deployment shift to the industry. Prior to that time, however, existing carrier networks are "grandfathered" unless retrofitted at federal government expense as intended by Congress. In addition, switch upgrades or modifications performed by carriers to meet federal or state regulatory mandates or other requirements, such as number portability requirements, are not to be considered a "significant upgrade" or a "major modification" for purposes of CALEA.

Mr. Speaker, these provisions should make clear that existing carrier networks are grandfathered, unless retrofitted at federal government expense. The effective date for compliance with CALEA has been extended for approximately two years to provide additional time for industry development of CALEA-compliant technology, in response to industry technical standards to meet the assistance capacity requirements of CALEA.

I support this important legislation and ask my colleagues to support H.R. 916.

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

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I join the gentleman from New York and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GEKAS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 916, 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 make technical amendments to section 10 of title 9, United States Code, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE WITH REGARD TO THE UNITED STATES WOMEN'S SOCCER TEAM AND ITS WINNING PERFORMANCE IN THE 1999 WOMEN'S WORLD CUP TOURNAMENT

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 244) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with regard to the United States Women's Soccer Team and its winning performance in the 1999 Women's World Cup.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 244

Whereas each of the athletes on the United States Women's Soccer Team has honored the Nation through her dedication to excellence;

Whereas the United States Women's Soccer Team has raised the level of awareness and appreciation for women's sports throughout the United States;

Whereas the members of the United States Women's Soccer Team have become positive role models for American youth aspiring to participate in national and international level sports; and

Whereas the United States Women's Soccer Team has qualified for the 2000 summer Olympic games: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) congratulates the United States Women's Soccer Team on its winning championship performance in the World Cup tournament;

(2) recognizes the important contribution each individual team member has made to the United States and to the advancement of women's sports; and

(3) invites the members of the United States Women's Soccer Team to the United States Capitol to be honored and recognized by the House of Representatives for their achievements.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) 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 on H. Res. 244.

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 rise today in support of House Resolution 244 honoring the U.S. Women's Soccer Team and its winning performance in the 1999 women's world cup tournament.

For the past 3 weeks, no household in America has been immune to the fever that has swept our Nation during the 32 games of the women's world cup soccer series. When the series began, total attendance was set on the high side. Crowds of up to 350,000 were expected to extend the games in seven cities throughout the country. By Sunday

when the series ended at the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, more than 660,000 fans had attended including 90,000 people for the final. Another 40 million tuned in to watch the match on television.

What we saw in that final matchup of the series pitting China against Team USA was a battle of titans. For a grueling 120 minutes of play neither side budged, neither side blinked, and neither side gave up a goal. What we saw was an American dream come true. For generations little boys have grown up wishing to become another Babe Ruth, Mickey Mantle, Gale Sayers or Michael Jordan. But it is only recently that little girls have anywhere near the same dream, to one day be the next Billie Jean King, Martina Navratilova, or Jackie Joyner Kersee.

Now little girls have the dream. They have the women of Team USA. They have Briana Scurry, Carla Overbeck, Kate Sobrero, and Brandi Chastain.

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They have Joy Fawcett and Julie Foudy, Michelle Akers and Kristine Lilley. They have Mia Hamm. They have Cindy Parlow, Tiffany Milbrett, Sara Whalen, Shannon MacMillan, and Tisha Venturini. They have Lorrie Fair, Christie Pearce, Tiffany Roberts, Danielle Fotopoulos, Saska Webber and Tracy Ducar.

The women of team U.S. won the World Cup series, but they also won the respect and admiration and the hearts of all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. KUYKENDALL), sponsor of the resolution.

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, I am proud today to rise in strong support of House Resolution 241, expressing the sense of the House regarding the United States Women's Soccer Team in its World Cup victory last Saturday afternoon and inviting that team to come to the House and be recognized.

It is a victory not simply for the United States but for the game of soccer, for women's athletics, and for all of us who have become jaded by the egotism and commercialism of professional sports. It is a huge win for teamwork and the pure joy of competing. To me, that makes the players of Team USA not just champions but heroes, heroes willing to accept the challenge and be role models for young people.

Few of us imagined when we passed Title IX back in 1972 that a women's final sporting event this year would have 90,000 attendees or over 40 million people watching it on TV. Impressive. Very impressive.

One of the hallmarks of this success has been a group that is headquartered in my district called the American Youth Soccer Organization. This group was founded before Title IX. It started in 1964. It started in Torrance. There were 125 children, ages 4 to 18, boys and girls, and their parents who thought there were four things important. One

was that they are going to play well-balanced teams. Everyone is going to play. They are going to have the parents involved. They are going to have positive coaching.

That is now one of the most successful youth programs in America. There are hundreds of thousands of young people. It has taken us a generation, 35 years, to bring that to fruition and see it exemplified in this World Cup win.

Eight years ago, the United States women won the first World Cup in 1991. In 1991, we played in China. In 1991, hardly anybody in America knew we played. Yet, the women were dominant then. A young lady from my district at that time was the most valuable player of the World Cup. Her name was Karen Gabara. She is now the coach of the United States Navy team.

This group of women have made a mark on the country, and I think it is important that the country recognize their achievement, because their achievement is far more than athletic prowess.

It is not often that a group of people gather our heart, they put their arms around us. We want to put our arms around them. They are a wonderful group of examples for young people in this country, men or women, to look at. They play for the pride of being successful. They play because they enjoy it. They play because they know there is an example to be set. They obviously play with national pride, the United States national pride.

We are a great Nation. We are measured by many things. But, in this case, we are measured by the success of a young team of soccer players. I urge my colleagues all to support this.

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY).

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) for introducing this resolution and share in the excitement I think all of America feels today as we congratulate the U.S. Woman's National Soccer Team on their 1999 World Cup.

As we look back in the history of sports, certain moments transcend the arena and represent something larger than a single victory. The woman's World Cup final, which became the biggest woman's sporting event in history, is a testament to the respect and devotion that these champions have earned.

This achievement will be remembered with the awe of Jesse Owens competing in Nazi Germany or the 1980 U.S. Olympic Hockey Team defeating the Soviet Union.

These athletes represent the American dream, the ability of any person to become a teacher, an astronaut, or a World Cup champion.

The women's national team played with dedication, sportsmanship, and heart. I think one of the things that I found most telling was the team themselves and the members who participated actually functioned as a team.

Maybe all of us in America can reflect on that for a moment and take the word "I" out of our vocabulary and use the word "we," because we the people and we as a people can achieve great things if we work as a team.

I watched the young ladies on the Today Show being interviewed by Katie Couric and Matt Lauer, and each one of them went on to praise the other in even more glowing terms about how they helped succeed and how they helped the team.

So I hope as we reflect upon this wonderful victory that these ladies have celebrated and we think about the uplifting it brings to America and hopefully in the new century, as we approach the millennium, that all of us share in the spirit of pride of this country, of pride of individual abilities, of pride of collective victories, but, more importantly, as, working together, we can achieve the greatest things before us.

So, again, I commend the U.S. Women's National Soccer Team and to people everywhere as the role models they are and will be for future generations of America. They are a team that America can truly be proud of. I again thank the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) for introducing this bill.

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

Mr. Speaker, it certainly is my pleasure to be a cosponsor of this legislation. This past Saturday, the United States Women's World Cup Soccer Team put on a performance that will not soon be forgotten. The extraordinary game that was played in Pasadena, California, was not only a testament to the United States team's hard work but to what can happen when individuals are given an equal opportunity. That is why I am so pleased to cosponsor this legislation.

The educator, the professor from Yale, Dr. James Comer, said something that really applies to this situation. He said that a person can have all the genetic ability they want and they can have all the will they want, but if they do not have the opportunity, it is almost impossible for them to achieve their goals. Here we have a situation where these great, great young ladies were given an opportunity, and they certainly showed what they could accomplish.

Saturday's game was a competition against the Chinese National Team that involved strength, skill, endurance, and guts. The game remained tied through 90 exhausting minutes of regulation play and two 15-minute sudden death overtime periods. It then went into a shoot-out in which the United States women outshot the Chinese women five to four in order to capture the well-deserved title of world champions.

This victory is more than just one team coming out ahead of the other. It is a victory for the United States, for the sport of soccer as a whole and,

most importantly, for women of all ages who aspire to be or already are athletes.

It makes me proud when I think about the possibilities. I told my daughter the other day as she graduated from high school, I said, "I am excited about your possibilities." And as a father of two daughters, it makes me excited about the possibilities of all women who want to be involved in sports.

The women of this World Cup team have proven that they cannot be taken lightly. The ever-popular saying, "you throw a ball like a girl" is quickly becoming outdated.

The over 90 million exuberant fans that attended the championship game made it the most highly attended women's sporting event in history. That certainly does not include the many, many fans, like myself, who Saturday were glued to the television set watching this exciting play.

Over 400,000 fans attended the games in which the United States competed, and approximately 650,000 fans attended the tournament overall. That says something. The world was certainly watching.

Since its conception in 1985, the United States Women's World Cup Team has proudly boasted a record of 144 wins, 12 ties, and only 31 losses. They defeated China in the very first Women's World Cup in 1991; and, in 1995, they finished third behind Norway and Germany.

The history of this team has been showered with success after success. However, this success has not come without hard work and an incredible attitude. Without a professional program for women, the national team has had to rely mostly on college teams to provide players with skills necessary for their success. In turn, the success of college programs is in a large part due to Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972.

With the passage of Title IX, schools were forced to fund women's athletic programs at the same level men's athletic programs were being funded. Schools still have the flexibility to choose sports based on student body interests, geographic influence, budget constraints, and gender ratio. Yet, there must be gender equity. That is so very important, gender equity. Women must have an opportunity to play and compete in the world of sports. Women have shown us just what they can do, given the opportunity.

I think that one of the things that we do not realize is, when we see young women performing, other young women watch them. Not only are they excited about soccer, but it also says that they can achieve other things, too, and that they are excited about the excellence that our team showed. It says to them that we will also compete in the legal world, we will also compete in the field of medicine and what have you.

So not only does it affect the soccer world, not only does it affect athletics,

but it affects all of the young ladies, no matter where they are and no matter what status of life they are in.

The Women's National World Cup team are the pioneers for their sport and for women athletes all over the world. They have gladly assumed the status of role model and truly deserve it. Young girls all over the country adore them and look upon them as heroes or, as some would say, sheroes. But not only are young girls looking at them, men, young men, old men, all kinds of men are looking at them, too, because they see what they have been able to accomplish when given that opportunity.

Although women have been playing soccer for a long time, this World Cup team has opened the eyes of billions. I believe there is an exciting future ahead, and I will look forward to watching it unfold.

I am proud to support and be a cosponsor of this resolution honoring the 1999 Women's World Cup team. They have certainly given us a lot to be proud of.

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

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

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

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the gentleman from California (Mr. KUYKENDALL) for introducing this very important legislation upon which there is certainly bipartisan support.

I want to add my cheers for the U.S. Women's National Soccer Team and 1999 Women's World Cup champions. These dedicated, determined and accomplished young women make me so proud to be associated with the cause of getting more girls and women involved with sports and fitness.

When I was growing up, girls did not play soccer. When we played basketball, it was only on half of the court. Women's choices in sports were relegated to cheerleading and getting a good seat as a spectator in the stands. That was before Title IX.

Title IX and the U.S. National Women's Soccer Team have changed the playing field for girls and women in athletics. Mia Hamm, Carla Overbeck, Julie Foudy, Tiffany Milbrett, Brianna Scurry, Brandi Chastain, and the whole U.S. team are all long distance runners in the challenge and the struggle to raise the status of women's sports to the same level as that of men's athletics.

They are heroes and healthy role models for our sisters, daughters, granddaughters that want to participate in sports. I have a number of granddaughters who are participating in soccer and other sports. They speak to the importance of the sports experience in building self-confidence, perseverance and the competitive edge.

□ 1045

Young women who participate in sports are more likely to finish school and less likely to have an unwanted pregnancy. The availability of athletic scholarships has enabled more women to pursue a college education and opened opportunities for women at dozens of colleges.

My praises to the Women's World Cup President Marla Messing, and World Cup Chair Donna de Verona, who had the vision and the dedication to focus the attention of a whole Nation on the Women's World Cup Championship. No longer is it an insult to tell someone, "You play like a girl." Now, indeed, it is a compliment.

Like the passage of Title IX in 1972, the 1999 Women's World Cup Championship will go down in history as the milestone, the turning point in elevating women's sports to the gold medal platform where it belongs.

I urge the House to vote unanimously for this resolution.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO), one of the many world cup women we have in the House who is truly a role model for the world, just as these young ladies are with regard to the soccer world.

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I thank my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS), for yielding me this time and for his work on this resolution, as well as my colleagues who are cosponsors of this resolution. I cannot think of a time coming to this floor since I was elected to the House that I skipped over with glee to come to the floor to salute the women of this championship team.

I am not really someone that can give my colleagues very many statistics about sports, and I think that that was shaped from my childhood because we were really not encouraged to be participants on the playing field of sports. My father taught me how to swim very well and also how to water ski, but when it came to the other sports, we were not encouraged; the teams were not there in the schools that we went to. But this weekend that all changed when billions of people around the world were glued to their TV sets to watch the American team do something that really raised up the whole issue of women in sports and how we can compete and be world champions.

Our American flag that is behind you, Mr. Speaker, was carried throughout the stands in the Rose Bowl in California, my home State, and I think that the message that went around the world is that America can compete; that we all have a share in the opportunity in this country, which is really what the idea of America is all about.

So I salute each woman that brought this victory home, to each of them that wove together this exceptional team, and I say bravo, bravo, bravo, and especially as a woman Member of the Congress of the United States I could not

be prouder of them. They have made history, they have raised up the hopes and the aspirations of every girl and young woman in our Nation and sent out the message around the world that America is a can-do country and that women indeed are part of the championship of this idea of America.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time each side has?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) has 11 minutes remaining, and the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) has 10 minutes remaining.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON), another one of our world cup legislators.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time and I thank him for his leadership and the leadership of the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) as well for this timely and wonderful resolution.

I want to say up front, though, that now that we have our own women's world cup team, which has found a home in the hearts of their countrymen and countrywomen, that I hope, as the Member who represents the Nation's Capitol that women will find a home right here for a team from the yet-to-come but sure-to-come women's soccer league. We have in this town a men's soccer league championship team, D.C. United, which has won back-to-back championships. All we need now is a women's team to match our male champions.

I am awfully proud of the Congress' well, because the Congress had a lot to do with the victory that was achieved last week. Congress helped bring this victory when more than 25 years ago, we passed Title IX. Thus Congress was on the field when Briana Scurry, the goalie, blocked the Chinese penalty kick to set up Brandi Chastain, who of course, did the winning kick. When 90,000 people in the Rose Bowl cheered, they were also cheering for what Congress did when it enacted Title IX.

Title IX, each of these women has said when interviewed, made them the best in the world, because Title IX gave them the opportunity that bore fruit on the soccer field this past week. Title IX has done the same for women's basketball, and Title IX is doing the same for women's sports all across this land where women and girls have discovered that sports is for them, too.

Let the victory on the soccer field settle the controversy over the division of funds by colleges and universities between men and women's teams. Equality on the field.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPs), who, as the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia talked about opening the doors and what Title 9 has done, is one who is constantly doing everything in her power to open doors for all people.

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS), for yielding me this time, and I rise in wholehearted enthusiastic support of this bipartisan resolution, House Resolution 244, congratulating our U.S. Women's Soccer Team.

I am doing so today on behalf of the young women in my district in Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties, girls for whom soccer is more than a sport, it is a passion; soccer and all of the other sports that are claiming increasing amounts of their time and enthusiasm. This is undeniably due to Title 9 and the fundamental principle that all programs deserve equal funding, and I thank those in this House that were instrumental in passing that landmark initiative.

I also commend this U.S. Women's Soccer Team for their extraordinary hard work and determination and their enthusiasm, which was so contagious. It was beautiful to watch them play. Not only did they give us the incredibly entertaining and most attended women's sports event in history, they are also now giving to young women all over the country remarkable role models to look up to.

Mr. Speaker, along with my colleagues, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY), the chairs of the Women's Caucus, I recently invited the Women's Soccer Team to celebrate their success on Capitol Hill. We look forward to welcoming these American heroines to the Halls of Congress.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 15 seconds to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman and I congratulate all the ladies and offer my great congratulations to the soccer team. When women play, women win; and thank God for Title IX.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER).

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

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, the looks on the faces of the little girls looking up with hero worship to the women's soccer players made an awful lot of struggles that we have gone through worthwhile. When Title IX was first written and passed in the Congress, there was a great furor about it. The idea of making athletics open to women was almost anathema. We have seen now what a wonderful opportunity we have given; that girls in school know that they too can achieve in sports and that they too can be part of that wonderful experience.

It helps us to reduce the inequality and the differences in Americans and

says to everybody, "You too can be a winner."

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, may I ask how much time I have remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) has 6½ minutes remaining.

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

Mr. Speaker, I just want to take a moment first of all to thank Leah Phillips, one of our interns who was very helpful to us, who also happens to play soccer at Mary Washington College, and I want to thank her for all her efforts and our entire staff for what they have done with regard to this very, very important resolution.

I want to send a message out to our U.S. Women's Soccer Team. We want you to understand, soccer team, that you have made us very, very proud. The fact that you took advantage of an opportunity and turned it into something very, very, very significant is so important to all of us.

So often in the past women have not had the opportunities that you have had. So often when we stand on the floor of this House and we speak, and so often when we push the button, green or red, we do not know exactly what impact we are having. But when the House of Representatives of the United States of America, as our Members watched you, we were reminded that the things we do here today do affect your lives.

But understand that you have affected so many people. There were little girls sitting around television sets watching you, watching your every move, and they see you as role models. By not only were the little girls watching you, there were little boys, too, and they were watching and they were excited and they saw all of those fans in the stands. And now when they go back to their fields this evening and tomorrow evening and they play the soccer games, they will be reminded of the greatness that you have brought to their living rooms and to their lives.

So, to you, some may say that sports does not mean a lot. Well, I happen to differ in that opinion. Sports mean a lot. It means a lot when one takes the opportunity and gives their blood, sweat and tears and gives it everything they have to be the best that they can be. All of us, as Americans, are very, very proud of you. Not only are we proud of you, we are proud of all that you stand for, all that is good in America; for it was your efforts, it is what you did, that said not only to America but to the world that we are, indeed, the greatest.

It was something called Title IX that opened up so many, many doors. Going back to what I said a little earlier, we realize that you have the genetic ability, we realize that you have the will, but what you have been given is the opportunity to make a difference, and you have. And so we say, we are proud of you, we wish you Godspeed, and may God bless.

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

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY).

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the United States Women's Soccer Team for their spectacular efforts in the 1999 Women's World Cup. For the last 3 weeks the entire country has been consumed by soccer fever. Mr. Speaker, this is not only an achievement for the women on the team but an achievement for our Nation.

In a time when the most exciting part of the Superbowl seems to be watching to see the million-dollar commercials, this tournament was one of the most captivating athletic events of the year. Six hundred fifty thousand tickets were sold for the 32 matches and for the 90,000 spectators at the final game between the United States and China. They definitely got their money's worth.

After 90 minutes of regulation play and two 50-minute periods of sudden death overtime, the team moved to a penalty kick series where the U.S. women scored five goals to defeat China.

Mr. Speaker, this was the game of a lifetime. No one could imagine a more exciting end to this sensational run for these athletes. Many of these athletes have been playing soccer since they were 5 and 6 years old, and this achievement is the pinnacle of their athletic career. For the girls of this country, this event gave them the role models that they so often lack. But, Mr. Speaker, more importantly, this team and this championship season has given our Nation a great sense of pride.

I commend all the players on this 1999 Women's Soccer Team and all of those women and who inspired them to be the players that they are today.

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

(Mrs. BIGGERT asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank my esteemed colleague across the aisle, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS), for his remarks and the remarks on that side of the aisle and all my esteemed colleagues on this side of the aisle.

I would especially like to thank my colleague from California (Mr. KUYKENDALL) for offering this resolution and giving me the opportunity to handle the resolution on the floor.

Looking back on my own childhood, really, the sports that we had were ballet and music lessons. So soccer is a relatively new sport for Americans but especially for American girls. Of my three daughters, only the youngest, Adrienne, had the opportunity to play soccer from kindergarten on through college.

As the assistant soccer coach for her team in the mid and late 1980s, I can well remember the excitement of the

girls and their parents when girls soccer first became a recognized team sport in our high school. That meant that Adrienne, just like my son Rody before her, would have the opportunity to play a sport that she loved throughout her years in school.

Thanks to the passage of Title IX in 1972, my daughter Adrienne, along with the women of Team USA and young women and young girls throughout America, has come to benefit from the opportunity enjoyed for so long by young men and boys throughout America. Title IX has enabled young women to participate in school sports, to learn the value of teamwork and competition, and to gain the self-confidence and skills that are so valuable in business and in other future careers.

Mr. Speaker, the women of Team USA have shown teamwork, dedication and a complete commitment to excellence in their field. They also showed a love for the sport and for those who will follow them. They are mentors, role models and an inspiration for all of us, regardless of age or gender.

Following their victory and visit to Disneyland on Sunday, the women of Team USA boarded a plane and flew east overnight, landing at Newark Airport at 4:30 in the morning. Here is how team member Brandy Chastain described their arrival. "There were 10 little girls waiting in the airport," Chastain said. They were wearing World Cup and Soccer USA stuff. They were all so excited. They had slept there. They were jumping around and asking for autographs. We all obliged. They deserved it."

Mr. Speaker, the women of Team USA deserve the recognition today. I urge my colleagues to show their support for this tremendous accomplishment by supporting the resolution of the gentleman from California.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to reclaim my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to say that the distinguished congresswoman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD) had a similar resolution and she worked very hard on that, and I just wanted to express the fact that she, too, is very concerned about this. It is very important to her. I want to thank my colleagues on the other side for the resolution.

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, as a parent and former coach, I rise in strong support of this Resolution to celebrate the many contributions the U.S. Women's National Soccer Team has given to the American people.

These young women have illustrated the American spirit on a global stage. They have shown young and old alike that teamwork still works. They have also demonstrated that it's not always about winning, but how you perform on and off the field. These are all positive

life lessons that everyone around the globe can take to heart—especially our children, the next generation of leaders.

As one who has worked for a long time to improve the athletic opportunities for women and men, I am particularly heartened to see the success of our World Cup Champions. We must be ever vigilant in our quest to open more doors so those who want to participate in extracurricular activities can do so. I have seen first-hand how sports and team play have molded young kids into future leaders. We need more of that in today's society.

In closing, congratulations to Coach Tony DiCicco, his assistants, and the U.S. National Women who brought home the World Cup. I would hope that as they make their way around the country on their well-deserved victory tour they'll make a stop in Washington so all Americans can celebrate their accomplishments through a National Pep Rally at the U.S. Capitol.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 244, congratulating the U.S. women's national soccer team for winning the 1999 Women's World Cup. Their achievement is something in which all Americans can take pride.

On July 10, the U.S. women's national soccer team played the Chinese national women's soccer team to a scoreless draw after 90 minutes of regulation and 30 minutes of overtime. The match pitted two extremely well-balanced and talented teams against each other and while both teams' defenses held the other scoreless, all spectators were treated to a fast-paced and exciting match.

The success of the U.S. team is the clear result of Title IX, the 1972 law banning sex discrimination in schools, including discrimination in athletics. All of the players on the U.S. team are the children of Title IX and now all Americans can enjoy their success and the success of that landmark legislation.

I am proud to live in a country that has given women the ability to play in an event that has become the most successful women's sporting event in history. Over 90,000 fans attended the final, the largest attendance ever for a women's sporting event and the game received a 13.3 rating, a national record for a soccer match. In addition, the nearly month-long event sold over 650,000 tickets, far exceeding organizer's initial expectations.

As one of the host cities, San Francisco and its citizens participated in the excitement surrounding the 1999 Women's World Cup. I join the citizens of San Francisco in congratulating the U.S. women's national soccer team on attaining their second World Cup and wish them success in the Sydney Olympics in 2000.

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, last month few people knew that the United States had a Women's World Cup Soccer team but today there is talk of starting a professional women's soccer league. The women's world cup tournament, a one month long tournament that features the sixteen strongest teams in the world, has created a sort of "soccer frenzy." All of the credit for starting this new craze should be given to the women of the United States World Cup team. Girls, boys, men and women alike tuned in to watch the games of this tournament. People who had never before this tournament watched a soccer game in its entirety are now caught up in the craze.

This past Saturday these women played their hearts out to beat the National team of

China. They never gave up and they worked—literally for Michelle Akers—to the point of exhaustion. They are heroes for millions of people not only because of their raw talent, but also because of their dedication and inspirational attitudes. They played for themselves, for the sport, and for everyone who supported them throughout the tournament.

I don't need to prove to you how likable these women are, how enjoyable they are to watch, or how successful they have been. Their numbers are the proof.

An overwhelming 90,000 fans attended their final game at the Rose Bowl in Pasadena this past Saturday and that 90,000 does not even come close to including the millions of people who tuned in to watch from around the world.

The women's national team, coached by Tony DiCicco, worked together in a way that should be inspiring for us all. Not only did they work together but they played together and celebrated together. They have displayed an amazing dedication to their fellow teammates and to their country that has made us all proud.

I fully support the passage of this resolution that is meant to honor these women for their hard work and dedication.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, Brandi Chastain of my hometown of San Jose, California did the nation proud on Saturday when she scored the final goal to win the World Cup for her team, country, and women everywhere.

When the game came down to the high-pressure penalty goal finale, Brandi stood before a crowd of 90,000, and without hesitation or even looking into the eyes of her only opponent, Chinese goalie Gao, pounded the soccer ball into the net and victory.

Brandi did for young women what Michael Jordan, Willie Mays, and Steve Young did for young men: She gave them a role model.

Brandi, a native of San Jose, has played for the U.S. National team since 1988. She announced her presence in 1991 with five goals in one game against Mexico. But this was no surprise to people at home who had seen her lead her high school, Archbishop Middy, to three straight state championships. She went on to be named All-American while playing for my alma mater Santa Clara University leading the Broncos to two final four appearances. Now she gives back to her sport as an assistant coach at Santa Clara University.

Brandi is a heroine, not only to the soccer players and fans in San Jose, but also to women throughout the world. She, along with her teammates, tirelessly fought to attain their goal of winning the World Cup. They prove that women can achieve the same high level of athleticism as their male counterparts. Most importantly, they showed that teamwork and dedication can make an entire country proud.

It is a great honor to stand up and commend Brandi Chastain and her teammates today for the hope and joy they have given young girls everywhere.

Mr. LUTHER. Mr. Speaker, the United States Women's Soccer Team deserves our nation's highest congratulations on their success in the World Cup. In particular, I would like to praise Briana Scurry, the goalkeeper for the team. Originally from Dayton, Minnesota, Ms. Scurry graduated from Anoka High School in my district in 1990. It was her speed and agility that allowed her to block the critical Chinese penalty kick and secure a victory for the U.S. team. Perhaps it is no surprise, then, that

her teammates refer to her as "The Rock". Anoka High School, the State of Minnesota and the entire Nation are very proud of Ms. Scurry and all of the U.S. Women's Soccer Team. They are wonderful role models for the girls and women of America and the world. They have contributed immensely to women's sports, and we owe them a debt of gratitude.

Mrs. FOWLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 241 and offer my hearty congratulations to the United States Women's Soccer Team. Their perseverance and grace on the field was a testament to the spirit of the American women. The crowd they drew to the Rose Bowl—more than 90,000 people, the largest ever to watch a women's sporting event—shows how far women's professional sports have come.

Among that crowd and in the vast international television audience were thousands of young girls, who play in local soccer leagues and on school teams. The U.S. Women's Team could not have provided better role models and I commend them for the contribution they have made to those young lives.

I hope these ladies will accept our invitation, so that we may give them our thanks in person.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the U.S. Women's Soccer Team. Once again, they have proven to be the world's best by winning the 1999 Women's World Cup tournament.

Last Saturday, 90,185 spectators in the Rose Bowl and millions of Americans via-television watched the U.S. women's soccer team defeat the People's Republic of China to earn the Women's World Cup title. Their victory has captured the hearts of our nation and helped raise awareness of women's sports nationwide. As role models to millions of young women across America, the U.S. Women's Soccer Team members stress teamwork and commitment and are true American sports heroes.

I want to personally congratulate my 51st District constituent, Shannon MacMillan of Escondido, Calif. Shannon plays forward and has been an integral part of the winning U.S. team. Her career highlights, which I have attached below, reminds us of her many accomplishments with the U.S. National team and her heroics in the 1996 Olympics.

To Shannon and all of the women of the 1999 Women's World Cup championship team, I say congratulations for a job well done.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS OF SHANNON ANN MAC MILLAN
U.S. SOCCER FEDERATION

U.S. Team: A member of the U.S. gold medal winning team at both the 1998 Goodwill Games and 1996 Olympics * * *

Led the Olympic Team with three goals in their five matches, including the match-winners against Sweden and Norway * * *

Her "Golden Goal" against Norway was one of the most important in U.S. Soccer history, putting the USA into the Olympic final and avenging the loss at the 1995 FIFA Women's World Cup * * *

Appeared on the cover of Sport Illustrated's daily Olympic issue after her goal against Norway * * *

Originally left off the roster for residential training camp leading up to the Olympics, she battled her way back onto the team and into the starting lineup * * *

The youngest member of the U.S. Women's National Team that won the silver medal at

the 1993 World University Games in Buffalo, N.Y., where she made her debut with the U.S. team * * *

Member of the U.S. Women's Under-20 National Team from 1993-94, winning the International Women's Tournament in Montricoux, France in 1993.

College: Winner of the 1995 Missouri Athletic Club Award and the 1995 Hermann Award as college soccer's top player * * *

The 1995 Soccer America Player of the Year * * *

Won the 1995 Bill Hayward Award as Oregon's Top Female Amateur Athlete * * *

Finalist for the MAC Award and Hermann Trophy in 1993-94 * * *

All four-time All-American, All-Far West Region First Team and West Coast Conference selection from 1992-95 at the University of Portland * * *

Second on the team in goals scored with 22 in 1994 behind U.S. teammate Tiffeny Milbrett * * *

Missed four games in 1994 due to a broken bone in her left foot, had a pin inserted into the foot and returned to the starting line-up 13 days later * * *

The 1993 and 1995 University of Portland Female Athlete of the Year * * *

Completed her sophomore season in 1993 as the women's NCAA Division I scoring leader with 23 goals and 12 assists while starting all 21 games * * *

She finished her freshman year in 1992 as the highest scoring freshman in the nation and fourth leading scorer overall with 19 goals * * *

The WCC Freshman of the Year, she was Second-Team NSCAA All-American and was voted to Soccer America's All-Freshman Team.

Miscellaneous: Attended San Pasqual High School in Escondido, Calif., where she was a three-year letterwinner * * *

Named as the honorary captain of the San Diego Union-Tribune All-Academic team * * *

Played club soccer for La Jolla Nomads, which won the state club championship two consecutive years, 1991 and 1992, winning the Western Regionals in 1991 before going on to finish second at the national championships * * *

Played 1996 and '97 seasons in the Japanese women's professional league with Shiroki Serena alongside college and national team teammate Tiffeny Milbrett * * *

Majoried in social work at Portland * * *

Currently an assistant women's soccer coach at Portland, helping the team to the NCAA Final Four in 1998, her first year on the bench.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, today we celebrate a great victory not only for the U.S. Women's Soccer Team, which has just won its second World Cup, but for girls and women throughout our Nation.

The Women's World Cup finals, held this past Saturday, July 10, 1999, in Los Angeles, drew more than 90,000 spectators in the stands and some 40 million television viewers—the largest audience ever for a women-only sporting event!

The 20 members of the U.S. Women's Soccer Team have won passionate fans not just among the 2.5 million girls playing soccer in the United States but among all Americans. These healthy, strong, disciplined, and exciting athletes are wonderful role models for our na-

tion's girls and young women, and I know they will inspire many more to experience the joy, benefits, and opportunities that sports bring. Participation in soccer by women and girls increased by almost 24 percent between 1987 and 1998—I predict that this percentage will rise significantly over the next year.

I send my aloha and heartfelt congratulations to each and every one of the team members. Michele Akers, Brandi Chastain, Joy Fawcett, Julie Foudy, Mia Hamm, Kristine Lilly, and Carla Overbeck deserve special mention as they are all veterans of the 1991 Women's World Cup victory—a victory that was largely overlooked by the media and public. This team also won a gold medal at the 1996 Olympics in Atlanta, where they were again virtually ignored by the media.

But all of that has changed. Women's soccer is here to stay and the number of players and fans will continue to grow. We can all look forward to seeing this championship team again at the 2000 Olympics in Sydney, where the media will no longer dare to ignore women's soccer.

This is also a victory for Congress and a testament for the power of this institution to change our nation for the better. Mia Hamm, one of women's soccer's brightest stars, was born in 1972—the same year Title IX became law. Without Title IX, she and many of the other team members who brought such pride to all Americans might never have had the opportunity to develop their talent for and love of the sport.

When Edith Green and I drafted the original language for Title IX some 28 years ago, prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex in educational programs receiving federal financial assistance, we dreamed that someday girls would enjoy equal access to academic and athletic opportunities in our schools. We are not there yet, but the achievements of and excitement generated by the U.S. Women's Soccer Team shows that we are on our way. No longer can anyone say that girls don't deserve equal opportunity in athletics because they don't have the interest or aptitude.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 244, to honor and congratulate our United States Women's Soccer Team. The hard work, strength, determination and talent exhibited by these women captures the American spirit. It is this type of spirit that inspires us all to never give up on our dreams. In a sport that is not traditionally an American strong suit, these women worked tirelessly to attain a dream and awoke to 90,000 cheering fans helping make that dream a reality.

As a Southern Californian, I am particularly pleased that the Pasadena Rose Bowl played host to the World Cup finals. I was also honored to have the U.S. women's team grace the field of Pomona-Pitzer College in my congressional district to practice their talents. These women demonstrated "grace under fire" and were "class acts" in their representation of the United States. They set an example that all U.S. teams and Americans should aspire to emulate. I look forward to cheering these women on in Sydney next summer as the United States defends its gold medal. I am confident that these women will, once again, make America proud.

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 agree to the resolution, H. Res. 244.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2465, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 242 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 242

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2465) making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. General debate shall be confined to the bill, and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. Points of order against provisions in the bill for failure to comply with clause 2 of rule XXI are waived. During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may accord priority in recognition on the basis of whether the Member offering an amendment has caused it to be printed in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 8 of rule XVIII. Amendments so printed shall be considered as read. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may: (1) postpone until a time during further consideration in the Committee of the Whole a request for a recorded vote on any amendment; and (2) reduce to five minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on any postponed question that follows another electronic vote without intervening business, provided that the minimum time for electronic voting on the first in any series of questions shall be 15 minutes. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. MYRICK) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL) pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. Mr. Speaker, during consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Committee on Rules met and granted an

open rule for H.R. 2465, the Fiscal Year 2000 Military Construction Appropriations Act. The rule provides for 1 hour of general debate equally divided between the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee on Appropriations.

The rule waives clause 2 of House rule XXI, prohibiting unauthorized or legislative provisions in a general appropriations bill, against provisions in the bill.

The rule authorizes the Chair to accord priority and recognition to Members who have preprinted their amendments in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The rule allows the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole to postpone votes during consideration of the bill and to reduce votes to 5 minutes on a postponed question if the vote follows a 15-minute vote.

Finally, the rule provides for one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

Mr. Speaker, the United States' military is clearly the best in the world. The young men and women in our Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines are thoroughly dedicated and patriotic professionals, the best our Nation has to offer.

So how do we reward them? We pay them with wages so low that many military families are forced to eat with food stamps, and we lodge them in substandard World War II era housing.

These, among other reasons, are why we are losing good men and women who stop serving their country because the hardships on their families are so great. This is inexcusable, and Congress has been working hard to do something about it. This year we have passed a 4.8 percent military pay raise, and with this bill we will improve military housing.

H.R. 2465 provides \$747 million for new housing construction and \$2.8 billion for the operation and improvement of existing housing. The bill also provides \$964 million for barracks and medical facilities for troops and their families.

Finally, because of an increase in two-income and single-parent families, the bill provides \$21 million for child development centers.

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 242 is an open rule for a good, noncontroversial bill. In addition to taking care of our military personnel, this bill is good for the environment. It includes \$69 million for environmental compliance programs.

I urge my colleagues to support this rule and to support the underlying legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. MYRICK) for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, this is an open rule. It will allow for consideration of H.R. 2465, which is a bill that makes appro-

priations for military construction worldwide.

As my colleague from North Carolina has explained, this rule will provide for debate to be controlled and directed and divided by the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee on Appropriations. Under this rule, germane amendments will be allowed under the 5-minute rule, which is the normal amending process in the House.

All Members on both sides of the aisle will have the opportunity to offer amendments. This bill funds a range of construction projects on military bases, including barracks, housing for military families, hospitals, training facilities, and other buildings that support the missions of our armed services. The bill also funds activities necessary to carry out the last two rounds of base closings and realignments.

Modern facilities are necessary to maintain our national defense. New buildings can increase efficiency and improve morale. The money spent in this bill is a long-term investment in our defense capabilities.

The bill contains \$39 billion for Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, which is partially in my district and partially in the 7th District that is held by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HOBSON), my colleague, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Construction.

Two of the Wright-Patterson projects funded in the bill are much-needed laboratories that will develop new technology for the weapons systems of the 21st century. The work in these buildings will continue a long tradition of military aviation research in the Miami Valley, Ohio, going back to the days of the Wright brothers.

I commend the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HOBSON), the chairman of the subcommittee, and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. OLVER), the ranking minority member, for their work in crafting the bill and bringing it to the floor.

The bill was approved by the Committee on Appropriations on a voice vote. It has support on both sides of the aisle. It is an open rule. It was adopted by a voice vote of the Committee on Rules.

I support the rule and the bill and urge its adoption.

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

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS), the distinguished chairman of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

(Mr. GOSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from North Carolina for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I want to rise in very strong support of this open rule, yet another open rule, from the Committee on Rules under the leadership of the