

West. You will get a pretty broad picture.

Let us compare some States. I picked 11 eastern States tonight in preparation for these comments. I picked 11 eastern States, and I picked 11 western States to compare the amount of public ownership and the amount of government land in the West compared to government land in the East.

The State of Nevada. In the State of Nevada, roughly 83 percent of the land is owned by the government. Eighty-three percent of the State of Nevada is owned by the government versus the State of New Jersey, which is only 3 percent. Three percent in the State of New Jersey.

The State of Utah. Sixty-four percent of the State of Utah is owned by the government; in Maryland, just a little over 2 percent; Utah, 64 percent. Maryland, just over 2 percent. Idaho. Sixty-one percent of the State of Idaho is owned by the government. In Delaware, 2 percent. Pennsylvania, 2 percent. Indiana, 1.7 percent. Oregon, back to the West again, 52 percent. Wyoming, 50 percent. Half of the State of Wyoming is owned by the government. Arizona. Almost half of the State of Arizona is owned by the government. California. Forty-five percent of the State of California is owned by the government. Colorado. Thirty-seven percent of the State of Colorado is owned by the government. And, by the way, most of that ownership is in my district.

In Ohio, less than 1.3 percent is owned by the government. Massachusetts. Less than 1.3 percent of Massachusetts is owned by the government. Maine, less than a percent. New York, less than a percent. Rhode Island, less than half a percent. Connecticut, two-tenths of a percent. On the other hand, back to the West, New Mexico, 32 percent; Washington, 28 percent; Montana, 28 percent.

So when one of my colleagues from Massachusetts, where about 1 percent of the State is owned by the government, proposes legislation dealing with a State like Nevada, which has 83 percent of its land owned by the government; or Alaska, Alaska is in the high 90s, I think 94 or 96 percent of Alaska is owned by the government, it is nice to understand these comparisons.

My point is this: we work as a team back here, theoretically, in the United States Congress. Not theoretically, we really do. There are a lot of things we agree on. A lot of people say to me, gosh, back at the United States Capital it is always Republicans and Democrats, Republicans and Democrats. Always division. That is not necessarily true. There are a lot of differences back here between urban and rural, between East and West, and I am here tonight to try to explain the justification.

It is not evil that there are differences between the East and the West, but it is something that should be understood. For us to do our jobs efficiently, for us to be Representatives of the United States of America, we

need to understand some fundamental differences brought about during the early days of our country and the settlement of our country. That is what I hope my comments tonight have accomplished.

Now, I want to come back in a week or so, and I want to spend an hour talking about the differences in water. Water and the West. It is uniquely different than water in the East. The water tastes the same, perhaps; but the water laws and the allocation of water and the amount of water and the implications of storage of water and the power production of water, all of those issues have factors that create a differentiation between the East and the West.

We clearly, in the West, are outnumbered by those in the East. We know this. It is like the same in my district in Colorado. In my district in Colorado, we have 80 percent of the water resources, and 80 percent of the population lives outside my district.

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We have to try and educate and work with each other so that we truly can have a team effort towards a common goal. But many times in the West we feel left out. And so my purpose in speaking with Members this evening and my purpose in speaking with them next week about water is so that they have a little clearer understanding of why we get so energized here, why we are so concerned when we talk about something as fundamental to us, not necessarily fundamental to you but fundamental to our subsistence in the West, such as government and public lands, such as water.

I look forward, Mr. Speaker, to again next week having a similar discussion where we will focus on water. I think Members will be impressed, they will be surprised how much water is necessary, I think about 1,500 gallons of water to serve them a Big Mac, a French fry and a malt. That is about the water that is necessary to grow that kind of food for them. The amount of water that agriculture takes, we never even think about, because you do not think about how much water it takes to get a Big Mac hamburger at McDonald's. You do not think how much water it takes when you buy hamburger buns at the grocery store. You do not think how much water it takes when you have the oak tree outside. It is a lot of water. The management of that water is just as critical to us as the management of public lands.

In conclusion, I would recommend, it is fascinating, regardless of where you live in the United States, it is fascinating to read this book about the transcontinental railroad, 1863 to 1869. It is entitled "Nothing Like It in the World," Stephen Ambrose. Members may remember, he wrote about the Lewis and Clark exploration and so on. It is fascinating. I would challenge each of my colleagues to go out and get this, and I would bet you that every

one of them in a couple of weeks will say, wow, that is a great book. That really gave me a perception and a study of American history. I would also recommend that any time you come across a history teacher or a business teacher, ask those instructors to present this to their classes, to talk about the difference that the transcontinental railroad made in everything from timekeeping in the United States to the amount of federally and government owned lands in the West compared with government and privately owned lands in the East.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BECERRA (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of personal business.

Ms. BROWN of Florida (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and the balance of the week on account of official business.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of official business.

Mr. UNDERWOOD (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and the balance of the week on account of official business.

Mr. CANNON (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for the week of March 12 and for March 19 and the balance of the week on account of family health concerns.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today on account of inclement weather and canceled flights.

#### 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:)

Mrs. MALONEY of New York, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. TIERNEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. SLAUGHTER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BILIRAKIS) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BILIRAKIS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. BIGGERT, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PAUL, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GOSS, for 5 minutes, today.  
 Mrs. MORELLA, for 5 minutes, today.  
 Mr. HEFLEY, for 5 minutes, today.  
 Mr. JONES of North Carolina, for 5 minutes today and March 21.  
 Mr. KIRK, for 5 minutes, today.  
 Mr. SCHROCK, for 5 minutes, today.  
 (The following Member (at her own request) to revise and extend her remarks and include extraneous material:)  
 Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 17 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, March 21, 2001, 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:

1276. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Pyriproxyfen; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-301103; FRL-6766-6] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received March 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1277. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Pymetrozine; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-301106; FRL-6766-9] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received March 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1278. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Imazethapyr; Time-Limited Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-301108; FRL-6774-9] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received March 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1279. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Butene, Homopolymer; Tolerance Exemption [OPP-301104; FRL-6769-8] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received March 6, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1280. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Protection of the Stratospheric Ozone: De Minimis Exemption for Laboratory Essential Uses for Calendar Year 2001 [FRL-6952-1] (RIN: 2060-AJ15) received March 7, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1281. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans and Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes: Washington [WA-72-7147a; FRL-6938-5] received March 7, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1282. A letter from the Executive Director, Committee For Purchase From People Who

Are Blind Or Severely Disabled, transmitting the Committee's final rule—Additions to and Deletions from the Procurement List—received March 13, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

1283. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Availability of "Allocation of Fiscal Year 2001 Operator Training Grants" [FRL-6951-6] received March 6, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1284. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Request For Grant Proposals Making Smart Growth Work: Community Innovations And Responses To Barriers—received March 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Agriculture.

#### 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:

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 92. Resolution providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules (Rept. 107-23). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 93. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 247) to amend the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 to authorize communities to use community development block grant funds for construction of tornado-safe shelters in manufactured home parks (Rept. 107-24). Referred to the House Calendar.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. JOHN (for himself, Mr. GORDON, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. KIND, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. BERRY, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. PHELPS, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. BOYD, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. TANNER, Mr. BAKER, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. FROST, and Mr. CHAMBLISS):

H.R. 1096. A bill to provide for improved educational opportunities in low-income and rural schools and districts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GANSKE (for himself, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mrs. BONO, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FRANK, Mr. GALLELY, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. HORN, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KIND, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. LEACH, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. LUTHER, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. McGOVERN, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. NADLER, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. OLVER, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. ROYBAL-AL-

LARD, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. STARK, Mr. STUPAK, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WEINER, and Mr. WELLER):

H.R. 1097. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to tobacco products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska (for himself, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. LoBIONDO, and Ms. BROWN of Florida):

H.R. 1098. A bill to improve the recording and discharging of maritime liens and expand the American Merchant Marine Memorial Wall of Honor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska (for himself, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. LoBIONDO, and Ms. BROWN of Florida):

H.R. 1099. A bill to make changes in laws governing Coast Guard personnel, increase marine safety, renew certain groups that advise the Coast Guard on safety issues, make miscellaneous improvements to Coast Guard operations and policies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. POMBO (for himself, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. SCHAFER, Mr. LARGENT, Mrs. BONO, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. SKEEN, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. HERGER, and Mr. REHBERG):

H.R. 1100. A bill to amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to improve the ability of individuals and local, State, and Federal agencies to prevent natural flood disaster; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. PICKERING (for himself, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. WICKER, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. SCARBOROUGH, Mr. BOYD, Mr. TERRY, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. McCRRERY, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. NORWOOD, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska):

H.R. 1101. A bill to repeal the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, to enact the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1999, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PICKERING:

H.R. 1102. A bill to provide for the preservation and restoration of historic buildings at historically women's public colleges or universities; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. BRADY of Texas (for himself, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. COX, and Mr. SCHAFER):

H.R. 1103. A bill to provide safer schools and a better educational environment; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 1104. A bill to amend title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to provide, in the case of an employee welfare benefit plan providing benefits in the event of disability, an exemption from pre-emption under such title for State tort actions to recover damages arising from the failure of the plan to timely provide such benefits; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 1105. A bill to amend the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974 to provide for homeowners to recover treble damages from mortgage escrow servicers for failures by such servicers to make timely payments from escrow accounts for homeowners insurance, taxes, or other charges, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.