

There is no end to the frustration felt by customers.

There is no doubt that INS needs to be restructured. The INS must dedicate itself to changing the manner in which it addresses the needs of people who require, deserve and pay for—in the form of fees and taxes—the services that it is charged with fulfilling.

What remains in question is when will we restructure INS and how will we restructure the agency? The first question has a simple response. Restructuring is long overdue. We need to commence restructuring immediately.

As ranking member of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Claims, I have introduced legislation of how INS should be restructured. This legislation, the Immigration Restructuring and Accountability Act of 2001 (H.R. 1562), includes the objectives of improving accountability and performance. Furthermore, it creates a proper balance between enforcement and services. It also provides an effective way to direct, coordinate, and integrate enforcement and service functions.

To achieve the goal of restructuring and reorganizing the immigration function fairly, effectively, and efficiently, H.R. 1562 replaces the current INS with two new and clear subordinate entities—one for immigration services and one for law enforcement—within one agency. H.R. 1562 separates the enforcement and service functions of INS into the Bureau of Immigration Services and the Bureau of Immigration Enforcement. Services and enforcement would have separate and clear lines of authority at all levels, from the field to headquarters. So current INS regional and district offices would be eliminated and replaced with separate networks of immigration services and enforcement area local offices. Not only will restructuring in this manner enhance enforcement of the Nation's immigration laws and improve the delivery of services, but it will greatly improve the ability of the INS to perform its duties effectively and efficiently and will increase accountability.

In addition, a strong, centralized leadership for immigration policy-making and implementation would be created. This position would be within the Department of Justice and called the Associate Attorney General for Immigration Affairs. This single voice is needed at the top to coordinate policy matters and interpret complex laws in both enforcement and adjudications, so as to ensure accountability and effective implementation.

The single executive would report to the Attorney General and be responsible for (1) integrating immigration policy and management operations within the Department of Justice, (including coordinating policy-making and planning between offices so as to ensure efficiencies and effectiveness that result from shared infrastructure and unified implementation of the law); (2) maintaining the crucial balance between enforcement and services; and (3) ensuring a coherent national immigration policy. It is crucial that a single, high-level Department official speak for the Executive branch on matters involving immigration policy and that this official have the authority to direct and manage our immigration system to ensure that immigration policy and management is fully integrated and coordinated.

H.R. 1562 also mandates that immigration enforcement and services functions must be supported by a set of shared services, including records, technology, training, and other management functions.

Finally, it is important that the service/adjudication as well as the enforcement function is fully funded. All offices need to have stable and predictable sources of funding. Appropriated funds must supplement user fees so as to improve customer service, offset the costs of those adjudications for which no fees are charged, and fund all costs not directly related to the adjudication of fee based applications.

I urge my United States House of Representative colleagues adopt this legislation. The INS desperately needs restructuring. We must continue to fight to solicit not only promises of better services from the INS, but actual, better service. We must compel the agency to redouble its efforts to assist immigrants rather than simply increase the fees that it imposes on its customers.

#### NATIONAL DEFENSE

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

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to talk for just a couple of minutes following the eulogy and the little memorial discussion that we had with respect to our old friend FLOYD SPENCE who really represented the idea that you needed to have a strong national defense to maintain all of our other freedoms and who dedicated his career as a member of the Committee on Armed Services and ultimately the chairman of the committee to national defense.

I thought that the best service we could render to FLOYD right now would be to remind our colleagues that we still have a lot of work to do with respect to national defense. We are still short on ammunition, measurably short. We are \$3 billion short in terms of the Army's requirements and several hundred million dollars short with respect to the Marine Corps. We are still vastly short on ammunition. Spare parts, we have now cannibalization taking place across the array of front line aircraft, the front line fighter. I am talking about F-15s, F-15Es and F-16s. Their mission-capable rates are dropping off the cliff, meaning that they now are not as ready as they used to be to be able to go out and do their mission and come back.

We still have personnel problems. We are still some 800-plus pilots short in the United States Air Force and across the services. We have lots of personnel shortages.

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So we have a need, Mr. Speaker, to spend about an additional \$50 billion per year on top of what we are spending right now. I would remind my colleagues we are spending roughly \$125 billion a year less than the Reagan administration did in the mid-1980s in real dollars.

So I think that the best service we can do to FLOYD's memory is to carry the flag that he carried, which is to remind our colleagues that we need to preserve a strong national defense.

I would yield to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUYER), a good friend, a former member of the Committee on Armed Services, a veteran, and a veteran of the Gulf War, and a person who believes in defense.

Mr. BUYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

When the gentleman comes up with his \$50 billion number, what he did not mention, and I ask him to elaborate a little built, is on the question of deferred maintenance. When one looks at this past decade of the 1990s, in the post-Reagan buildup, we began to use a lot of the equipment, use those maintenance facilities, and now the bill is coming due, is it not?

Mr. HUNTER. That is absolutely right. I think the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) is going to speak later on on this trip that he took across the bases in this country and reviewing all of the deferred maintenance, the potholes on the runways, the repair on aircraft, but also the infrastructure maintenance, just keeping our buildings in good shape, keeping military housing in good shape.

When we would have to go to a mission, let us say to a Bosnia or another place, another operations area, instead of the administration, then the Clinton administration, asking for more money from Congress, they would simply reach into the cash register and take out money that was going to be used for maintenance.

So having used that money and not replaced it, when the services looked for money to be able to repair their old buildings, repair their runways, furnish spare parts, it was not there.

Mr. BUYER. When I look back now at the 1990s, I say as Congress sought to react to some of the personnel problems, we repealed the reduction, we reformed the retirement system, we made reforms in the pay tables, we increased military pay, we addressed the health care, we addressed the food stamp issue, so we focused a lot on personnel and people.

Now we need to focus on all that deferred maintenance that is going to come crashing down upon us. And shame on us if we do not focus on it, because the gentleman is absolutely right, it is the water lines, it is the pipes, it is the roofs, it is the equipment, it is the automobiles, and the list goes on and on. I am most hopeful that it is something that the administration will be leaning forward on.

Mr. HUNTER. I hope the administration works with the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON), who is chairman of the Subcommittee on Military Construction in the Committee on Armed Services to come up with some new ways to buy military housing for military families, because, as the gentleman knows, a lot of that housing is 20, 30, 40, 50 years old; and in a lot of places around the country our young families do not have housing available on the bases. There is not housing. They have to go out on the economy,

and in places like San Diego you are looking at \$1,000, \$1,200 a month for the smallest amounts. So we have some major problems to fix, and that means money.

Mr. BUYER. The gentleman is bringing a defense bill to the floor next week. What are the major themes of that defense bill?

Mr. HUNTER. We are going to try to do a lot of things with what we have, with the \$18 billion in extra spending that we anticipate this year above and beyond what we call the "Clinton baseline." But that \$18 billion, once again, does not come close to solving the equipment problem, which is about a \$30-billion-per-year problem, solving the ammunition problems, the people problems, the other problems we have across the board. We are going to do as much as we can.

#### CRITICAL ISSUES AFFECTING WOMEN

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

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I have come tonight to reflect upon some of the issues that I was confronted with over this August recess with many women whom I spoke with, and they simply wanted to know what we were doing in this House and this administration in trying to address some of the critical issues that are affecting women today. As we know, the women of today and tomorrow will be the majority of the workforce and thereby need to have the necessary tools with which they can provide for their families and themselves.

As I talked with these women, they were really concerned about reproductive rights. They want to make sure that this House does not whittle away the rights that they should have to look into whether they will provide for their children, whether they will have the right to their own lives, to their own bodies; and they simply want to make sure that this House does not do anything that would be destructive to the rights of women in terms of their reproductive rights.

Domestic violence is another one that they have talked with me about, because they simply look at the number of women and children who are now on the streets, the streets across this Nation, the most powerful Nation on Earth, not giving the women, again, tools to provide for their families and themselves, giving them the job training that they need so that they can sustain themselves and their families, giving their children the type of education that is needed to provide them the type of future that is required for the workforce.

Mr. Speaker, we must simply look at the agenda that this Congress is bringing forth for women and their families, as well as this administration. We can

really leave no family behind, as we talk about leaving no child behind.

So as I come tonight, I just want the American people to know that I will be here every week now trying to synthesize and look through the myriad of issues that we have here on this floor, to see whether or not we really are serious about leaving no child behind and ensuring that the women of today will be sufficiently prepared for the workforce tomorrow and for today.

So beginning this month-long effort, we want to look at the wellness of women and their families. We want to look into the public policy to find out whether or not this administration is serious about leaving no child behind. As we look at that, we simply look at the education proposal that has been put forth.

We do not have the money to talk about the class sizes that the urban areas and the rural areas look at in terms of their children's quality of health and quality of education. This budget does not speak to reducing class sizes. It does not speak to qualified teachers that will be teachers who are making the salary conducive to teaching our children. It does not speak to the construction of schools that will provide the proper type of environment for our children.

This education proposal that the President has put through will leave children behind if he does not put the type of financial support behind these words and this slogan. It will be an empty slogan if the money does not follow the message.

So if we are talking about leaving no child behind, especially in my district of Watts and Compton and Wilmington, where you have the most impoverished kids, you have to make sure title I has the type of funding that is necessary to bring these children forward, the type of classrooms that will teach them high technology, the type of qualified teachers that will be there to teach them and to have a type of constructive engagement that will help them through their period of schooling. Healthy Start and Head Start need to have financial support.

I will be looking very carefully at this education proposal, looking at the President when he speaks about leaving no child behind, to make sure that we have sufficient funding for math and science for girls, because as I have gone around this Nation over this last month, I have found that there is a considerably decreasing number of girls in math and science classes. We are not encouraging our girls to go into math and science, and yet these are the future engineers and scientists who will be speaking to and doing research on the quality of life for families. So that is one element that we need to look at. The other thing is that of health.

Mr. Speaker, I will simply say, I will be here every week to speak on health, education and the quality of life for women and their families.

#### FOREIGN POLICY AND OUR NATIONAL SECURITY OBJECTIVES

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

Mr. BUYER. Mr. Speaker, earlier the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER) and I spoke on the issues of national security. I want to touch on an issue we do not really talk about much on the House floor, and it is the issue of foreign policy and how it relates to our national security objectives, i.e., our military strategy to fight and win our Nation's wars, as the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER) likes to refer to, with overwhelming force.

We went through the 8 years of the Clinton administration and we had a foreign policy of engagement. The President has the responsibility of outlining what are the vital interests of a Nation. Then he turns to the Pentagon and says what is your military strategy now to protect the interests of a Nation that I have outlined?

President Clinton, what he had done in his foreign policy of engagement, took 275,000 of America's finest and spread them over 135 nations all around the world. What that did was create an expectancy by our allies and our friends that the United States will always be there. So when you looked at Germany, or the United Kingdom, other allies began to decrease their defense budgets relative to their GNP.

Time out. You are going the wrong way. So now we have had a change in administrations and a change in direction, so I give some counsel now unto the administration: when the United States has provided for the peace and the stability of two major regions of the world, the Pacific Rim and Europe, I believe the United States as a superpower, we can act. Whether it is unilaterally or in concert with another nation, if there is instability upon a region of the world, then we can act.

Take, for example, the continent of Europe. If there is an intercontinental conflict that poses no threat to destabilize the region, then our allies need to step up to the plate. We can provide assistance through our architecture of intelligence or through our airlift and our sealift, but we need to ask of our allies that they begin to accept greater burdens of peace and responsibility.

Now to the issue of our military force structure and how that relates to that foreign policy. There is a debate in the town about do we move away from the military strategy of being able to fight and win two nearly simultaneous major regional conflicts. I have never endorsed that two-major-regional-conflict scenario, but I think what is important and what I have heard the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER) say is it is in our interests, this Nation of ours, to not only protect our interests and that of our allies; when they need our assistance, we need to be