

I rise again to support the rule and the legislation, with concerns, and I hope we can work our will on some of those concerns.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MATHESON).

Mr. MATHESON. Mr. Speaker, I recognize that much of this bill I am very supportive of, but I want to talk about one component that has been left out of this bill.

Many years ago, about 1990, Congress passed something called the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act. At that time, Congress admitted, the Federal Government admitted that it had lied to people in this country about the safety, the safety of open air nuclear testing, the safety of those who worked in the uranium mines. I have constituents in my State, in my State who are dying from these conditions. Congress admitted they were at fault, that the Federal Government lied to these folks and they said, we are going to compensate you for this.

But something interesting happened in the past year. We did not appropriate enough money. So we had people literally dying that were sent letters saying, well, you do qualify for this compensation, we just do not have money from Congress to pay you.

Now, we took care of it this year on a short-term basis with a supplemental appropriation, and that was fine and good. We got payments to some of those folks before they died, but there is no reason for us to have to go through this on a year-by-year basis. We should make this a mandatory component. It is not in the Commerce-State-Justice conference report that we are looking at now.

It is my understanding, however, that on the Senate side there is discussion about making this a more permanent program in the defense authorization. I hope that we can reach agreement on that. We have not had that bill move through the House yet. But it is imperative, it is imperative that we recognize the wrongs that we have committed and that we provide these good folks with compensation.

I can tell my colleagues from my own personal experience, my family had many people living in southern Utah during the open air nuclear testing during the 1950s. Many people have died of cancer at an early age. There is no question that it is related to what was going on with the open air testing, and they were told, they were told by the government that it was safe. Yet we found out later on the government only did that open air nuclear testing when the prevailing winds took the fallout to the least populated areas, which happened to be southern Utah.

So as I say, while many aspects of this bill I support, I am disappointed that this was omitted from this conference report. I hope and urge Congress to take up this matter in the defense authorization bill.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, with that, I would just say please support the rule and the bill. I think it is in pretty good shape.

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

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I urge support for the rule and the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 43 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1258

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington) at 12 o'clock and 58 minutes p.m.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the conference report accompanying H.R. 2500, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

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

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2500, DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 286, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 2500) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the conference report is considered as having been read.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of Friday, November 9, 2001 at page H7986.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF).

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

Today I am pleased to bring to the House floor the conference report on the fiscal year 2002 Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary appropriations. The conference report represents a sound bill, funding continuing and expanded operations for the Departments and agencies under the subcommittee's jurisdiction, most importantly, those that would help make America safer in the wake of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attack on the United States.

The bill provides resources for critical programs to both prosecute those responsible and prevent future attacks. We have provided significant increases for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the State Department, and State and local law enforcement. These increases will provide the tools and resources necessary to fight terrorism here in America, make our borders more secure, and build a multilateral coalition against terrorism.

Today, I would like to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), the ranking member of our subcommittee, for his support throughout this entire process. He has helped us get a strong bill through the House, and I appreciate it very much.

□ 1300

I would also like to extend my sympathies to my colleague with respect to the terrorist attacks on New York City. His community lost family and friends, and I, along with my colleagues, send our heartfelt sympathies to all the families who lost so many in these horrendous attacks and in the plane crash on Monday in New York. Twenty-seven of my constituents, and many others from the Northern Virginia region, were also killed in the attack on the Pentagon, and we are indeed privileged to have the ability to work on a bill that will help our communities recover from the events of September 11 and will have a positive impact on the security needs of our great Nation.

I also want to extend my thanks to Chairman HOLLINGS and Senator GREGG, and to all the members of our subcommittee; the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS), the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. TAYLOR), the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LATHAM), the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER), and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. VITTER) of the majority, and in addition to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), our ranking member, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MOLLOHAN), the gentleman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD), the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CRAMER), the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. KENNEDY) of the minority.

Today, I believe we have written a bill that will support the country as it strives to meet its new challenges and as it works to secure freedom from fear and terrorism.

At this point I want to take a few moments to thank our staff for the hard work in bringing the bill to the floor. Mr. Speaker, this staff of fine, young professionals has worked tirelessly, day and night, weekend after weekend to put this bill together. The staff of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice and State epitomizes the top-notch professionals who are in the legislative branch. They are unsung heroes. Because of their hard work, we are sending a bill to the President that will enhance the security of all Americans in the fight against terrorism.

On the majority staff, I am grateful to Leslie Albright, Carrie Hines, Christine Kojak, Julie Miller, Mike Ringler, and Gail Del Balzo, the Staff Director.

I also express my appreciation to the minority staff. This bill is truly in every sense of the word a bipartisan effort, and I cannot say enough about the hard work the minority staff put into the bill. On the minority side, there is one person in particular this year we would like to recognize. Sally Chadbourne has served this committee well for the better part of the last 10 years, and we will miss her professionalism and knowledge of the bill. We understand she is moving to Maine. Has she ever been in Maine in January? But she is moving to Maine and Maine's gain is our loss.

In addition to Sally Chadbourne, the Minority Clerk, I appreciate the work of Lucy Hand, Nadine Berg, Rob Nabors and Christine Maloy.

All these staff members have worked very hard over the past several months, staying on the job to make sure that the Department of Justice and State, the U.S. Marshals Service, and the FBI have the resources they need to fight the war on terrorism. They have spent a lot of time away from their families, and we are grateful for their hard work.

This is a good bill, and I urge all to support it. It provides the necessary increases to the FBI, the INS, and the State Department as they battle on the front lines against terrorist organizations that have attempted to disrupt the fabric of our society.

In summary, Mr. Speaker, the bill provides as follows: A total of \$21.5 billion for the Department of Justice to fight terrorism, strengthen immigration enforcement, and support State and local law enforcement. This includes an increase of \$66 million to fund an additional 570 border patrol agents, and \$25 million to fund an additional 38 land border inspectors.

The bill provides language that makes it mandatory, for all commercial aircraft and vessels arriving and departing the United States to provide the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the U.S. Customs Service the passenger manifest lists.

Now, some countries do this, and there are a number of airlines that already do this, but there are a number from certain regions of the world that

do not do this. This will make it mandatory so that INS can see who is coming into the country before they come in.

Following this new provision, the bill also provides for a \$1 immigration inspection fee increase for air travelers and a new \$3 immigration inspection fee on cruise ship passengers. These changes will enable the INS to continue development of the system it uses to track entry and exit of airline and cruise ship passengers, and supports the joint INS/Customs passenger analysis units that identify, prior to arrival, inadmissible aliens, drug traffickers, and terrorists.

The bill includes legislative language that would grant posthumously, citizenship to people who died in the September 11 terrorist attacks while they were in the process of becoming American citizens. This was the idea of the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), and we appreciate his efforts in offering that.

This bill also includes \$7.7 billion for the State Department, including a \$795 million increase over the current year for critical diplomatic readiness and embassy security needs.

We provide additional resources to address the growing problems of trafficking in persons and have provided funding for United Nations peacekeeping. There are over 50,000 people, mainly women, some children, who are brought to this country for sexual trafficking. Now, with regard to this legislation, and following on the work that the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) did on the authorization, we are funding that effort both with the FBI and also the State Department to deal with this issue in a very aggressive way, whereby women are no longer subjected to this terrible crime, not only in this country but around the world.

Following this, the bill also includes language directing the State Department to allocate funding as necessary to complete funding for a memorial at the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, honoring the Americans killed in a bombing at the U.S. Marine Barracks in Lebanon on October 23, 1983. In April, we were in Lebanon, and we broke away and went out to the site where the Marines had been bombed.

Now, I had visited that site with former Congressman and Senator Dan Coats in early January 1984. We went back to the site, and there was no monument, nothing in recognition of the Marines who gave their lives. There was a young woman on the embassy staff who was working on the construction of a monument at the American embassy.

This report will help provide the funds in cooperation with the private sector money to build a monument on the site or at the embassy recognizing those who have given their lives.

I would also say I challenge the Lebanese government, the good friends we are with that government, to allow and

have some sort of monument or recognition on the site where the Marines were actually killed, and I will look forward to seeing that memorial someday. This report will make sure that there is some recognition somewhere in that country they gave their lives on behalf of this country.

This bill also provides \$5.5 billion for the Commerce Department to protect our environment and enhance trade promotion efforts, a \$272 million increase over fiscal year 2001.

We are also providing an increase of \$353 million, for a total of \$4.3 billion, for the Judiciary, for the protection of the courts and our judicial process. This funding level also provides for the initial stage of the renovation of the Supreme Court, which is very, very necessary.

Overall, Mr. Speaker, this conference report is a sound and fair resolution on the many issues that we faced in our conference. We have come a long way towards devising an acceptable bill.

Before I finish and urge the Members to support this, I would also like to pay tribute to Geoff Gleason on my staff, who worked for many years for Congressman Solomon. When Mr. Solomon left the Congress, he came to my office. He has worked on all these appropriation issues and I wanted to give a special note of thanks to Geoff for his help in putting this effort together.

With that, Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support this conference report that will make a big difference towards a safer and stronger America.

Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD documents relating to the conference report:

First is a letter which describes concerns about changes to the ORBIT Act.

Following is the tabular material we submit with our bill.

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, DC, November 1, 2001.

Hon. ROBERT BYRD,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Appropriations,
Washington DC.

Hon. C.W. BILL YOUNG,
Chairman, House Committee on Appropriations,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMEN: We are writing with respect to a provision that was added on the floor of the Senate on September 13 to the Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Appropriations bill. This provision would amend an important statutory requirement contained in the Open-market Reorganization for the Betterment of International Telecommunications Act ("ORBIT Act"), which was enacted in the previous Congress.

The ORBIT Act requires that, shortly after they are privatized, Inmarsat and Intelsat must conduct initial public offerings of their respective securities. This requirement is intended to dilute substantially the ownership of the newly privatized entities by their former owners. The last date for the Inmarsat IPO is December 31, 2001; for Intelsat it is December 31, 2002. The recent Senate action would change the Inmarsat date to June 30, 2003.

We are concerned about the precedent this may set for changes in the ORBIT Act's obligations for Intelsat. The ORBIT Act recognized that the composition of Intelsat's ownership presents a significant competitive issue; this issue remains after privatization

because the ownership has not changed and will not change until there is an IPO.

Intelsat privatized in mid-July of this year. By December 31, 2002, Intelsat will have had almost a year and a half to determine the best timing for an IPO. This is entirely sufficient in light of the ORBIT Act's desire to improve the competitive environment in international communications at the earliest practicable time. Many U.S. companies and consumers will be adversely affected if

Intelsat's present ownership is not substantially diluted by the ORBIT Act deadline. While we understand the circumstances surrounding Inmarsat's current inability to meet the statutory deadline, Intelsat's statutory deadline has an additional year and we oppose its extension. Any proposal to extend Intelsat's statutory deadline must be to subjected to timely hearings and adequate consideration by the House and Senate authorizing committees.

Thank you for considering our views with respect to international satellite policy and the appropriations measure you have under consideration.

Sincerely,

JOHN BREAUX,

U.S. Senator.

EDWARD MARKEY,

U.S. Representative.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2002 (H.R. 2500)
 (Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
General Administration						
Salaries and expenses	88,518	93,433	91,668	93,433	91,668	+3,150
Joint automated booking system	15,880	15,957	15,957	22,500	1,000	-14,880
Narrowband communications	204,549	104,606	104,615	204,549	94,615	-109,934
(By transfer)				(9,580)		
Deputy Attorney General for Combatting Terrorism				23,000	1,000	+1,000
Counterterrorism fund	4,989	4,989	4,989		4,989	
Telecommunications carrier compliance fund	100,488					-100,488
Defense function	100,488					-100,488
Port Security				39,950		
Administrative review and appeals:						
Direct appropriation	160,708	178,499	178,751	45,813	173,647	+12,939
Detention trustee	998	1,718	1,721	88,884	1,000	+2
Office of Inspector General	41,484	45,495	50,735	46,006	50,735	+9,251
Total, General administration	718,102	444,697	448,436	564,135	418,654	-299,448
United States Parole Commission						
Salaries and expenses	8,836	10,862	10,915	8,836	9,876	+1,040
Legal Activities						
General legal activities:						
Direct appropriation	534,582	566,822	568,011	527,543	549,176	+14,584
(By transfer)				(350)		
Vaccine injury compensation trust fund (permanent)	4,019	4,028	4,028	4,028	4,028	+9
Legal activities office automation				34,600	15,765	+15,765
Antitrust Division	120,838	140,973	141,366	130,791	130,791	+9,953
Offsetting fee collections - carryover	-25,000	-51,550	-36,000			+25,000
Offsetting fee collections - current year	-95,838	-89,423	-105,366	-130,791	-130,791	-34,953
Direct appropriation						
United States Attorneys:						
Direct appropriation	1,247,631	1,346,289	1,353,968	1,260,353	1,353,968	+106,337
United States Trustee System Fund	125,997	154,044	145,937	154,044	147,000	+21,003
Offsetting fee collections	-119,997	-147,044	-138,937	-147,044	-140,000	-20,003
Interest on U.S. securities	-6,000	-7,000	-7,000	-7,000	-7,000	-1,000
Direct appropriation						
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1,105	1,130	1,136	1,130	1,136	+31
United States Marshals Service:						
Salaries and expenses (non-CSE)	571,435	619,818	622,646	644,746	619,429	+47,994
Courthouse security equipment				18,145	14,267	+14,267
Construction	18,088	6,621	6,628	25,812	15,000	-3,088
Justice prisoner and alien transportation system fund	13,470			53,050		-13,470
Total, United States Marshals Service	602,993	626,439	629,274	741,753	648,696	+45,703
Federal prisoner detention	596,088	724,682	724,682	687,682	706,182	+110,094
Fees and expenses of witnesses	125,573	156,145	148,494	156,145	156,145	+30,572
Community Relations Service	8,456	9,269	9,269	9,269	9,269	+813
Assets forfeiture fund	22,949	22,949	21,949	22,949	22,949	
Total, Legal activities	3,143,406	3,457,753	3,460,811	3,445,452	3,467,314	+323,908
Radiation Exposure Compensation						
Administrative expenses	1,996	1,996	1,996	1,996	1,996	
Payment to radiation exposure compensation trust fund	10,776	10,776	10,776	10,776		-10,776
Supplemental appropriations (P.L. 107-20)	20,000					-20,000
Total, Radiation Exposure Compensation	32,772	12,772	12,772	12,772	1,996	-30,776
Interagency Law Enforcement						
Interagency crime and drug enforcement	325,181	338,106	340,189	336,966	338,577	+13,396
Federal Bureau of Investigation						
Salaries and expenses	2,791,795	3,050,472	3,042,606	2,939,763	3,031,830	+240,035
(By transfer)				(12,557)		
Counterintelligence and national security	436,687	455,387	448,467	485,278	459,243	+22,556
Direct appropriation	3,228,482	3,505,859	3,491,073	3,425,041	3,491,073	+262,591

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2002 (H.R. 2500) — continued
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
Construction	16,650	1,250	1,250	44,074	33,791	+17,141
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation	3,245,132	3,507,109	3,492,323	3,469,115	3,524,864	+279,732
Drug Enforcement Administration						
Salaries and expenses	1,443,669	1,547,929	1,543,083	1,556,779	1,567,804	+124,135
Diversion control fund	-83,543	-67,000	-67,000	-67,000	-86,021	-2,478
Total, Drug Enforcement Administration	1,360,126	1,480,929	1,476,083	1,489,779	1,481,783	+121,657
Immigration and Naturalization Service						
Salaries and expenses	3,118,999	3,388,001	3,371,440	3,176,037	3,371,440	+252,441
Enforcement and border affairs	(2,541,453)	(2,737,341)	(2,738,517)	.....	(2,739,695)	(+198,242)
Citizenship and benefits, immigration support and program direction	(577,546)	(650,660)	(632,923)	.....	(631,745)	(+54,199)
Fee accounts:						
Immigration user fee	(494,384)	(591,866)	(591,866)	(656,648)	(591,866)	(+97,482)
Land border inspection fund	(1,670)	(1,714)	(2,944)	(1,714)	(4,490)	(+2,820)
Immigration examinations fund	(969,851)	(1,258,088)	(1,376,871)	(1,258,088)	(1,376,871)	(+407,020)
Breached bond fund	(80,600)	(120,763)	(139,935)	(120,763)	(120,763)	(+40,163)
Immigration enforcement fines	(1,350)	(5,510)	(12,994)	(5,510)	(22,664)	(+20,814)
H-1b Visa fees	(1,125)	(16,000)	(16,000)	(16,000)	(26,272)	(+25,147)
Subtotal, Fee accounts	(1,549,480)	(1,993,941)	(2,140,610)	(2,058,723)	(2,142,926)	(+593,446)
Construction	133,009	128,410	128,454	205,015	128,454	-4,555
(By transfer) .....	.....	.....	.....	(66,524)	.....	.....
Total, Immigration and Naturalization Service	(4,801,488)	(5,510,352)	(5,640,504)	(5,506,299)	(5,642,820)	(+841,332)
Appropriations	(3,252,008)	(3,516,411)	(3,499,894)	(3,381,052)	(3,499,894)	(+247,886)
(Fee accounts)	(1,549,480)	(1,993,941)	(2,140,610)	(2,058,723)	(2,142,926)	(+593,446)
Federal Prison System						
Salaries and expenses	3,500,172	3,829,437	3,845,971	3,786,228	3,808,600	+308,428
Prior year carryover	-31,000	.....	-15,000	.....	.....	+31,000
Direct appropriation	3,469,172	3,829,437	3,830,971	3,786,228	3,808,600	+339,428
Buildings and facilities	833,822	833,273	813,552	899,797	813,552	-20,270
Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated (limitation on administrative expenses)	3,421	3,429	3,429	3,429	3,429	+8
Total, Federal Prison System	4,306,415	4,666,139	4,647,952	4,689,454	4,625,581	+319,166
Office of Justice Programs						
Justice assistance	417,299	407,677	408,371	574,538	437,008	+19,709
(By transfer)	(6,632)	(6,632)	(6,632)	(6,647)	(6,632)	.....
State and local law enforcement assistance:						
Direct appropriations:						
Local law enforcement block grant	521,849	400,000	521,849	400,000	400,000	-121,849
Boys and Girls clubs (earmark)	(60,000)	.....	(60,000)	(80,000)	(70,000)	(+10,000)
Police athletic league (earmark) .....	.....	(6,000)	(6,000)	.....	.....	.....
Grants, contracts, and other assistance (earmark)	(19,956)	(19,956)	(19,956)	(19,956)	(19,956)	.....
State prison grants	684,990	.....	.....	.....	.....	-684,990
Indian assistance	12,971	48,162	48,162	48,162	48,162	+35,191
Tribal prison construction .....	.....	(35,191)	(35,191)	(35,191)	(35,191)	(+35,191)
Indian tribal courts program	(7,982)	(7,982)	(7,982)	(7,982)	(7,982)	.....
Indian grants	(4,989)	(4,989)	(4,989)	(4,989)	(4,989)	.....
State criminal alien assistance program	399,120	265,000	565,000	265,000	565,000	+165,880
Cooperative agreement program .....	.....	35,000	35,000	35,000	20,000	+20,000
Byrne grants (formula)	498,900	500,000	500,000	498,500	500,000	+1,100
Byrne grants (discretionary)	68,398	.....	70,000	84,625	94,489	+25,591
Juvenile crime block grant	249,450	249,450	249,450	249,450	249,450	.....
Drug courts	49,890	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	+110
Violence Against Women grants	288,044	390,565	390,565	390,565	390,565	+102,521
State prison drug treatment	62,861	73,861	73,861	68,000	70,000	+7,139
Other crime control programs	5,687	5,688	5,688	5,688	5,688	+1
Assistance for victims of trafficking .....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	10,000	+10,000
Total, State and local law enforcement	2,842,660	2,017,726	2,519,575	2,094,990	2,403,354	-439,306
Weed and seed program fund	33,925	58,925	58,925	58,925	58,925	+25,000

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES

APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2002 (H.R. 2500) — continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
Community oriented policing services:						
Direct appropriations:						
Public safety and community policing grants.....	582,216	320,249	470,249	530,890	496,014	-86,202
Methamphetamine	(48,393)	(48,393)	(48,393)	(49,493)	(70,473)	(+ 22,080)
Management administration	31,755	32,812	32,994	32,812	32,812	+ 1,057
Crime fighting technologies	269,406	355,404	363,611	331,429	351,632	+ 82,226
Safe schools initiative	(17,462)	(17,000)	(17,000)	(17,000)	(17,000)	(-462)
Upgrade criminal history records	(34,923)	(35,000)	(35,000)	(35,000)	(35,000)	(+ 77)
DNA identification/crime lab	(29,934)	(70,000)	(75,000)	(95,000)	(75,000)	(+ 45,066)
COPS technology	(139,692)	(100,000)	(150,000)	(155,467)	(154,345)	(+ 14,653)
Community prosecutors	99,780	99,780	99,780	99,780	99,780	
Crime prevention	46,897	46,864	46,864	54,748	70,202	+ 23,305
Total, Community oriented policing services	1,030,054	855,109	1,013,498	1,049,659	1,050,440	+ 20,386
Juvenile justice programs	297,940	297,940	297,940	333,407	305,860	+ 7,920
Public safety officers benefits program:						
Death benefits	33,224	33,224	33,224	33,224	33,224	
Disability benefits	2,395	2,395	2,395	2,395	4,500	+ 2,105
Total, Public safety officers benefits program	35,619	35,619	35,619	35,619	37,724	+ 2,105
Total, Office of Justice Programs	4,657,497	3,672,996	4,333,928	4,147,138	4,293,311	-364,186
Total, title I, Department of Justice	21,049,475	21,107,774	21,723,303	21,544,699	21,661,850	+ 612,375
(By transfer)	(6,632)	(6,632)	(6,632)	(95,658)	(6,632)	
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES						
TRADE AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT						
Office of the United States Trade Representative						
Salaries and expenses	29,452	30,097	30,097	30,097	30,097	+ 645
International Trade Commission						
Salaries and expenses	47,994	51,440	51,440	51,440	51,440	+ 3,446
Total, Related agencies	77,446	81,537	81,537	81,537	81,537	+ 4,091
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
International Trade Administration						
Operations and administration	336,702	332,590	347,654	347,090	347,547	+ 10,845
Offsetting fee collections	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	
Direct appropriation	333,702	329,590	344,654	344,090	344,547	+ 10,845
Export Administration						
Operations and administration	57,477	61,643	61,643	61,643	61,643	+ 4,166
CWC enforcement	7,234	7,250	7,250	7,250	7,250	+ 16
Total, Export Administration	64,711	68,893	68,893	68,893	68,893	+ 4,182
Economic Development Administration						
Economic development assistance programs	410,973	335,000	335,000	341,000	335,000	-75,973
Salaries and expenses	27,938	30,557	30,557	30,557	30,557	+ 2,619
Total, Economic Development Administration	438,911	365,557	365,557	371,557	365,557	-73,354
Minority Business Development Agency						
Minority business development	27,254	28,381	28,381	28,381	28,381	+ 1,127
Total, Trade and Infrastructure Development	942,024	873,958	889,022	894,458	888,915	-53,109
ECONOMIC AND INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE						
Economic and Statistical Analysis						
Salaries and expenses	53,627	62,515	62,515	62,515	62,515	+ 8,888
Bureau of the Census						
Salaries and expenses	156,881	168,561	169,424	168,561	169,424	+ 12,543
Periodic censuses and programs	275,798	374,835	350,376	348,529	321,376	+ 45,578
Total, Bureau of the Census	432,679	543,396	519,800	517,090	490,800	+ 58,121

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2002 (H.R. 2500) — continued
 (Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
National Telecommunications and Information Administration						
Salaries and expenses	11,412	14,054	13,048	14,054	14,054	+2,642
Public telecommunications facilities, planning and construction	43,404	43,466	43,466	43,466	43,466	+62
Information infrastructure grants	45,400	15,503	15,503	15,503	15,503	-29,897
Total, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	100,216	73,023	72,017	73,023	73,023	-27,193
United States Patent and Trademark Office						
Current year fee funding	782,119	856,701	846,701	856,701	843,701	+61,582
(Prior year carryover)	(254,889)	(282,300)	(282,300)	(282,300)	(282,300)	(+27,411)
Total, Patent and Trademark Office	(1,037,008)	(1,139,001)	(1,129,001)	(1,139,001)	(1,126,001)	(+88,993)
Offsetting fee collections	-782,119	-856,701	-846,701	-856,701	-843,701	-61,582
Total, Economic and Information Infrastructure	586,522	678,934	654,332	652,628	626,338	+39,816
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY						
Technology Administration						
Under Secretary for Technology/ Office of Technology Policy						
Salaries and expenses	8,062	8,238	8,094	8,238	8,238	+176
National Institute of Standards and Technology						
Scientific and technical research and services	311,929	347,288	348,589	343,296	321,111	+9,182
Industrial technology services	250,285	119,266	119,514	309,337	291,022	+40,737
Construction of research facilities	34,802	20,893	20,893	43,893	62,393	+27,591
Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology	597,016	487,447	488,996	696,526	674,526	+77,510
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration						
Operations, research, and facilities	1,865,058	2,009,309	1,893,298	2,239,655	2,027,424	+162,366
Conservation		168,000	304,000	33,650	223,273	+223,273
(By transfer from Promote and Develop Fund)	(67,850)	(68,000)	(68,000)	(68,000)	(68,000)	(+150)
(By transfer from Coastal zone management)	3,193	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	-193
Total, Operations, research and facilities	1,868,251	2,180,309	2,200,298	2,276,305	2,253,697	+385,446
Procurement, acquisition and construction	681,397	738,861	723,000	857,200	778,065	+96,668
Conservation		26,000	26,000	83,410	58,487	+58,487
Total, Procurement, acquisition and construction	681,397	764,861	749,000	940,610	836,552	+155,155
Coastal and ocean activities	419,076					-419,076
Pacific coastal salmon recovery	73,837	20,000	25,000			-73,837
Conservation		90,000	110,000	137,940	157,419	+157,419
Coastal zone management fund	-3,200	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	+200
Fishermen's contingency fund	950	952	952	952	952	+2
Foreign fishing observer fund	191	191	191	191	191	
Fisheries finance program account	287	287	287	287	287	
Environmental improvement and restoration fund		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	+10,000
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	3,040,789	3,063,600	3,092,728	3,363,285	3,256,098	+215,309
Total, Science and Technology	3,645,867	3,559,285	3,589,818	4,068,049	3,938,862	+292,995
Appropriations	(3,645,867)	(3,275,285)	(3,149,818)	(3,813,049)	(3,499,683)	(-145,184)
Conservation		(284,000)	(440,000)	(255,000)	(439,179)	(+439,179)
Departmental Management						
Salaries and expenses	35,841	37,652	35,843	42,062	37,652	+1,811
Office of Inspector General	19,956	21,176	21,176	21,176	20,176	+220
Total, Departmental management	55,797	58,828	57,019	63,238	57,828	+2,031
Total, Department of Commerce	5,152,764	5,089,468	5,108,654	5,596,836	5,430,406	+277,642
Total, title II, Department of Commerce and related agencies	5,230,210	5,171,005	5,190,191	5,878,373	5,511,943	+261,733
Appropriations	(5,230,210)	(4,887,005)	(4,750,191)	(5,423,373)	(5,072,764)	(-157,446)
Conservation		(284,000)	(440,000)	(255,000)	(439,179)	(+439,179)
(By transfer)	(67,850)	(68,000)	(68,000)	(68,000)	(68,000)	(+150)

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2002 (H.R. 2500) — continued
 (Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
TITLE III - THE JUDICIARY						
Supreme Court of the United States						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of justices	1,698	1,698	1,808	1,698	1,808	+ 110
Other salaries and expenses	35,814	40,416	40,258	38,290	38,180	+2,366
Total, Salaries and expenses	37,512	42,114	42,066	39,988	39,988	+2,476
Care of the building and grounds	7,513	117,742	70,000	7,530	37,530	+30,017
Total, Supreme Court of the United States	45,025	159,856	112,066	47,518	77,518	+32,493
United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of judges	2,021	2,021	2,079	2,021	2,079	+ 58
Other salaries and expenses	15,874	18,425	17,208	17,351	17,208	+1,334
Total, Salaries and expenses	17,895	20,446	19,287	19,372	19,287	+1,392
United States Court of International Trade						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of judges	1,525	1,525	1,633	1,525	1,633	+ 108
Other salaries and expenses	10,907	11,587	11,440	11,529	11,431	+524
Total, Salaries and expenses	12,432	13,112	13,073	13,054	13,064	+632
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of judges and bankruptcy judges	248,000	250,000	250,434	250,000	250,434	+2,434
Other salaries and expenses	3,104,879	3,485,774	3,381,506	3,309,012	3,340,682	+235,803
Direct appropriation	3,352,879	3,735,774	3,631,940	3,559,012	3,591,116	+238,237
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	2,586	2,692	2,692	2,692	2,692	+ 96
Defender services	434,043	521,517	500,671	463,756	500,671	+66,628
Fees of jurors and commissioners	59,436	50,131	48,131	50,131	48,131	-11,305
Court security	199,136	228,433	224,433	209,762	220,677	+21,541
Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services	4,048,090	4,538,547	4,407,867	4,285,353	4,363,287	+315,197
Administrative Office of the United States Courts						
Salaries and expenses	58,212	63,029	60,029	58,212	61,664	+3,452
Federal Judicial Center						
Salaries and expenses	18,736	20,323	20,235	19,742	19,735	+999
Judicial Retirement Funds						
Payment to Judiciary Trust Funds	35,700	37,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	+1,300
United States Sentencing Commission						
Salaries and expenses	9,909	12,400	11,575	11,327	11,575	+1,666
General Provisions						
Judges pay raise (sec. 304)	8,782	8,000		8,625	8,625	-157
Total, title III, the Judiciary	4,254,781	4,872,713	4,681,132	4,500,203	4,611,755	+356,974
TITLE IV - DEPARTMENT OF STATE						
Administration of Foreign Affairs						
Diplomatic and consular programs	2,758,076	3,217,405	3,158,000	3,061,805	3,142,277	+384,201
Worldwide security upgrade	409,098	487,735	487,735	409,363	487,735	+78,637
Total, Diplomatic and consular programs	3,167,174	3,705,140	3,645,735	3,471,168	3,630,012	+462,838
Capital investment fund	96,787	210,000	203,000	210,000	203,000	+106,213
Office of Inspector General	28,427	29,264	29,264	28,427	29,000	+573
Educational and cultural exchange programs	231,078	242,000	237,000	242,000	237,000	+5,922
Representation allowances	6,485	9,000	6,485	9,000	6,485	
Protection of foreign missions and officials	15,433	10,000	9,400	10,000	9,400	-6,033
Embassy security, construction and maintenance	416,059	475,046	470,000	405,391	458,000	+41,941
Worldwide security upgrade	661,541	815,960	815,960	661,560	815,960	+154,419
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service	5,465	15,500	10,000	5,465	6,500	+1,035
(By transfer)	(3,991)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(+9)
Commission on Holocaust Assets in U.S. (by transfer)	(1,397)					(-1,397)

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2002 (H.R. 2500) — continued
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
Repatriation Loans Program Account:						
Direct loans subsidy	590	612	612	612	612	+22
Administrative expenses	603	607	607	607	607	+4
(By transfer)	(998)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(+2)
Total, Repatriation loans program account	1,193	1,219	1,219	1,219	1,219	+26
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	16,309	17,044	17,044	17,044	17,044	+735
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	131,224	135,629	135,629	135,629	135,629	+4,405
Total, Administration of Foreign Affairs	4,777,175	5,665,802	5,580,736	5,196,903	5,549,249	+772,074
International Organizations and Conferences						
Contributions to international organizations, current year assessment	868,917	878,767	850,000	1,091,348	850,000	-18,917
Contributions for international peacekeeping activities, current year	844,139	844,139	844,139	773,182	844,139	.....
Total, International Organizations and Conferences	1,713,056	1,722,906	1,694,139	1,864,530	1,694,139	-18,917
International Commissions						
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:						
Salaries and expenses	7,126	7,452	24,705	7,452	24,705	+17,579
Construction	22,900	25,654	5,520	24,154	5,450	-17,450
American sections, international commissions	6,726	10,311	10,311	6,879	9,911	+3,185
International fisheries commissions	19,349	19,780	19,780	20,780	20,480	+1,131
Total, International commissions	56,101	63,197	60,316	59,265	60,546	+4,445
Other						
Payment to the Asia Foundation	9,230	9,250	9,250	8,000	9,250	+20
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship program trust fund	499	500	500	500	500	+1
Israeli Arab scholarship program	374	375	375	375	375	+1
East-West Center	13,470	13,500	9,400	14,000	14,000	+530
National Endowment for Democracy	30,931	31,000	33,500	31,000	33,500	+2,569
Total, Department of State	6,600,836	7,506,530	7,388,216	7,174,573	7,361,559	+760,723
RELATED AGENCY						
Broadcasting Board of Governors						
International Broadcasting Operations	398,093	428,234	453,106	414,752	428,234	+30,141
Broadcasting to Cuba	22,046	24,872	.....	24,872	24,872	+2,826
Broadcasting capital improvements	20,313	16,900	25,900	16,900	25,900	+5,587
Total, Broadcasting Board of Governors	440,452	470,006	479,006	456,524	479,006	+38,554
Total, title IV, Department of State	7,041,288	7,976,536	7,867,222	7,631,097	7,840,565	+799,277
(By transfer)	(6,386)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(-1,386)
TITLE V - RELATED AGENCIES						
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION						
Maritime Administration						
Maritime security program	98,483	.....	98,700	98,700	98,700	+217
Operations and training	86,719	89,054	89,054	89,054	89,054	+2,335
Ship disposal .....	.....	10,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....
Maritime Guaranteed Loan (Title XI) Program Account:						
Guaranteed loans subsidy	29,934	.....	30,000	100,000	33,000	+3,066
Administrative expenses	3,978	3,978	3,978	3,978	3,978	.....
Total, Maritime guaranteed loan program account	33,912	3,978	33,978	103,978	36,978	+3,066
Total, Maritime Administration	219,114	103,032	231,732	291,732	224,732	+5,618
Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad						
Salaries and expenses	489	489	489	489	489	.....
Commission on Civil Rights						
Salaries and expenses	8,880	9,096	9,096	9,096	9,096	+216
Commission on International Religious Freedom						
Salaries and expenses .....	.....	3,000	3,000	.....	3,000	+3,000
Commission on Ocean Policy						
Salaries and expenses	998	.....	.....	2,500	3,000	+2,002

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2002 (H.R. 2500) — continued
 (Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe						
Salaries and expenses	1,367	1,499	1,499	1,432	1,499	+132
Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China						
Salaries and expenses	499	500	500	500	1,000	+501
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission						
Salaries and expenses	303,195	310,406	310,406	310,406	310,406	+7,211
Federal Communications Commission						
Salaries and expenses	229,494	248,545	238,597	252,545	245,071	+15,577
Offsetting fee collections - current year.....	-200,146	-218,757	-218,757	-218,757	-218,757	-18,611
Direct appropriation.....	29,348	29,788	19,840	33,788	26,314	-3,034
Federal Maritime Commission						
Salaries and expenses	15,466	16,450	15,466	17,450	16,458	+992
Federal Trade Commission						
Salaries and expenses	147,154	156,270	155,982	156,270	155,982	+8,828
Offsetting fee collections - carryover.....	-1,900					+1,900
Offsetting fee collections - current year.....	-145,254	-156,270	-155,982	-156,270	-155,982	-10,728
Direct appropriation.....						
Legal Services Corporation						
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation.....	329,274	329,300	329,300	329,300	329,300	+26
Marine Mammal Commission						
Salaries and expenses	1,696	1,732	1,732	1,957	1,957	+261
National Veterans Business Development Corporation						
Salaries and expenses		4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	+4,000
Pacific Charter Commission						
Salaries and expenses			2,500		1,500	+1,500
Securities and Exchange Commission						
Current year fees	127,519	109,500	109,500	109,500	109,500	-18,019
2000 fees	294,351	328,400	328,400	404,547	328,400	+34,049
Direct appropriation.....	421,870	437,900	437,900	514,047	437,900	+16,030
Small Business Administration						
Salaries and expenses	367,824	321,219	310,581	333,233	308,476	-59,348
Office of Inspector General.....	11,927	11,927	11,927	11,000	11,464	-463
Business Loans Program Account:						
Direct loans subsidy	2,245	1,500	1,500	1,860	1,860	-385
Guaranteed loans subsidy	162,801		87,000	93,500	78,000	-84,801
Administrative expenses.....	128,716	129,000	129,000	129,000	129,000	+284
Total, Business loans program account.....	293,762	130,500	217,500	224,360	208,860	-84,902
Disaster Loans Program Account:						
Direct loans subsidy	75,972		84,510	79,510	87,360	+11,388
Administrative expenses.....	108,116	75,354	120,354	125,354	122,354	+14,238
Gainsharing		3,000				
Total, Disaster loans program account	184,088	78,354	204,864	204,864	209,714	+25,626
Total, Small Business Administration.....	857,601	542,000	744,872	773,457	738,514	-119,087
State Justice Institute						
Salaries and expenses 1/.....	6,835	15,000	6,835	6,225	3,000	-3,835
United States - Canada Alaska Rail Commission						
Salaries and expenses				4,000	2,000	+2,000
Total, title V, Related agencies.....	2,196,632	1,804,192	2,119,167	2,300,379	2,114,165	-82,467
TITLE VII - RESCISSIONS						
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
Legal Activities						
Assets forfeiture fund (rescission)					-40,000	-40,000

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2002 (H.R. 2500) — continued
 (Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
Drug Enforcement Administration						
Drug diversion fund (rescission)	-8,000					+ 8,000
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
Departmental Management						
Emergency oil and gas guaranteed loan program account (rescission)		-115,000	-115,000		-5,200	-5,200
Supplemental appropriations (P.L. 107-20)	-114,800					+ 114,800
Emergency steel guaranteed loan program account (rescission)		-10,000	-10,000			
DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCIES						
DEPARTMENT OF STATE						
Contributions for International Peacekeeping activities (rescission)				-126,620		
RELATED AGENCIES						
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION						
Maritime Administration						
Maritime Guaranteed Loan (Title XI) Program Account:						
Guaranteed loans subsidy (rescission)	-7,644					+ 7,644
Ship construction (rescission)					-4,400	-4,400
Securities and Exchange Commission						
Salaries and expenses (rescission)					-50,000	-50,000
Small Business Administration						
Business Loans Program Account:						
Guaranteed loans subsidy (rescission)					-5,500	-5,500
Total, title VII, Rescissions	-130,444	-125,000	-125,000	-126,620	-105,100	+ 25,344
TITLE IX						
Wildlife conservation and restoration planning	49,890					-49,890
Grand total:						
New budget (obligational) authority	39,691,832	40,807,220	41,456,015	41,528,131	41,635,178	+ 1,943,346
Appropriations	(39,822,276)	(40,648,220)	(41,141,015)	(41,399,751)	(41,301,099)	(+ 1,478,823)
Conservation		(284,000)	(440,000)	(255,000)	(439,179)	(+ 439,179)
Rescissions	(-130,444)	(-125,000)	(-125,000)	(-126,620)	(-105,100)	(+ 25,344)
(By transfer)	(80,868)	(79,632)	(79,632)	(168,658)	(79,632)	(-1,236)

1/ The President's budget proposed \$6.85 million for State Justice Institute.

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

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

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

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the conference report to accompany H.R. 2500, the Commerce-Justice-State-Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriations bill.

At the outset, I want to thank the chairman, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF), for the good working relationship we developed this year and for his insisting on a bipartisan process on the bill. Throughout, I and my staff and the subcommittee Democrats have been kept informed and consulted on our priorities.

I want to acknowledge the contribution of other members of the subcommittee and their staffers. I also want to thank the bipartisan staff for the long hours and weekends they put in working to prepare for the conference. They even found off-site locations to continue conference talks when the Capitol and office buildings were closed due to the anthrax testing situation.

They are, as we know, Gail Del Balzo, Mike Ringler, Christine Ryan Kojak, Leslie Albright, Julie Miller, Carrie Hines, and Geoff Gleason for the majority; and Rob Nabors, Christine Maloy, Lucy Hand, and Nadine Berg for the minority.

Now, as Chairman WOLF did, we are going to take a little extra time here to say a special thanks and to say goodbye in a most dramatic way to Sally Chadbourne, who is leaving us at the end of the year, which makes this her last Commerce-Justice-State bill.

Now, Sally has been in the appropriations business longer than I have been in the House, and she is among the most intelligent, professional, creative, experienced, and I could go on and on in English or in Spanish, person I have had the pleasure to work with. She also has a good sense of humor, which as we all know is very important on our committee but especially these days, a great advantage when things get grim.

I thank her for her many contributions and I wish her and Del all the best in their new life in Maine, and I trust Governor Baldacci will not let her skills go to waste in the future, and I am glad he is in the House.

This has been a fair, bipartisan process all year, as is obvious in the passage votes, 408 to 19 in the House, which must be a record, and 97 to nothing in the Senate, which means three people were missing. Going into conference, the two bodies brought quite different priorities to the table, and the negotiation was tough, but it was also fair and bipartisan, and I am pleased to support the results.

Important national needs are addressed, particularly in the wake of the events of September 11. In this agreement we strengthen the basic capac-

ities of our Federal law enforcement and diplomatic agencies on which they will build with additional resources from the supplemental budget.

We also provide resources to strengthen our economy and aid in its recovery, protect the environment, and protect the rights of our people.

Priorities of Members on both sides of the aisle have largely been included. If it had been entirely up to me, I would have maintained at least the House level for the Small Business Administration, and I would have kept the Senate provision restoring section 245(i) and dropped the one on the International Criminal Court. But it was not entirely up to me, and I think most Members will agree that this is a good outcome and a bipartisan one at that.

Our chairman has described the conference agreement so I will not take the time to repeat the details. I will simply close by urging the House to support the conference report so we can get this important funding in place as soon as possible.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my Chairman WOLF, and I want to thank all Members of the House, because as the chairman has mentioned, it was the city that I represent that was hit so hard on September 11, and so much of what is in this bill deals with that issue and deals with the future of how we deal with issues like that.

Just a few minutes before coming on the House floor, I found out that another 7 to 12 families were affected by the loss of Flight 587, folks from the South Bronx that were on that flight, small business folks that are there. And so my city continues to feel this pain and this anguish and to ask itself what is happening to us and what is happening to our country.

So in anticipation of all that will be done for New York City, I want to thank this House and especially this committee, and, secondly, for the fact that so much in this bill addresses those issues.

Lastly, I want to thank my chairman and all members of the committee and the Senate for allowing a provision that I had introduced to be included in this bill. It was something that is very dear to my heart, and that is that so many of the folks who died on September 11 had wanted so much to be part of our Nation, that even though they were not American citizens they had applied for citizenship before September 11. They never lived to see that citizenship come to be part of their family, something that I can tell my colleagues is cherished by so many immigrants who come into the South Bronx and other areas of our country. Well, there is a provision in this bill that retroactively to September 10 grants citizenship to those folks who died on September 11. So that if they wanted to live as American citizens, they at least got the opportunity to have died as American citizens.

Now, let us understand why this was important to me. Those who attacked

New York on that day, those who attacked the Pentagon, those who created the situation in Pennsylvania with the fallen plane were attacking Americans. They did not distinguish whether an individual was a visitor here or an American citizen. As far as they were concerned, they were attacking our country, they were attacking our people.

And so this provision, in my opinion, will go a long way to honor the memory of those who wanted to be Americans and who died before they could fulfill their dream.

With that in mind, I thank the chairman for his support.

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

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume before yielding to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS) for whatever time he may use, because I wanted to also call to the body's attention to page 88 of the Statement of the Managers. We have tried a new process, which is somewhat unique, in grant programs: the Byrne grants; the Juvenile Justice grants; Safe Schools, the other grant programs. We carry the following language. We say, "In addition, up to 10 percent of the funds provided for each program shall be made available for an independent evaluation of that program."

By doing this, we, in essence, take 10 percent of that money to evaluate the merits of the program with regard to future years. This is a new and different approach, but in order to get a handle on spending and make sure we are spending in a wise way, this idea, I think, has a lot of merit. I wanted to bring that to the body's attention.

□ 1315

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I want to take a few minutes to congratulate the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), the ranking member, for a great job on a difficult bill. I have the pleasure of serving on this subcommittee, and of course served as chairman for the last 6 years. I know the difficulty that they faced when they tried to put together these numbers.

And also, I thank the staff. We sometimes do not thank them enough; but they spend long hours, weekends included, nighntimes included, that sometimes we do not notice or the world does not notice. I thank the staff for a great job on this bill.

Some of the things I particularly like about the bill have been mentioned already, so I will not be repetitive here. I really appreciate the chairman including in this bill the requirement that airlines before they are granted permission to land here must furnish to our authorities before they take off overseas a list of the passengers that

are to be brought here on a particular airplane. That will give our authorities the chance at least to be sure that we do not fly in on our own planes terrorists who are bent upon our destruction. I think that is a very important part of this bill. It will fit very nicely with the provisions that we will carry in the Subcommittee on Transportation appropriations bill for the FAA. I appreciate the chance to work closely with the chairman and the ranking member on that particular issue.

Mr. Speaker, other things about the bill which I think are handled extremely well is an increase in the Department of Justice. That is important. It is increased by \$612 million over the current year's level, and included in that is large increases for the U.S. Attorneys, the Marshals Service, the FBI, the Drug Enforcement Administration. The immigration services is increased dramatically by \$841 million, which will help us patrol better on the borders of the Nation.

Then not to forget where most law enforcement takes place on the local level, there are nice increases for the State and local law enforcement efforts throughout the country, as I say, where most of the law enforcement takes place, if it takes place at all.

I appreciate the heavy increases for funding in the Department of Justice, as well as the Judiciary. There is an increase of \$357 million above current levels for our court system, the Federal court system throughout the Nation, including the U.S. Supreme Court.

Then in the State Department, the subcommittee provides extra funding for embassy security, protecting Americans who are working overseas in our embassies and consulates, a \$462 million increase for the diplomatic and consular programs. And then they fully fund, in fact \$232 million above what was requested, the worldwide security upgrade programs at our embassies and consulates. That includes the full \$665 million for the capital improvements program.

Mr. Speaker, those are some of the highlights of the bill that struck me as being very important. There are others, but I will not take the time of the Members to go into them; but I congratulate again the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) and the ranking member, the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO). It is a pleasure to work on this subcommittee with gentlemen of this caliber and character and that work together so well in a bipartisan fashion for what is best for our Nation.

I want to add my congratulations and thanks to Sally Chadbourne, who will be leaving us at the end of the year. She has been on this subcommittee staff I think almost as long as I have been a Member, and we will not talk about that time at this point in time. She has been a very valued member of the staff and works in a bipartisan fashion. As the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) said, she has a good sense of humor; but that

does not interfere with the serious work that she does for the subcommittee. I urge unanimous support for this great bill.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS).

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) and the outstanding staff for their great work on this bill. This is obviously one of the most important appropriations bills that we deal with. Of course, one issue dear to this Member's heart has been the conservation spending provisions of both this and the Subcommittee on the Interior appropriations bill.

Last year we made a commitment, we the appropriators, that we were going to substantially increase funding for conservation. When we add up the money, \$440 million in this bill, and the \$1.320 billion in the Interior bill, we have kept the commitment that was made last year. Some people favored CARA, another approach, an entitlement which would have taken this jurisdiction away from the Committee on Appropriations.

We said no, we wanted to create a trust fund, like the Violent Crime Trust Fund, for conservation that would still leave the authority within the committee to decide how the money would be appropriated on an annual basis. The base that year was \$752 million, and we went up to \$1.6 billion; and this year we are at \$7.60 billion.

I appreciate the leadership of our committee on the House side. I know this was not easy dealing with the other body, but we prevailed on these issues. I think this money will be used, as it is being used in the Pacific Northwest for the Pacific Coast Salmon Restoration initiative in a very effective way, both on the Columbia River and on Puget Sound.

I want to congratulate all the staff, but particularly Sally Chadbourne, who has been terrific to work with. She and Del are going up to Maine, and I hope that they will come back from time to time to give us good advice and counsel. I congratulate her on her outstanding career in the House of Representatives and let her know how much we appreciate her good work.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

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

I congratulate the gentleman from Virginia (Chairman WOLF) on what a great job he did with this conference report, with this bill from the beginning. I also thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO) and the chairman of the full Committee on Appropriations and the ranking member for their guidance. I want to applaud the hard work of the members of the committee under the leadership that they

have enjoyed, and extend my appreciation for a job well done.

Of particular interest to me are the appropriations for several critically important scientific organizations funded by this legislation, the National Institute of Standards and Technology and the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration. These institutions represent some of the best and the brightest the scientific community has to offer. I was pleased to see the robust funding granted these organizations.

NIST is the premier institution for standards in this country, and its work in this area is unparalleled. Its state-of-the-art facilities boast numerous advanced laboratories, and its scientific discoveries have remained on the forefront. Not one, but two Nobel prizes have been awarded to this institution in the last 5 years. Yet on the 100th anniversary of this oldest national lab of the country, the original budget proposal was to reduce NIST funding by almost 20 percent. With the hard work of the committee and lobbying on the part of many Members of Congress, I am pleased that NIST funding has increased nearly 13 percent. This prestigious institution will use it well. This additional funding will help ensure the success of many important initiatives, such as the advanced technology program. This is an important economic development program. The National Academy of Sciences calls it effective and successful. Our efforts to save this initiative have led to robust funding not just for program continuance but also for additional grants.

The President recently nominated a superb candidate for director of NIST, Dr. Arden Bement. He is a proven leader who will provide strong, effective stewardship of NIST. I hope this thoughtful choice for director signals a renewed commitment to this well-servicing institution.

Incidentally, on our antiterrorism front, NIST has been there leading the way.

NOAA has also fared better than the initial proposal. This agency administers a number of programs that are important to the daily lives of Americans, such as the National Weather Service. It is also the lead agency charged with the monitoring and prediction of changes in the Earth's climate. These research efforts are of vital national and international importance. I am pleased they are well financed.

Finally, I thank the conferees and the chairman and ranking member for fully funding the Violence Against Women Act grants that are within the Department of Justice. The \$391 million will strengthen programs like STOP grants that assist local and State law enforcement, pro-arrest grants that will remove batterers from the home, civil legal assistance grants which allow victims and their children to maintain independence from an abusive home, and for supervised visitation centers that allow children to

interact with both parents in a safe environment.

I thank Attorney General Ashcroft for joining Congress in our efforts to eradicate domestic violence. Funding the Violence Against Women Act programs in the Department of Justice has been crucial to these endeavors. I strongly urge my colleagues to support this conference report, and again I congratulate the chairman and ranking member of this important subcommittee and of the full Committee on Appropriations for this effort. Let all Members vote for it unanimously.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maine (Mr. BALDACC).

Mr. BALDACC. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding me this time.

I also thank the ranking member for his hard work on this report and being very sensitive to the membership and allowing for their input in the legislation. I appreciate his leadership, and I know that all of us care very deeply about what is happening back in New York and the constant tragedies that they are confronted with.

I also would like to welcome Sally to Maine. We are looking forward to her joining the State and the State to be richer for her and her husband to join us. We look forward to being able to do many great things from Maine.

As we say, Sally, as Maine goes, so goes the Nation.

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, today the House will consider H.R. 2500 to appropriate funds for the Departments of Commerce, Justice and State. I rise in strong support of this important piece of legislation, and I sincerely thank Chairman WOLF for providing the critical resources which are included in this bill.

H.R. 2500 includes funding for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or NOAA. This is an agency that is vital to the detection and prediction of severe weather throughout the United States.

Norman, Oklahoma, is home to the National Severe Storms Laboratory, the Storm Prediction Center and other weather-related agencies which fall under the jurisdiction of NOAA and the Department of Commerce. The employees of these agencies perform weather research that is crucial to the prediction of severe storms around the country. They are the professionals responsible for providing the warning information to the local meteorologists in the event of inclement weather.

The National Severe Storms Laboratory (NSSL) in Norman, has occupied the same building since 1972. At that time, the NSSL had approximately 36 federal employees and eight University of Oklahoma (OU) affiliates. Twenty-eight years later, those numbers have grown to 54 federal employees, roughly 79 University employees and two National Research Council post-doctoral candidates.

Over the past five years, I have been privileged to work with officials at the University of Oklahoma in securing funding for the planning and development of a new, state-of-the-art weather center building to be located on the University campus. This bill includes funding for above-standard costs of this new building

in Norman which will house, under one roof, all of these agencies which are now in different locations throughout Norman. NOAA is partnering with the University of Oklahoma in the construction of this new National Weather Center in Norman. This new facility will integrate NOAA components with OU's School of Meteorology and all its associated meteorological research functions. For NOAA, this new facility will provide 100,000 square feet of modernized space for the NSSL, the Storm Prediction Center, the Norman Weather Forecast Office, and the Training and Applications branches of the Operational Support Facility.

This new, fully integrated facility will locate University faculty and students literally "across the hall" from federal researchers and forecasters. The planning done to date by the NOAA-University partnership suggests that many significant new synergies will arise from this integrated design. The resulting research and development efforts promise not only to enhance national environmental security through improved forecasts and monitoring of potentially hazardous weather, but also to provide new methods and techniques that will enhance our national competitiveness in the global market place.

Mr. Speaker, this bill also includes funding for the Department of Commerce to assist the Continental Gateway Authority, in McClain County, Oklahoma, for design and development of an International Trade Processing Center, which will include an automated processing system that will expedite trade transactions for businesses and government agencies. I have been honored to have the opportunity to work with officials from the Continental Gateway Authority on this project since its inception.

The Continental Gateway Authority was formed to pursue ways to expand economic development in central Oklahoma. One way is by developing an International Trade Processing Center that will include an industrial park, international trade services and intermodal transportation services. In light of the important role which the Interstate 35 NAFTA trade corridor will continue to play in national and international trade, the economic impact of such a facility will be very beneficial to the State of Oklahoma, as well as the rest of the nation, by providing this much-needed service.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to commend Chairman WOLF and the members of the Committee for their continued work in assisting our nation's law enforcement officers. This bill provides necessary and needed resources to many law enforcement agencies around the country. In particular, I would like to thank the Committee for its work in providing resources to Oklahoma's law enforcement community.

Oklahoma is one of the nation's leaders in methamphetamine production. Over the past two years, the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation has cleaned up nearly 1,500 meth labs. The Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Control, and the Oklahoma Highway Patrol are all a part of the battle against these meth labs. I commend Chairman WOLF for giving these crime fighting agencies the tools they need to turn the tide against crime.

Mr. Speaker, once again, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2500, which will provide the necessary funding to provide advanced warning and protection to the people of the United

States in times of severe weather, as well as promoting international trade in the central United States and working to stop the expansion of the methamphetamine epidemic that is sweeping parts of the nation. I urge my colleagues in the House to join me in casting their votes in favor of H.R. 2500.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I support his rule and will support the conference report.

However, I do have some concerns about particular parts of the conference report.

In particular, I have noted that the conference report does not include any funds for payments under the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act, or "RECA."

The people covered by RECA include uranium miners and miller and some others who worked to support the nuclear weapons program or who were exposed to its fallout. They were exposed to radiation. And because of that exposure they are sick, with cancers and other serious diseases. Many of them are residents of Colorado and other western States.

When Congress enacted the RECA law, we promised to pay compensation for their illnesses. But we have not fully kept that promise. We have been slow in appropriating enough money for this purpose—and, earlier this year the Justice Department ran out of funds to make RECA payments. As a result, people who should have been getting checks were instead getting letters—IOW letters, you could call them. What the letter said was that payment would await further appropriations. What they mean was that we in the Congress had not met a solemn obligation.

That shameful situation was temporarily resolved when the first supplemental appropriations bill provided funds to resume payments. But those funds will not be adequate to continue payments in the future—more money will be needed before very long, and unless it is provided in a timely way, the Justice Department will again have to send out IOUs instead of check.

We should not let that happen. We should change the law so that in the future RECA payments will not depend on annual appropriations. They should be paid automatically, and I am cosponsoring legislation to make that change. But in the meantime, Congress must appropriate the needed funds.

I understand why RECA funds were dropped from this conference report. Clearly, the conferees on this bill expect that funds for RECA payments or fiscal year 2002 and several years thereafter will be included in the defense authorization bill, because the version of that bill adopted in the other body so provides.

I also hope that will be the outcome, since that Senate provision—even if it does not provide for permanent funding—would be a definite improvement over the current situation. But the conferees on the defense authorization bill have not yet completed their work and we do not yet know whether the RECA funds will be included in the conference report on that legislation.

So, Mr. Speaker, that is why I am concerned about omitting RECA funds from this conference report. And that is why the passage of this conference report will make it all the more important for the House conferees on the defense authorization bill to accept the Senate's provisions related to RECA payments.

I also am concerned about the funds provided for construction at NIST facilities, including some in my own district, and at the appropriate time I will seek to engage the bill's managers in a brief colloquy on that subject.

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today express my support for the Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations (CJS) conference report, an extremely important measure for this nation at this time, but I must also express my profound disappointment that a provision that was in both the House and Senate versions of the bill did not make it into the final the conference report.

The CJS conference report is important for this nation because it provides a \$5.6 billion for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, \$3.5 billion for the FBI, and \$185 million for the Advanced Technology Program, all areas that are important to meet the new challenges we face as a nation today. Other programs that are funded under this bill that I strongly support are the Violence Against Women Act and the Minority Business Development Agency. However, I feel that the provision that was stricken should have been kept in the bill. The provision simply stated:

None of the funds made available in this act may be used by the Department of Justice or the Department of State to file a motion in this court opposing the civil action against any Japanese person or corporations for compensation or reparation in which the plaintiff alleges that as an American prisoner of during World War II, he or she was used as slave or forced labor.

On July 18, the House voted by an overwhelming 395 to 33 margin to include language in the bill that comports with these instructions, and on September 10, the other body included identical language in their version of the bill.

Clearly, it was the desire of both Houses of Congress to have this language included in the final conference report. No one can deny that our brave veterans who were prisoners of war in Japan and forced into slave labor deserve to have their day in court. They should not have to fight their own government to get a fair hearing.

The conferees of this bill stated that the Administration strongly opposed this provision, and is concerned that the inclusion of such language in the bill would be detrimental to the ongoing effort that the inclusion of such language in the bill would be detrimental to the ongoing effort to enlist multilateral support for the campaign against terrorism. I am encouraged that the conferees indicated that they agree that the extraordinary suffering and injury of our former prisoners of war deserve further recognition, and acknowledge the need to address this matter.

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Conference Agreement on H.R. 2500, the Fiscal Year 2002 Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations bill.

In the wake of the September 11 terrorist attacks, strengthening law enforcement at the federal level has never been more important. This conference agreement includes \$2.5 billion for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), a nine-percent increase over last year's funding level. Over \$450 million of this total will be used for counterterrorism investigations, foreign counterintelligence activities, and other initiatives vital to our national security.

I am also pleased that this agreement provides additional resources to help keep terror-

ists from entering our country. The conference agreement includes \$5.6 billion for the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), \$841 million more than last year's total. This funding increase will allow the INS to hire over 200 additional inspectors at airports to analyze traveler information in advance of plane arrivals to identify inadmissible aliens, drug traffickers and terrorists. The agreement also allocates \$2.7 billion to help keep our borders safe and secure. This money will be used, in part, to hire 348 additional land border inspectors and 570 additional border patrol agents.

The conference agreement to H.R. 2500 also includes \$1.1 billion for the Justice Department's Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Program. I am especially pleased that conferees chose to include \$300,000 from the COPS Technology Program, for an interconnect Module for Wake County, North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, within Wake County, almost 20 agencies have law enforcement and emergency management responsibilities. These agencies are not able to communicate with each other by radio because of incompatible equipment and varying bandwidths. In the event of a multi-jurisdictional catastrophe like the world witnessed on September 11, responding officers from different departments in Wake County would be unable to communicate with each other. I am pleased that the Interconnect Module technology will interface these different radio systems, allowing radio communication among all law enforcement and emergency management departments in Wake County and the surrounding areas. Mr. Speaker, in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks, it is vital that America's emergency responders be prepared to take quick action in the event of a catastrophe. This initiative will make a difference to enhance the safety and security of the people of North Carolina.

Mr. Speaker, while I do believe this is a good agreement, I am disappointed that conferees elected to omit a Senate provision that would have permanently extended the Section 245(i) Visa Program. The Section 245(i) visa Program allows illegal immigrants to apply for permanent residency while remaining in the country. While the terrorist attacks have put immigration reform on the backburner, it should not prevent Congress from answering the call for fairness and justice in our immigration laws. Immigration has played critical role in America's history, and immigrants have made significant contributions to our economy and our society. It is my sincere hope that Congress will extend the Section 245(i) Visa Program before the end of this year.

Mr. Speaker, our country is facing new challenges different than those any of us could have just imagined a few short months ago. But we must face these challenges head-on. The first responsibility of the federal government is to ensure the safety of our people, and I am pleased that this conference agreement will help law enforcement agencies across the country better protect our citizens and keep our people safe.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the Chairman and Ranking Member for their hard work on this appropriations bill.

I would, however, like to quickly discuss a program that the conference agreement did not fund.

I am disappointed that funding for the disposal of obsolete ships from the National Defense Reserve Fleet by MARAD was not in-

cluded in the final product, even though it was included in the House bill.

MARAD is required by law to dispose of obsolete merchant-type vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet by the end of 2006. Currently, there exists a backlog of 115 ships awaiting disposal and more ships will be added to the list of disposal candidates.

According to the Department of Transportation Office of Inspector General, the number of ships awaiting disposal is growing, and these ships pose an immediate environmental threat in Virginia, Texas and California.

In an effort to increase the efficiency of the program and to save taxpayer money, MARAD employed a General Agent in 2001 to facilitate the timely disposal of vessels.

The General Agent, utilizing approved commercial prime/subcontracting procedures, was tasked with acquiring all services necessary to dismantle and dispose of the ships in a manner which is safe for workers and the environment and that represents best value.

I understand that the conferees have directed MARAD to develop plans to reduce the inventory of obsolete vessels on a cost recovery basis. I want to encourage MARAD to continue with the General Agent model. In addition, I want to encourage MARAD to use whatever discretionary funds it might have available to continue with the ship disposal program under the existing contracts.

MARAD through its General Agent will have succeeded in scrapping six ships with the first \$10 million of appropriated funds. The scrapping has been done in accordance with EPA hazardous material disposal standards; has proceeded ahead of schedule; and has been on budget.

The Navy ship disposal program, in contrast, spent \$13.1 million scrapping four ships within the NDRF, resulting in a substantially higher per ship disposal cost when compared with the MARAD program.

I ask my colleagues on this subcommittee to support adding the \$10 million that had been approved by the House to any supplemental appropriations bill that might be considered before the end of this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I again want to thank the Chairman and Ranking Member of this subcommittee for their hard work and appreciate any assistance they might be able to provide to deal with this important issue.

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, for the past year I have worked with my distinguished colleague from Ohio, Representative STEVEN LATOURETTE in support of a very exciting education initiative at the Great Lakes Science Center (GSLC) in Cleveland, Ohio.

Last year, we placed report language in the FY 2001 Commerce Justice State appropriations bill encouraging NOAA and the Federal Maritime Administration of USDOT to work with the Great Lakes Science Center in support of an initiative to develop an Underwater Simulator capturing the environment of the Great Lakes. The GLSC is only five years old and has already served 3 million visitors including well over 600,000 through educational programs. It has hosted the world's annual conference of science museums. Its educational programs of school tours, summer programs, and "hands-on" science exhibits have been a source of inspiration and learning to children and adults throughout our region. The proposed Underwater Simulator would not only recreate an underwater experience modeled on the Great Lakes, but would contain

inter-active programs capable of teaching mapping, navigation and scientific exploration. This would be an extremely exciting experience, capable of accommodating 15–20 visitors at one time. The State of Ohio has already supplied initial funding for the development of the Simulator and the Science is also prepared to share costs.

Mr. Speaker, I regret to say that despite the active efforts of our offices, the modest cost involved each agency would be asked to contribute and last year's report language, both NOAA and the Maritime Administration demonstrated no serious interest in assisting this project. Mr. President, I am serving notice to both agencies that I will continue to work with my colleagues in an effort that these two agencies work with us to develop this Simulator project.

This is a project of great potential significance for the entire Great Lakes region and to the entire nation. NOAA and MARAD should both understand that we intend to aggressively continue our efforts in FY 2002.

□ 1330

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the conference report.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, following this vote, the Chair will put the question on two motions to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed yesterday.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

House Concurrent Resolution 211, by the yeas and nays;

House Concurrent Resolution 257, by the yeas and nays.

Proceedings on the remaining suspensions debated yesterday will resume tomorrow.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first such vote in this series.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 411, nays 15, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 438]

YEAS—411

Abercrombie	Barr	Blumenauer
Ackerman	Barrett	Blunt
Aderholt	Bartlett	Boehlert
Akin	Barton	Boehner
Allen	Bass	Bonilla
Andrews	Becerra	Bonior
Armey	Bentsen	Bono
Baca	Bereuter	Borski
Bachus	Berkley	Boswell
Baird	Berman	Boucher
Baker	Berry	Boyd
Baldacci	Biggert	Brady (PA)
Baldwin	Bilirakis	Brady (TX)
Ballenger	Bishop	Brown (FL)
Barcia	Blagojevich	Brown (OH)

Brown (SC)	Green (TX)	McCollum
Bryant	Green (WI)	McCrery
Burr	Greenwood	McDermott
Burton	Grucci	McGovern
Buyer	Gutierrez	McHugh
Callahan	Gutknecht	McInnis
Calvert	Hall (OH)	McIntyre
Camp	Hall (TX)	McKeon
Cannon	Hansen	McKinney
Cantor	Harman	McNulty
Capito	Hart	Meehan
Capps	Hastings (WA)	Meek (FL)
Capuano	Hayes	Menendez
Cardin	Hayworth	Mica
Carson (IN)	Herger	Millender-
Carson (OK)	Hill	McDonald
Castle	Hilleary	Miller, Dan
Chabot	Hilliard	Miller, Gary
Chamberliss	Hinchee	Miller, George
Clay	Hinojosa	Miller, Jeff
Clayton	Hobson	Mollohan
Clement	Hoefel	Moore
Clyburn	Hoekstra	Moran (KS)
Coble	Holden	Moran (VA)
Collins	Holt	Morella
Combest	Honda	Murtha
Condit	Hooley	Myrick
Conyers	Horn	Nadler
Cooksey	Houghton	Napolitano
Costello	Hoyer	Neal
Cox	Hulshof	Nethercutt
Coyne	Hunter	Ney
Cramer	Hyde	Northup
Crane	Inslee	Norwood
Crenshaw	Isakson	Nussle
Crowley	Israel	Oberstar
Culberson	Issa	Obe
Cummings	Istook	Olver
Cunningham	Jackson (IL)	Ortiz
Davis (CA)	Jackson-Lee	Osborne
Davis (FL)	(TX)	Ose
Davis (IL)	Jefferson	Otter
Davis, Jo Ann	Jenkins	Owens
Davis, Tom	John	Oxley
Deal	Johnson (CT)	Pallone
DeFazio	Johnson (IL)	Pascarell
DeGette	Johnson, E. B.	Pastor
DeLaunt	Johnson, Sam	Payne
DeLauro	Jones (OH)	Pelosi
DeLay	Kanjorski	Pence
DeMint	Kaptur	Peterson (MN)
Deutsch	Keller	Peterson (PA)
Diaz-Balart	Kelly	Phelps
Dicks	Kennedy (MN)	Pickering
Dingell	Kennedy (RI)	Pitts
Doggett	Kildee	Platts
Dooley	Kilpatrick	Pombo
Doolittle	Kind (WI)	Pomeroy
Doyle	King (NY)	Portman
Dreier	Kingston	Price (NC)
Dunn	Kirk	Pryce (OH)
Edwards	Klecza	Putnam
Ehlers	Knollenberg	Quinn
Ehrlich	Kolbe	Rahall
Emerson	Kucinich	Ramstad
Engel	LaFalce	Regula
English	LaHood	Rehberg
Eshoo	Lampson	Reyes
Etheridge	Langevin	Reynolds
Evans	Lantos	Riley
Everett	Largent	Rivers
Farr	Larsen (WA)	Rodriguez
Fattah	Larson (CT)	Roemer
Ferguson	Latham	Rogers (KY)
Filner	LaTourette	Rogers (MI)
Fletcher	Leach	Ros-Lehtinen
Foley	Lee	Ross
Forbes	Levin	Rothman
Ford	Lewis (CA)	Roukema
Fossella	Lewis (GA)	Roybal-Allard
Frank	Lewis (KY)	Rush
Frelinghuysen	Linder	Ryun (KS)
Frost	Lipinski	Sabo
Galleghy	LoBiondo	Sanchez
Ganske	Lofgren	Sanders
Gekas	Lowey	Sandlin
Gephardt	Lucas (KY)	Sawyer
Gibbons	Lucas (OK)	Saxton
Gilchrest	Luther	Schakowsky
Gillmor	Lynch	Schiff
Gilman	Maloney (CT)	Schrock
Gonzalez	Maloney (NY)	Scott
Goode	Manzullo	Serrano
Goodlatte	Markey	Shadegg
Gordon	Masara	Shaw
Goss	Matheson	Shays
Graham	Matsui	Sherman
Granger	McCarthy (MO)	Sherwood
Graves	McCarthy (NY)	

Shimkus	Tanner	Vitter
Shows	Tauscher	Walden
Shuster	Tauzin	Walsh
Simmons	Taylor (MS)	Wamp
Simpson	Taylor (NC)	Waters
Skeen	Terry	Watkins (OK)
Skelton	Thomas	Watson (CA)
Slaughter	Thompson (CA)	Watt (NC)
Smith (MI)	Thompson (MS)	Watts (OK)
Smith (NJ)	Thornberry	Waxman
Smith (TX)	Thune	Weiner
Smith (WA)	Thurman	Weldon (FL)
Snyder	Tiahrt	Weller
Solis	Tiberi	Wexler
Souder	Tierney	Whitfield
Spratt	Toomey	Wicker
Stark	Towns	Wilson
Stearns	Trafigant	Wolf
Stenholm	Turner	Woolsey
Strickland	Udall (CO)	Wu
Stump	Udall (NM)	Wynn
Stupak	Upton	Young (AK)
Sununu	Velazquez	Young (FL)
Sweeney	Visclosky	

NAYS—15

Duncan	Kerns	Ryan (WI)
Flake	Paul	Schaffer
Hefley	Petri	Sensenbrenner
Hostettler	Rohrabacher	Sessions
Jones (NC)	Royce	Tancred

NOT VOTING—6

Cubin	Meeks (NY)	Radanovich
Hastings (FL)	Mink	Weldon (PA)

□ 1353

So the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on two motions to suspend the rules on which the Chair has postponed further proceedings.

COMMENDING DAW AUNG SAN SUU KYI ON THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF HER RECEIVING THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 211, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 211, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5 minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 420, nays 0, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 439]

YEAS—420

Abercrombie	Andrews	Baker
Ackerman	Armey	Baldacci
Aderholt	Baca	Baldwin
Akin	Bachus	Ballenger
Allen	Baird	Barcia