

Tubby realized early on that his future was in coaching, and what a future he has had. Tubby won his 300th game on Saturday, November 10, 2001. He became one of only nine elite coaches to win so many games.

Most importantly, Tubby won them all at the University of Delaware. Three national championships, 14 Lambert Cups, four NAAC Coach of the Year awards, and 300 wins, all earned doing something he loves: Coaching young men to be extraordinary football players.

Tubby Raymond is more than your average football coach. Revered and respected by his peers, Tubby's name is synonymous with Bear Bryant, Joe Paterno, Eddie Robinson, and so many other football legends.

What many people do not know is that he is also an accomplished artist who paints portraits of senior players each week. What began as fun many years ago has turned into a tradition cherished by his players, while providing Tubby with a great escape.

Predictable as ever, upon winning his 300th game, Tubby Raymond gave the credit to his players, coaches, and fans who supported the Blue Hens during his 35-year career.

A great friend to all Delawareans, I want to join with his family, friends, and the football community in congratulating Tubby and wishing him a belated 74th birthday, and many more wins.

THE HIV AIDS CRISIS IN HAITI

(Mrs. MEEK of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, according to the World Bank, more than half a million people are living with HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean region, and the prevalence among adults 15 to 49 has reached 2 percent.

In Haiti, the situation is dramatically worse. Estimates reach as high as 12 percent of the urban population, and 5 percent for the rural population. We must speak very strongly for Haiti. We must speak very strongly against this HIV epidemic or pandemic that is going across our world.

The epidemic has spread beyond the high-risk population to the general population. Mr. Speaker, a regional strategic plan is in place to reduce the spread and impact of the epidemic in Haiti and throughout the Caribbean, but Haiti desperately needs the financial support of the United States, the World Bank, and the international community to implement it.

I have yet to understand why the United States is holding up its aid to Haiti. Mr. Speaker, Haiti has made considerable progress politically. It has now met virtually all of the conditions established by the United States.

I appeal to the Congress to press for relief for Haiti.

TRADE PROMOTION AUTHORITY FOR PRESIDENT BUSH

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, virtually every Member of Congress is talking about the need for us to turn around the economic challenges that we have faced leading up to September 11, and the situation which certainly was exacerbated with what took place on September 11.

We have right now an effort going on to put together an economic security bill which deals with putting in place both spending, opportunities to help those who are at the lower end of the economic spectrum, and also tax reductions, which are designed to encourage economic growth.

I think it is important for us to note that as we look towards job creation and economic growth, one of the most important things that this institution can do is to create an opportunity for President Bush and his team to go out and pry open new markets for U.S. goods and services throughout the world.

It is very apparent that within this hemisphere, every single one of the democratically elected leaders is committed to our goal of establishing a Free Trade Area of the Americas. Their goal is to have this done by 2005. Some of the countries would like to move it up even quicker.

But Mr. Speaker, unless we grant the President trade promotion authority, the ability to put together that very important Free Trade Area of the Americas and other agreements would be greatly diminished.

We will, in the not too distant future, be facing an opportunity to do something that will create jobs, help the workers in this country, and encourage economic growth, so I hope very much that, in a bipartisan way, our colleagues will join in support of trade promotion authority.

HAITI AND FUNDING FROM THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

(Ms. LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge the United States to lift its block on approved loans by the Inter-American Development Bank to Haiti.

Haiti is now in the midst of a political impasse that began months after the May, 2000 elections, and has become a national crisis. The United States has since blocked foreign assistance, as well as international financial institutions' funding for Haiti.

Meanwhile, a severe humanitarian disaster looms large over the population of 8 million people, including a devastating HIV/AIDS pandemic, ex-

treme poverty, and high infant mortality rates.

We must address this injustice. The people of Haiti need our support. Our country can help alleviate human suffering in this country in the Western Hemisphere. We must release these approved loans. They are not grants, mind you, but they are loans to Haiti.

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NOT ENOUGH DISASTER RELIEF

(Mrs. MALONEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, after the September 11 attacks, the administration told us it would do whatever it takes to help New York recover. Forty billion dollars was quickly approved, \$20 billion to fight terrorism and \$20 billion for disaster relief primarily for New York.

Well, yesterday, the Committee on Appropriations allocated that \$40 billion and New York got less than \$10 billion.

Now we want to know, what will it take for New York to get its fair share? Will it take a mass exodus from the city? Because people and businesses are making decisions to stay or go right now and New York's future hangs in the balance.

We are told that we will get the money eventually. I want to congratulate two of my Republican colleagues, the gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SWEENEY), for their courage in saying eventually is not soon enough. That money was allocated for this year. Now we have to go and hunt for it somewhere else.

New York is one of the economic centers of America and it should not take this much trouble for America to give New York help.

HUMANITARIAN CRISIS IN HAITI

(Mrs. CHRISTENSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak of humanitarian crisis, not half a world away in Afghanistan, but in our own hemispheric neighborhood of Haiti.

Mr. Speaker, airline security, the economy and the war have our full attention, and rightfully so, but closer to us in Haiti, the last election has been hopelessly deadlocked with no resolution in sight.

To compound the problem, because of the opposition of some to the outcome of those elections, our country and international financial institutions which hold the lifeline of aid dollars to this struggling democracy have blocked the release of loans to Haiti.

This has created a crippling effect of economic consequences where the poorest country in our hemisphere cannot

meet its financial obligations and food, medicine and life itself have been hung in the balance for 8 million people.

Let us not make the same mistake and ignore another country's turmoil, until a disaster too great for the imagination or easy recovery unfolds.

The people of Haiti need food, medicine and funds to combat an HIV infection rate of 4 percent of the population, an infant mortality rate of 74 deaths out of every 1,000 babies born and to improve their quality of life.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Haiti have voted and they know who they want to govern them. Let us respect that and allow the dollars for food and medicine to flow.

LAYING ON THE TABLE HOUSE RESOLUTIONS 179, 182, 217, 220, 236, 237, 258, 267 AND 268

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to lay on the table House Resolutions 179, 182, 217, 220, 236, 237, 258, 267 and 268.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HANSEN). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

RETIREMENT SECURITY ADVICE ACT OF 2001

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 288 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 288

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order without intervention of any point of order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 2269) to amend title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to promote the provision of retirement investment advice to workers managing their retirement income assets. The bill shall be considered as read for amendment. In lieu of the amendments recommended by the Committee on Education and the Workforce and the Committee on Ways and Means now printed in the bill, the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution shall be considered as adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour and 40 minutes of debate on the bill, as amended, with one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce and 40 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means; (2) the further amendment printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules, if offered by Representative George Miller of California or his designee, which shall be in order without intervention of any point of order, shall be considered as read, and shall be separately debatable for one hour equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent; and (3) one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. PRYCE) is recognized for 1 hour.

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 288 is an appropriate but fair rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 2269, the Retirement Security Advice Act of 2001, and it is consistent with previous rules that our committee has reported and the House has adopted on bills affecting tax policy.

This rule provides for 100 minutes of general debate in the House with 60 minutes equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Ohio (Chairman BOEHNER) and the ranking member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER). The remaining 40 minutes are equally divided between the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means, the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL).

In lieu of the amendments recommended by the Committee on Education and the Workforce and the Committee on Ways and Means, the amendment printed in Part A of the Committee on Rules report accompanying this resolution shall be considered as adopted.

I would simply note for my colleagues that this Part A amendment combines the provisions reported by the respective committees into one amendment. After general debate, it will be in order to consider only the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) or his designee, printed in Part B of the Committee on Rules report and is debatable for 1 hour.

Finally, the rule permits the minority to offer a motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

The resume waives all points of order against consideration of the bill as amended, as well as the amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Mr. Speaker, today in America more and more working men and women are investing. We are no longer living in a world where only the richest Americans participate in the stock market. Today's workers are using worker-directed or 401(k)-type plans to manage and grow their retirement funds. In fact, it is estimated that some 43 million workers are, in part, managing nearly \$1.5 trillion dollars in assets through defined contribution plans.

Unfortunately, current law does not reflect the new world that we live in. For the average worker trying to get ahead, raising a family or simply pursuing the American dream in any way they choose, managing their retirement funds can be a daunting, difficult

and sometimes costly task, and current law is keeping them from getting the direction that they need.

Back home, I know many young people who are in their early careers or newly married. I see them and their spouses trying to understand today's complex financial reality. And these are smart kids. They know that you can never be too young to begin planning for your future. But with a future that involves starting a family, purchasing a home and a car, planning for children's educational needs, understanding investments for retirement is just one more difficult piece of a very complicated puzzle.

Everyone who enters the workforce has dreams of one day returning to full-time private life. Some dream of a house on the shore or a ranch out west. Others dreams are more modest, a small home close to family and friends. But the common theme of all retirement dreams is security, comfort and a small reward for a lifetime's work.

Planning for retirement today is not like it was when our mothers and fathers and even some of us were new to the workforce. Retirement planning does not simply involve Social Security and a savings accounts. Today's retirement planning requires an understanding of the many investment options and their attendant risk and benefits.

To be sure, planning for the future through investment is a welcome aspect of our country's financial progress and the continued expansion of options for American workers. But we would be remiss if we did not make sure that the law kept up with these widening options.

We must recognize that with the wealth of investment options available to workers, there must also be options for advice and direction. Workers need access to sound advice to help them maximize their retirement security as well as minimize their risk.

H.R. 2269, the Retirement Security Advice Act responds to this need and provides Americans with access to this help.

It allows employers to provide their workers with access to high quality, professional investment advice. It retains critical safeguards and includes new protections to ensure that participants will receive advice solely in their best interests.

Advice will be provided by fiduciary advisors who will be personally liable for failure to act solely in the interest of a worker and subject to both criminal and civil sanctions through the Department of Labor for any breach of their fiduciary duty. It is also important to note that all existing securities and State insurance protections will continue to apply as well.

H.R. 2269 also includes a strict, plain-language disclosure requirement to inform participants about any and all potential fees or possible conflicts of interest when advice is first given. Finally, it works to educate and empower