

## FISCAL YEAR 2002 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT AS OF APRIL 30, 2002

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget au- thority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in previous sessions:			
Revenues .....	0	0	1,672,118
Permanents and other spending legislation .....	994,555	945,695	0
Appropriation legislation .....	1,011,996	1,000,944	0
Offsetting receipts .....	- 322,403	- 322,403	0
Total, enacted in previous sessions .....	1,684,148	1,624,236	1,672,118
Action this session:			
An act to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to establish fixed interest rates (P.L. 107-139) .....	- 195	- 180	0
Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-147) .....	5,984	5,755	- 42,526
Total, action this session .....	5,789	5,575	- 42,526
Entitlements and mandatories: Difference between enacted levels and budget resolution estimates for appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs .....	- 18,054	1,816	0
Total Current Level .....	1,670,534	1,631,627	1,629,592
Total Budget Resolution .....	1,679,172	1,644,607	1,638,202
Current Level Over Budget Resolution .....	0	0	0
Current Level Under Budget Resolution .....	- 8,638	- 12,980	- 8,610
Memorandum:			
Revenues, 2002-2006:			
House Current Level .....	0	0	8,790,551
House Budget Resolution .....	0	0	8,878,506
Current Level Under Budget Resolution .....	0	0	- 87,955

Notes: P.L. = Public Law. Section 314 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, requires that the House Budget Committee revise the budget resolution to reflect funding provided in bills reported by the House for emergency requirements, disability reviews, an Earned Income Tax Credit compliance initiative, and adoption assistance. In addition, Section 218 of H. Con. Res. 83 provides for an allocation increase to accommodate House action on the President's revised request for defense spending. Public Law 107-117 contains language that increases the discretionary spending limits for fiscal year 2002, and Public Law 107-147 revises budget authority and outlay allocations to accommodate emergency spending. To date, the Budget Committee has increased the budget authority allocation in the budget resolution by \$52,684 million and the outlay allocation by \$54,133 million for these purposes.

For comparability purposes, current level budget authority excludes \$1,349 million that was appropriated for mass transit. The budget authority for mass transit, which is exempt from the allocations made for the discretionary categories pursuant to sections 302(a)(1) and 302(b)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act, is not included in H. Con. Res. 83. Total budget authority including mass transit is \$1,671,883 million.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

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

(Mr. PALLONE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. INSLEE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. RUSH addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues well know, just a few hours ago this body engaged in what I have heard many Members say was an enormously deliberative debate about the position the United States would take with Israel. I have even heard some of my junior Members suggesting that there was not enough time for us to engage in a more thorough debate to explain to the American

people the heartfelt positions that many of us have.

I was in that category. Because of the need to confine our remarks to a certain period of time, I felt compelled to share with my colleagues the road map that I think is imperative that we try and follow, away from any accusations or suggestions that the heartfelt, conscience-felt positions that many Members express are any less than any others.

I think it is important to note that this Nation has a long standing history that cannot be changed of being a very close friend of Israel. It is a friendship born out of the recognition of our own commitment, our mutual commitment to democracy. It is a blessing from the perspective that the United States is a mosaic. We come from the continent of Africa. We come from South America. We come from the Mideast, both Muslim and Jew. We come from many, many places, and therefore, it is by this reason that there is a great interest in this Nation about the various issues that abound in the world because so many of us come from different places.

It is for this reason that I would hope that the resolution offered today does not start any of us away from the ultimate goal. It is the preservation of our good friend Israel, but it is the recognition, as I said in my remarks, of the humanity and dignity of the Palestinian people, and as well, recognizing the value of the Palestinian State.

I would like to address this question of whether this message of a resolution should, in fact, put a spear in the peace process. Mr. Speaker, these are only words. Words cannot keep anyone who is committed to the peace process away from the peace table. That goes for the United States, that goes for Mr. Sharon, and it goes for Mr. Arafat.

I would say to the President that if all of us had had our wishes, we would have been involved in this process starting early on, but now we are at a

point where the involvement is crucial. I think the participation of Mr. Bush is vital, and I would encourage him to continue that participation.

I believe Secretary Powell should return, and as we return him back to the Mideast, I would encourage the Nation to give him our full support in the position of Secretary of State.

I would offer to say that many times we have utilized past Presidents, and I would encourage the utilization of past Presidents. Let me cite as an example, I am not from Ireland, but I have had the pleasure of being engaged in the peace process in a limited fashion as a Member of Congress and remember traveling with the former chairman of the International Relations Committee the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), making sure that we went to every single component of that whole process, meeting Gerry Adams and the unionists, and I cannot call all the names, but we were in southern Ireland and Northern Ireland. We did not leave until we met with every single component. We did not want anyone to believe they were not important.

That is what I think our challenge is after this resolution. I do not want the words of this resolution to completely cause us to move away from peace.

Let me bring to the attention of my colleagues, maybe they are not recognizing that the language in the resolution says in particular, among other things, it urges all parties in the region, all parties in the region, to pursue vigorously efforts to establish a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. It does not leave out Chairman Arafat. It does not leave out Prime Minister Sharon. It says everyone.

Then the resolution also specifically states it encourages the international community to take action to alleviate the humanitarian needs of the Palestinian people. I would expand that to help rebuild the structure of Palestine.

Let me again say, as I did on the floor of the House, my great admiration for many of the leaders of Israel, my great admiration for many of those who seek peace in the Mideast, but for Prime Minister Rabin, let me just simply say, as I quote Prime Minister Rabin, in 1994, Mr. Speaker, cited Mr. Arafat as a good friend and accepted him as a person who believed in peace. Where is Mr. Arafat in this day and time?

Let me conclude with these words, and these are words to Prime Minister Sharon and Chairman Arafat. "We will pursue the course of peace with determination and fortitude. We will not let up. We will not give in. Peace will triumph over all its enemies because the alternative is grimmer for us all. And we will prevail." These are the words of former Prime Minister Rabin, the man who understood war and understood peace at Oslo in 1994, receiving the Nobel Peace Prize. We will prevail if we can assure that we will all go to the peace table without question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. MINK addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### NATIONAL BREAST CANCER COALITION

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

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, recently I was visited here in Washington by the Maryland Chapter of the National Breast Cancer Coalition. Their message was very simple. This year alone, more than 225,000 women will be diagnosed with breast cancer, and more than 40,000 women will die from this terrible disease.

Despite these statistics, we still do not know what causes breast cancer, how to prevent it, or how to treat it effectively. The National Breast Cancer Coalition needs our help in moving towards their goal of eradicating this dreadful disease.

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I want to add that combining all age groups, Caucasian women are more likely to develop breast cancer than African-American women. However, African-American women are more likely to die of breast cancer. Past studies show that nearly half, 47 percent, of all African-American women diagnosed with invasive breast cancer die from the disease within 10 years.

I come to the floor today with two questions: What can we do to end the suffering and needless loss of life, and what can Congress do?

What can we do? Individually we need to make sure our loved ones,

friends, family and coworkers have an annual mammogram and perform a monthly self-breast examination. Today, there is no cure. So prevention is the answer. I do not care how you get them to the examination room, beg or plead, but it must be done. Life is precious. Save a life by encouraging yearly mammograms and monthly self-breast exams.

What can we do as Members of Congress? There is legislation that is pending in committees that needs to be enacted and enacted now. Every day more women are diagnosed with cancer. Every day women are dying from the disease. I urge, no, I beg my colleagues to support and ensure that legislation is passed in this session that will lead to a cure for breast cancer. In the meantime, I beg my colleagues to help those who will develop or have breast cancer by providing medication for breast cancer.

Specifically what can we do? We must enact H.R. 1624, the Access to Cancer Therapies Act. This bill would provide Medicare coverage of oral anti-cancer drugs. This legislation extends coverage for all cancer drugs, whether it is oral or injectable.

What can we do? We must enact H.R. 1723, the Breast Cancer and Environmental Research Act. It is generally believed that our environment plays a role in the development of breast cancer. The extent of its role is uncertain. This bill would make grants for multi-institutional and multi-discipline research centers to study the links between the environment and breast cancer.

What can we do? We must provide \$175 million in the fiscal year 2003 Department of Defense appropriations for their Peer-Reviewed Breast Cancer Research Programs. Since 1992, this program has brought clinical trials into community settings, provided training and recruitment awards to doctors and scientists, and given grants to further promising ideas that could lead to a cure. More than 90 percent of this funding goes directly to the funding of these grants.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, we must enact H.R. 602, the Genetic Information Non-discrimination in Health Insurance and Employment Act. This bill prohibits health insurers and employers from discriminating based on genetic information. Passage of all these legislative measures would go a long way to help eradicate breast cancer in our lifetime.

#### SUDAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDO) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate on this national day of prayer that we recognize the great gifts that we have been given and the great land in which we live and we give

thanks for it. It is also, I think, important for us to think about some places in the world that desperately need our prayers and our help, in a variety of ways, but certainly our prayers. It is appropriate that today we think about a place far away, quite remote, someplace that does not come to mind very often but should because of the horrendous conditions in which people are forced to live. The place I refer to today is Sudan.

We have often seen pictures like these. They are often presented on television as the basis of appeals for aid or for charity for people who are certainly less well off than we and who are in dire straits. The horrendous thing here in the Sudan is that these people, people of southern Sudan specifically, are suffering not just because of the vagaries of the weather and the difficulty with the terrain in that area of the country, the arid part of the nation in which many live. They are not really, in fact, dealing with that as their major problem. They are, in fact, starving to death, it is true. They are dying of diseases by the thousands. To date, 2 million have died over the course of the last 10 years as a result of a civil war that has been going on there. That war is really what has caused the great damage to the people and to the land and to the lives of literally millions upon millions of southern Sudanese.

So today I want to refocus the attention of this House on the plight of these people. We have in the past acted in this body and passed something called The Sudan Peace Act. It languishes in the Senate, as do other pieces of legislation. This one no one seems to care about. It does not have the high visibility, of course, of so many of the other things we do around here, and so no one seems to care. I hope today to bring to the attention of this body and to the people in this country the plight of these people in south Sudan and to once again help us focus on what we can do to help and why we should help.

To aid in that endeavor, I will turn to my colleague, a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the distinguished gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE), who has graciously agreed to come down here and discuss this issue. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman with a gentle heart from Colorado for yielding and giving me the honor of coming alongside and joining him in his effort to bring a forgotten part of the world before the American people.

Without flattering the gentleman, it would be important to state for the record that his efforts and the efforts of our colleague and friend Senator SAM BROWNBACK have almost singularly awakened the conscience of the people of the United States of America about the plight and the humanitarian crisis and the moral bankruptcy of the government of Sudan.