

Corps stand for. Senator Simon at the age of 19 became the nation's youngest editor-publisher when he accepted a local Lion's Club challenge to save the Troy Tribune in Troy, IL—near St. Louis. He built a chain of 15 newspapers in southern and central Illinois, which he utilized to expose syndicate gambling connections in Madison County.

Senator Simon has always been a voice for the disadvantaged and less fortunate throughout his career in the Illinois State House and the Illinois State Senate. During his 14 years in the state Legislature, he won the Independent Voters of Illinois' "Best Legislator Award" every session. Senator Simon became known throughout the state as a public official with high integrity and great political courage. He did what was right—even if it was not expedient.

Senator Simon served as lieutenant governor in 1968, and was the first in the state's history to be elected to that post with a governor of another party. His work in that office focused on making government work more efficiently and effectively for its citizens.

During his years in the Senate he focused on education, job training, transportation and limiting violence on television networks. His integrity, exceptional constituent services, openness and willingness to listen are all virtues to be admired. He was without question one of the best Members to ever serve in the House and the Senate.

Senator Simon has retired from the Congress, but not from the influence of public policy. He is currently teaching at Southern Illinois University—where he is helping to shape young minds and future leaders.

The designation of the Job Corps facility at 3348 S. Kedzie is an excellent tribute to my friend Senator Simon—and may help to inspire all the young people who pass through.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. EMERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 378.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

HARVEY W. WILEY FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. BOOZMAN. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2911) to designate the Federal building located at 5100 Paint Branch Parkway in College Park, Maryland, as the "Harvey W. Wiley Federal Building."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2911

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building located at 5100 Paint Branch Parkway in College Park, Maryland, shall be known and designated as the "Harvey W. Wiley Federal Building".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Harvey W. Wiley Federal Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) and the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN).

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

H.R. 2911 designates the Federal building located at 1500 Paint Branch Parkway in College Park, Maryland, as the Harvey W. Wiley Federal building.

Harvey Washington Wiley was born in a log farm house in Indiana in 1844. He served as a corporal in the Civil War and then attended Hanover College where he earned a bachelors degree in 1867. He went on to study medicine at Indiana Medical College where he received his medical degree in 1871. He continued his education at Harvard University where he earned a bachelors degree in chemistry.

Dr. Wiley joined the faculty at Purdue University in 1874 where he developed and taught the first laboratory course in chemistry. Taking a sabbatical in Europe, Dr. Wiley was elected to the prestigious German Chemical Society for his work studying sugar chemistry. Upon his return to the United States, Dr. Wiley continued his research in the field of sugar chemistry focusing on the adulteration of the domestic sugar industry.

In 1882, Dr. Wiley was named chief chemist at the U.S. Department of Agriculture. In this position he was known as the father of the Pure Food and Drugs Act when it became law in 1906. And he served as the first commissioner of what would later become the Food and Drug Administration from 1907 through 1912.

In 1912, Dr. Wiley took over the laboratories of Good Housekeeping magazine where he established the Good Housekeeping Seal of Approval and continued to work tirelessly on behalf of the consuming public. The designation of this Federal building is a fitting tribute to the innovative scientist and dedicated public servant. I support the bill and urge my colleagues to join in support.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, known as the Crusading Chemist and the father of the Federal Food and Drug Act, was born in a log farm house in 1844 near Kent, Indiana. After receiving his education in local schools, he attended Hanover College. And in 1841 he received his medical degree from Indiana Medical College. Following a brief assignment at Harvard University, Wiley returned to Indiana in 1874 to accept a faculty position in chemistry at the newly opened Purdue University. In 1833 he was appointed as chief chemist at the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

After 29 years at the Bureau of Chemistry, Wiley resigned to accept a position at Good Housekeeping Institute's Bureau of Food Sanitation and Health. In this position Wiley established the Good Housekeeping Seal of Approval. Dr. Wiley was a visionary and pioneer for the necessity of safe food and drug supplies and was vigilant in protecting the consumer.

His public career was dedicated to establishing and improving government regulations regarding safe food and drug processing. It is fitting that Dr. Wiley be honored with this designation at the new FDA headquarters in College Park, Maryland. I commend the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) for introducing this bill and for his leadership in moving this bill through the legislative process.

Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the author of this bill.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) for yielding me time, and I thank the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) for facilitating the movement of this bill to the floor.

I rise, of course, Madam Speaker, in strong support of the Harvey W. Wiley Federal Building Designation Act. The building which we speak of today is the Food and Drug Administration's Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, located in my district in College Park, Maryland.

Harvey Washington Wiley is best known, as has been said, for his pioneering work as the chief chemist at the Bureau of Chemistry, which of course is now known as the Food and Drug Administration.

His work in the early 1900s led to the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act. As the head of the Bureau of Chemistry, Wiley served as chief enforcer of the act, and his inspection program revolutionized the country's food supply by making it healthier and safer. Each of us every day benefits from the work of Dr. Wiley. After serving 29 years, as was observed by the gentlewoman from District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON), as the chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, he resigned and later established the Good Housekeeping Seal of Approval as the director of Good Housekeeping Institute's Bureau of Foods, Sanitation and Health, a demonstration of his lifelong commitment

to the purity of our food and our health and our safety.

The Harvey W. Wiley Building is the result of a strong commitment and partnership between the Food and Drug Administration, the General Services Administration, the State of Maryland, the city of College Park, the city council, the local community, and the University of Maryland.

The Wiley Building, which opened in October of 2001, is the first major laboratory completed as part of the Food and Drug Administration's consolidation effort. The facility holds over 950 researchers and other staff doing a critical job for our people and for our country. We depend upon them to ensure that the foods we consume and the cosmetic products we use are safe and labeled properly.

The FDA's consolidation effort has been ongoing since 1991 when Congress gave authority to the FDA to improve its dilapidated facilities and bring its workers closer together for more efficient operations. In addition to this facility, the Center for Veterinary Medicine in Beltsville was completed in 1996 and work continues on four remaining centers at White Oak. When the consolidation is finally completed, Madam Speaker, it will consolidate nearly 40 different FDA facilities scattered around the metropolitan area. This will not only improve the working conditions of employees, it will save the taxpayers literally millions of dollars in reduced lease costs.

These Federal entities in tandem with the University of Maryland's world-class academicians and researchers will create a unique synergy in the Washington metropolitan region.

Naming the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition in College Park after Harvey W. Wiley will cap off an already marvelous achievement for the FDA and GSA. There are times when we name buildings after people because perhaps they got the money for the buildings or perhaps they were luminaries in a particular jurisdiction or State or nation, but not necessarily involved with the building. This naming is as appropriate a naming as I think we have ever done because Dr. Wiley was such an integral part of developing food safety, nutritional health, and the oversight of that which is manufactured and purveyed that we either ingest or put on our bodies, that it will be safe for doing so. So I rise in strong support of this legislation. Again, I thank the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) for expediting its presentation to the House and urge its unanimous adoption.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2911. H.R. 2911 honors Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, known as the "Father of the Food and Drug Administration ("FDA")", by designating the new state-of-the-art Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition in College Park, Maryland as the "Harvey W. Wiley Federal Building".

Dr. Wiley was a pioneer who advocated on behalf of the American people for a safe food and drug supply. He fought for federal protections from fraudulent drugs and unsafe foods. From 1883 until 1912, he served as Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry at the U.S. Department of Agriculture ("USDA"). As a result of his strong beliefs and unwavering efforts, the first comprehensive bill ensuring a safe food and drug supply, the Pure Food and Drug Act, was passed in 1906. This Act has served as a cornerstone for the modern Food and Drug Acts.

Harvey Washington Wiley was born near Kent, IN, in 1844. He was an honor student at Hanover College and received his medical degree from Indiana Medical College in 1871. He also earned a B.S. degree from Harvard University after only a few months of intense effort. In 1874, Dr. Wiley accepted a faculty position in chemistry at Purdue University. In 1882, he was named Chief Chemist at the USDA, a position he held for nearly 30 years.

Under his leadership and perseverance, the Bureau of Chemistry grew in both size and stature. The Bureau's staff expanded from 110 to 146 employees, and their appropriations expanded from \$155,000 to nearly \$1 million in 1906.

In 1912, Dr. Wiley resigned from the Bureau and began a career at the Good Housekeeping labs where he established the "Good Housekeeping Seal of Approval". He died in 1930 and is buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

This bill is a fitting tribute to Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the Father of the FDA.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2911.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2911.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. BOOZMAN. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BOOZMAN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4028, H.R. 4006, H.R. 2911 and S. 378, the measures just considered by the House.

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

There was no objection.

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NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION REAUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3908) to reauthorize the North American Wetlands Conservation Act, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3908

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "North American Wetlands Conservation Reauthorization Act".

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT OF NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION ACT.

Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4401 et. seq.).

SEC. 3. FINDINGS AND STATEMENT OF PURPOSE.

(a) FINDING.—Section 2(a)(1) (16 U.S.C. 4401(a)(1)) is amended by striking "and other habitats" and inserting "and associated habitats".

(b) PURPOSES.—Section 2(b) (16 U.S.C. 4401(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1) by striking "and other habitats for migratory birds" and inserting "and associated habitats for wetland dependent migratory birds";

(2) in paragraph (2) by inserting "wetland dependent" before "migratory bird"; and

(3) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by inserting "wetland dependent" before "migratory birds"; and

(B) by inserting ", the United States Shorebird Conservation Plan, the North American Waterbird Conservation Plan, the Partners In Flight Conservation Plans," after "North American Waterfowl Management Plan".

SEC. 4. DEFINITION OF WETLANDS CONSERVATION PROJECT.

Section 3(9) (16 U.S.C. 4402(9)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A) by inserting "of a wetland ecosystem and associated habitat" after "including water rights,"; and

(2) in subparagraph (B) by striking "and other habitat" and inserting "and associated habitat".

SEC. 5. REAUTHORIZATION.

Section 7(c) (16 U.S.C. 4406(c)) is amended by striking "not to exceed" and all that follows and inserting "not to exceed—

"(1) \$55,000,000 for fiscal year 2003;

"(2) \$60,000,000 for fiscal year 2004;

"(3) \$65,000,000 for fiscal year 2005;

"(4) \$70,000,000 for fiscal year 2006; and

"(5) \$75,000,000 for fiscal year 2007.".

SEC. 6. ALLOCATION.

Section 8(a) (16 U.S.C. 4407(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking "(but at least 50 per centum and not more than 70 per centum thereof)" and inserting "(but at least 25 percent and not more than 50 percent thereof)"; and

(B) by striking "4 per centum" and inserting "4 percent"; and

(2) in paragraph (2) by striking "(but at least 30 per centum and not more than 50 per centum thereof)" and inserting "(but at least 50 percent and not more than 75 percent thereof)".

SEC. 7. CLARIFICATION OF NON-FEDERAL SHARE OF THE COST OF APPROVED WETLANDS CONSERVATION PROJECTS.

Section 8(b) (16 U.S.C. 4407(b)) is amended by striking so much as precedes the second sentence and inserting the following: