

Had I been present I would have voted in the affirmative for H.R. 4823, Holocaust Restitution Tax Fairness Act of 2002. A "yea" vote would have also been cast for H.R. 4800, a bill to repeal the sunset of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 with respect to the expansion of the adoption credit and adoption assistance programs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present for rollcall votes 207 and 208. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on both.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3479

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 3479.

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

There was no objection.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4664, INVESTING IN AMERICA'S FUTURE ACT

Mrs. MYRICK, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 107-489) on the resolution (H. Res. 432) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4664) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2003, 2004, and 2005 for the National Science Foundation, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 1372, EXPORT-IMPORT BANK REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2002

Mrs. MYRICK, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 107-490) on the resolution (H. Res. 433) waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the Senate bill (S. 1372) to reauthorize the Export-Import Bank of the United States, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

CORRECTING TECHNICAL ERRORS IN ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 3448, PUBLIC HEALTH SECURITY AND BIOTERRORISM RESPONSE ACT OF 2001

Mr. TAUZIN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 117) to correct technical errors in the enrollment of the bill H.R. 3448, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 117

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That, in the enrollment of the bill (H.R. 3448) to improve the ability of the United States to prevent, prepare for, and respond to bioterrorism and other public health emergencies, the Clerk of the House shall make the following corrections, stated in terms of the page and line numbers of the official copy of the conference report for such bill that was filed with the House:

(1) On page 1, after line 6, insert before the item relating to title I, the following:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

(2) On page 40, line 3, insert before the semicolon the following: "(including private response contractors)".

(3) On page 75, line 18, strike "subsection (c)(1)" and insert "subsection (c)".

(4) On page 75, line 25, strike "paragraph (3)(B)" and insert "paragraph (3)(C)".

(5) On page 87, strike lines 11 and 12 (relating to a redundant section designation and section heading for section 143).

(6) On page 264, line 11, insert before the period the following: "and with respect to assessing and collecting any fee required by such Act for a fiscal year prior to fiscal year 2003".

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAUZIN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the Senate concurrent resolution just concurred in.

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

There was no objection.

URGING INCREASED FEDERAL FUNDING FOR JUVENILE TYPE 1 DIABETES RESEARCH

Mr. TAUZIN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 36) urging increased Federal funding for juvenile (type 1) diabetes research.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

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

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, reserving the right to object, I will not object; but I would ask the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN), the chairman of our full committee, to give an explanation of the bill.

Mr. TAUZIN. Madam Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREEN of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. TAUZIN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

As the gentleman knows, at this time, more than 1 million Americans have type 1 diabetes. Type 1 diabetes is a disease which strikes children suddenly. It makes them insulin-dependent for life, and it carries a constant threat of life-threatening complications. Someone is diagnosed with type 1 diabetes every hour. This devastating disease also afflicts adult populations.

Madam Speaker, I want to applaud the efforts of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) to raise awareness about juvenile (type 1) diabetes and the need to find a cure for this disease.

I ask my colleagues to support this very worthwhile resolution.

(Mr. GREEN of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Continuing my reservation of objection, Madam Speaker, I know the gentleman has been a long-time advocate for increasing funding for juvenile diabetes, and he has been recognized many times by the health care industry.

I think all of us have been touched by someone with diabetes. Throughout my life, I have met many courageous people who have struggled with this disease every day.

I want to especially mention the Balthazars. They are not only constituents, but live in my hometown of Houston. They had come to a town hall meeting a couple of years ago to tell me about the struggle their family faces with their son, Larry, who has juvenile diabetes.

Larry Balthazar was diagnosed with this horrible disease when he was 2 years old. He has no memory of life without insulin shots, blood glucose tests, hypoglycemia, or the fear of dreaded complications. He has never had the chance to live a carefree life that every child deserves. Instead, he is tied to a regimen of painful shots, finger pricks, and a strictly controlled diet, which is not a way to spend a childhood.

Unfortunately, Larry's childhood is no different than that of 1 million other Americans with juvenile diabetes. This serious disease restricts the ability of these people and their families to live normal lives. Instead, they are forced to give themselves multiple insulin injections each day, test their blood sugar frequently, and be prepared for the high and low blood sugars that ravage their bodies.

If their blood sugar is too high, they face the possibility of blindness, heart disease, stroke, nerve damage, kidney failure, and lower-limb amputation.

□ 1845

With low blood sugar, people with diabetes suffer disease, dizziness, hunger, seizure, coma and even death. This disease forces its victims into a careful balancing act that is almost impossible to achieve. While this is all very sobering, we have never been closer to finding a cure for this horrible disease. Research in islet cell transplantation has

shown great potential for individuals with diabetes and has already freed many people with diabetes from their syringes and their glucose meters. Stem cell research also holds incredible promise for recreating these cells that are destroyed by diabetes. Further advancement in this field almost certainly could cure juvenile diabetes forever. But like any other disease, these advancements will never be realized unless we invest the resources necessary to find a cure.

That is why myself and 127 other Members of the House have cosponsored and introduced H. Con. Res. 36, the important resolution to fully fund diabetes research, and urge this Congress to invest the amount recommended by the Diabetes Research Working Group.

The DRWG was appointed by the Congress in 1998 to develop a comprehensive plan for diabetes research.

The findings of this group were very compelling. They recommended several different approaches to finding a cure and improving treatments for diabetes.

But these recommendations are meaningless if they are not backed up by an increase in funding.

While there has been some increases in diabetes funding at the NIH, much more needs to be done. This year, diabetes will receive \$769 million in funding at the NIH—only slightly more than half the amount recommended by the DRWG.

If we are serious about finding a cure for this serious disease, then we must make the necessary investment to find a cure.

H. Con. Res. 36 with 127 co-sponsors expresses the sense of Congress that federal funding for diabetes research should be increased in accordance with the recommendations of the Diabetes Research Working Group.

By passing this resolution on the floor today, we are reaffirming our commitment to win the battle against juvenile diabetes.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE), the cochair of the Diabetes Caucus.

(Ms. DEGETTE asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. DEGETTE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) for this wonderful concurrent resolution. As cochair of the Diabetes Caucus and the mother of an eight-year-old child with Type I diabetes, I rise in support of this legislation.

Madam Speaker, thank you for allowing me to speak today about diabetes and the need to continue to fund research at a high level as this topic holds a great personal value to me.

Over one million people are juvenile diabetics. That number is increasing every day as 13,000 children a year—35 each day—are diagnosed with juvenile diabetes and 17,000 adults a year—46 each day—are diagnosed with juvenile diabetics.

Last June I was pleased to serve as Honorary Co-Chair of the 2001 Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation's Children's Congress, during which 200 children with juvenile diabetes came to Washington to advocate for juvenile

diabetes research. While in Washington these children asked for our help to ensure that they will soon be free from the burden of finger pricks, insulin injections, hypoglycemia and the fear of complications such as nerve damage, heart attack, blindness and amputation. There is great reason to believe that this hope will be realized.

Researchers are closing in on a cure for this disease. As many of you are aware, clinical trials are underway involving the transplantation of insulin producing cells into individuals with juvenile diabetes. 80% of the patients who have received these transplants have been cured of juvenile diabetes and no longer need insulin injections. However, there are two obstacles to this research.

The first is that the recipients of the transplanted insulin-producing cells must undergo immunosuppressive therapy to prevent rejection of the cells. This problem is being addressed by the research of the NIH-funded Immune Tolerance Network, the goal of which is to develop a way to transplant organs and tissue, including islet cells, without subjecting the recipients to a lifetime of immunosuppressive therapy. The progress of this research would not only help children with juvenile diabetes, but also patients with a wide variety of autoimmune diseases and disorders, such as Lupus, Rheumatoid Arthritis, and Multiple Sclerosis.

The second obstacle is of greater concern to researchers. There is a serious shortage of cadaver pancreases from which the insulin producing cells must be derived for transplant. Less than 2000 pancreases are available each year for both whole organ transplants and the derivation of insulin producing cells for the experimental trails. Therefore, if and when these transplants are ready to be applied to everyone who suffers from juvenile diabetes, only a very small fraction will benefit.

Researchers are currently looking for alternate supplies of insulin producing cells. One of the most promising potential sources is embryonic stem cells. Researchers are demonstrating that embryonic stem cells can be turned into insulin producing cells, which could lead to a virtually unlimited supply for transplant into all patients with juvenile diabetes.

All Americans suffering from diabetes are in a race against time. Their future could hold deadly complications such as kidney failure, blindness, nerve, amputation and stroke. We owe it to those 17 million Americans—1 million, which are juvenile diabetics—to ensure that all promising avenues of diabetes research, are pursued with adequate resources.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR).

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

Mr. OBERSTAR. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the resolution.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 36

Whereas over one million Americans suffer from juvenile (type 1) diabetes, a chronic, ge-

netically determined, debilitating disease affecting every organ system;

Whereas 13,000 children a year—35 each day—are diagnosed with juvenile diabetes;

Whereas 17,000 adults a year—46 each day—are diagnosed with juvenile diabetes;

Whereas juvenile diabetes is one of the most costly chronic diseases of childhood;

Whereas insulin treats but does not cure this potentially deadly disease and does not prevent the complications of diabetes, which include blindness, heart attack, kidney failure, stroke, nerve damage, and amputations; and

Whereas the Diabetes Research Working Group, a nonpartisan advisory board established to advise Congress, has called for an accelerated and expanded diabetes research program at the National Institutes of Health and has recommended an increase in Federal funding for diabetes research at the National Institutes of Health over each of the next five years: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Federal funding for diabetes research should be increased annually as recommended by the Diabetes Research Working Group so that a cure for juvenile diabetes can be found.

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
OFFERED BY MR. TAUZIN

Mr. TAUZIN. Madam Speaker, I offer an amendment to the text.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by Mr. TAUZIN: strike out all after the resolving clause and insert:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Federal funding for diabetes research should be increased annually as recommended by the Diabetes Research Working Group so that a cure for juvenile diabetes can be found.

Mr. TAUZIN (during the reading). Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN).

The amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

AMENDMENT TO THE PREAMBLE OFFERED BY
MR. TAUZIN

Mr. TAUZIN. Madam Speaker, I offer an amendment to the preamble.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment to the preamble offered by Mr. TAUZIN: strike out the preamble and insert:

Whereas over one million Americans suffer from juvenile (type 1) diabetes, a chronic, genetically determined, debilitating disease affecting every organ system;

Whereas 13,000 children a year—35 each day—are diagnosed with juvenile diabetes;

Whereas 17,000 adults a year—46 each day—are diagnosed with juvenile diabetes;

Whereas juvenile diabetes is one of the most costly chronic diseases of childhood;

Whereas insulin treats but does not cure this potentially deadly disease and does not prevent the complications of diabetes, which include blindness, heart attack, kidney failure, stroke, nerve damage, and amputations; and

Whereas the Diabetes Research Working Group, a nonpartisan advisory board established to advise Congress, has called for an accelerated and expanded diabetes research program at the National Institutes of Health and

has recommended an increase in Federal funding for diabetes research at the National Institutes of Health over each of the next five years: Now, therefore, be it

Mr. TAUZIN (during the reading). Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment to the preamble be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment to the preamble offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN).

The amendment to the preamble was agreed to.

The title of the concurrent resolution was amended so as to read: "A concurrent resolution urging increased Federal funding for juvenile (type 1) diabetes research."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAUZIN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Con. Res. 36.

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on the remaining motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered or which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Any record vote on the postponed question will be taken tomorrow.

MARITIME TRANSPORTATION ANTITERRORISM ACT OF 2002

Mr. LOBIONDO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3983) to ensure the security of maritime transportation in the United States against acts of terrorism, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3983

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Maritime Transportation Antiterrorism Act of 2002".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—MARITIME TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

Sec. 101. Port security.

Sec. 102. Clarification of Coast Guard authority to control vessels in territorial waters of the United States.

Sec. 103. Extension of seaward jurisdiction.

Sec. 104. Suspension of limitation on strength of Coast Guard.

Sec. 105. Extension of Deepwater Port Act to natural gas.

Sec. 106. Assignment of Coast Guard personnel as sea marshals and enhanced use of other security personnel.

Sec. 107. Automatic identification system.

Sec. 108. Mandatory advanced electronic information for cargo.

TITLE II—MARITIME POLICY IMPROVEMENT

Sec. 201. Short title.

Sec. 202. Vessel COASTAL VENTURE.

Sec. 203. Expansion of American Merchant Marine Memorial Wall of Honor.

Sec. 204. Discharge of agricultural cargo residue.

Sec. 205. Recording and discharging notices of claim of maritime lien.

Sec. 206. Tonnage of R/V DAVIDSON.

Sec. 207. Miscellaneous certificates of documentation.

Sec. 208. Exemption for Victory Ships.

Sec. 209. Certificate of documentation for 3 barges.

Sec. 210. Certificate of documentation for the EAGLE.

Sec. 211. Waiver for vessels in New World Challenge Race.

Sec. 212. Vessel ASPHALT COMMANDER.

TITLE III—COAST GUARD PERSONNEL AND MARINE SAFETY

Sec. 301. Short title.

SUBTITLE A—PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Sec. 311. Coast Guard band director rank.

Sec. 312. Compensatory absence for isolated duty.

Sec. 313. Accelerated promotion of certain Coast Guard officers.

SUBTITLE B—MARINE SAFETY

Sec. 321. Extension of Territorial Sea for Vessel Bridge-to-Bridge Radiotelephone Act.

Sec. 322. Preservation of certain reporting requirements.

Sec. 323. Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund; emergency fund advancement authority.

Sec. 324. Merchant mariner documentation requirements.

Sec. 325. Penalties for negligent operations and interfering with safe operation.

SUBTITLE C—RENEWAL OF ADVISORY GROUPS

Sec. 331. Commercial Fishing Industry Vessel Advisory Committee.

Sec. 332. Houston-Galveston Navigation Safety Advisory Committee.

Sec. 333. Lower Mississippi River Waterway Advisory Committee.

Sec. 334. Navigation Safety Advisory Council.

Sec. 335. National Boating Safety Advisory Council.

Sec. 336. Towing Safety Advisory Committee.

SUBTITLE D—MISCELLANEOUS

Sec. 341. Patrol craft.

Sec. 342. Boating safety.

Sec. 343. Caribbean support tender.

Sec. 344. Prohibition of new maritime user fees.

Sec. 345. Great Lakes lighthouses.

Sec. 346. Modernization of National Distress and Response System.

Sec. 347. Conveyance of Coast Guard property in Portland, Maine.

Sec. 348. Harbor safety committees.

Sec. 349. Miscellaneous conveyances.

TITLE IV—OMNIBUS MARITIME IMPROVEMENTS

Sec. 401. Short title.

Sec. 402. Extension of Coast Guard housing authorities.

Sec. 403. Inventory of vessels for cable laying, maintenance, and repair.

Sec. 404. Vessel escort operations and towing assistance.

Sec. 405. Search and rescue center standards.

Sec. 406. VHF communications services.

Sec. 407. Lower Columbia River maritime fire and safety activities.

Sec. 408. Conforming references to the former Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

Sec. 409. Restriction on vessel documentation.

Sec. 410. Hypothermia protective clothing requirement.

Sec. 411. Reserve officer promotions.

Sec. 412. Regular lieutenant commanders and commanders; continuation upon failure of selection for promotion.

Sec. 413. Reserve student pre-commissioning assistance program.

Sec. 414. Continuation on active duty beyond thirty years.

Sec. 415. Payment of death gratuities on behalf of Coast Guard auxiliaries.

Sec. 416. Align Coast Guard severance pay and revocation of commission authority with Department of Defense authority.

Sec. 417. Long-term lease authority for lighthouse property.

Sec. 418. Maritime Drug Law Enforcement Act amendments.

Sec. 419. Wing-in-ground craft.

Sec. 420. Electronic filing of commercial instruments for vessels.

Sec. 421. Deletion of thumbprint requirement for merchant mariners' documents.

Sec. 422. Temporary certificates of documentation for recreational vessels.

Sec. 423. Marine casualty investigations involving foreign vessels.

Sec. 424. Conveyance of Coast Guard property in Hampton Township, Michigan.

Sec. 425. Conveyance of property in Traverse City, Michigan.

Sec. 426. Annual report on Coast Guard capabilities and readiness to fulfill national defense responsibilities.

Sec. 427. Extension of authorization for oil spill recovery institute.

Sec. 428. Miscellaneous certificates of documentation.

Sec. 429. Icebreaking services.

Sec. 430. Fishing vessel safety training.

Sec. 431. Limitation on liability of pilots at Coast Guard Vessel Traffic Services.

Sec. 432. Assistance for marine safety station on Chicago lakefront.

Sec. 433. Tonnage measurement for purposes of eligibility of certain vessels for fishery endorsement.

Sec. 434. Extension of time for recreational vessel and associated equipment recalls.

TITLE V—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE COAST GUARD

Sec. 501. Short title.

Sec. 502. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 503. Authorized levels of military strength and training.

TITLE I—MARITIME TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

SEC. 101. PORT SECURITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subtitle: