

who turned the art of batting into a science.

Mr. Speaker, he began his major league career with the Boston Red Sox on December 7, 1937, and played for the team exclusively for 19 years. He retired with a career high .344 batting average, and was, of course, the last player to hit over 400 for a full season in 1941. Ted Williams is tied for 11th all time, with 521 home runs, and 11th with 1,839 RBIs.

He won two Triple Crowns, and was a two-time MVP. He held six American League batting championships and received 18 All-star game selections.

These tremendous achievements, Mr. Speaker, were reached despite Ted missing five seasons serving his country as a naval aviator in World War II, and then later he went on to become a Marine aviator, flying 39 combat missions in Korea and earning an Air Medal and two Gold Stars.

On January 20, 1966, Ted Williams was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame, and on May 29, 1984, the Red Sox formally retired his number 9.

In 1994, the so-called "Einstein of batting" opened the Ted Williams Museum and Library in Hernando, Florida, becoming the number one tourist attraction in Citrus County. My family has had the opportunity to visit this wonderful museum, and I was his Congressman for many years. We had an opportunity to meet and talk with him many times.

But Mr. Speaker, Ted Williams was much more to his country than just a baseball legend.

□ 1245

He was also a legend in terms of helping others. When I first came to Congress, Ted Williams, as I mentioned, was one of my constituents. Unfortunately, districts were redrawn in 1991 and I moved away from him. However, I continued to work with him and to speak with him on a number of key issues. And one issue, Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with you this afternoon.

In 1995 he was recovering from a stroke that he suffered. During his therapy he came to know a young woman whose name was Tricia Miranti. She was also going through therapy much like him, and he used to play checkers with her and talk to her. She had a brain hemorrhage which she suffered at the age of five. Ted Williams is a man who exemplified determination and hard work. He was impressed with her determination and her hard work and he watched her go through therapy. They became fast friends and out of their friendship grew Williams' creation of a scholarship fund for disabled students.

In 1997 I had the honor of working with Ted to raise funds for that scholarship program. Ted's dedication to Tricia and those who share her experiences can be summed up in the following quote he gave to an article in 1998. He said, "It makes me feel lucky.

If ever, as long as I live, I can help anyone in any way possible, I will. It makes you just feel great."

This statement, of course, is no surprise to those who knew Ted. His passionate support of the Jimmy Fund, an organization dedicated to raising funds for cancer research and treatment for children, is also legend. In his autobiography Ted wrote, "I think one of the greatest things ever said is that a man never stands so high as when he stoops to help a kid."

Mr. Speaker, Ted Williams is one of the greatest hitters to ever play the game, if not the greatest. But he should also be remembered for what he accomplished outside of the game, accomplishments that we will not find in career statistics, but the impact of which will be felt for years to come. God bless Ted Williams and his family.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 48 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Lord, You are wisdom for the ages and strength in times of weakness, renew Your people in faith and by our prayer wash us clean in Your Holy Spirit.

Guide the Members of Congress during this week. Bring forth from their diversity a unity of purpose. Born out of honest exchange and compromise, let there emerge great leadership for Your people.

Through the power of Your own Spirit work through them and in them.

By works in the mind provide new understanding and by works in the heart bring about freedom and unity, enough to hold a Nation, now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SEN-

SENBRENNER) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. SENBRENNER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

COMMUNICATION FROM DISTRICT DIRECTOR OF HON. SHERROD BROWN OF OHIO, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Elizabeth Thames, District Director to the Honorable SHERROD BROWN of Ohio, Member of Congress:

JULY 8, 2002.

Hon. DENNIS J. HASTERT,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House, that I have been served with a civil subpoena for testimony issued by the Geauga County Court of Common Pleas, Chardon, Ohio.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I determined that it is inconsistent with the precedents and privileges of the House to comply with the subpoena.

Sincerely,

ELIZABETH THAMES,
District Director.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HON. SHERROD BROWN OF OHIO, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the HONORABLE SHERROD BROWN of Ohio, Member of Congress:

JULY 8, 2002.

Hon. DENNIS J. HASTERT,
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After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I determined that it is inconsistent with the precedents and privileges to the House to comply with the subpoena.

Sincerely,

SHERROD BROWN,
Member of Congress.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, July 12, 2002.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on

Friday, July 12, 2002 at 1:21 p.m., and said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits the District of Columbia's Fiscal Year 2003 Budget Request Act.

Sincerely yours,

MARTHA C. MORRISON,
Deputy Clerk.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FISCAL YEAR 2003 BUDGET REQUEST ACT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107—)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to my constitutional authority and consistent with sections 202(c) and (e) of the The District of Columbia Financial Management and Responsibility Assistance Act of 1995 and section 446 of The District of Columbia Self-Governmental Reorganization Act as amended in 1989, I am transmitting the District of Columbia's Fiscal Year 2003 Budget Request Act.

The proposed FY 2003 Budget Request Act reflects the major programmatic objectives of the Mayor and the Council of the District of Columbia. For FY 2003, the District estimates total revenue and expenditures of \$5.7 billion.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, July 11, 2002.

REMEMBERING OUR VETERANS THROUGH SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

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

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, 1941 was a banner year for American baseball and baseball in the American League, as it were. In that year Joe DiMaggio hit in 56 games straight, and Ted Williams batted 406. These are not the important historical facts, although they are great for those of us who follow baseball, but both of them did something extraordinary. Joe DiMaggio, very soon after that wonderful streak, entered the United States Army and served until 1946 as a noncommissioned officer in the United States Army. Ted Williams went into the Air Force, or Army, and served the balance of the war in his branch of the service.

Then dramatically twice after that, Ted Williams reported back for duty and served in the Korean conflict. These are the great Americans that we remember and we will continue to remember through the service organizations which we will discuss a little bit later.

CORPORATE GREED

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, this morning in Birmingham, President Bush gave another speech aimed at restoring investor confidence at the same time the country's equity markets were well on their way to a sixth day of losses. Why is that?

Could it be because so many administration officials in the Bush White House are themselves former corporate CEOs, lawyers, or accountants who lack the moral authority or the will to change corporate practices, or even to enforce current law? Or could it be because in the middle of the current financial crisis, the President and the Vice President have been forced to answer questions about their own ethics and business practices as oil company CEOs? Or could it be, because despite his rhetorical calls for corporate America to clean up its act, the President continues to oppose real reform on Capitol Hill?

Maybe, Mr. Speaker, with the recent spate of corporate collapses, the American people have begun to wonder whether running the company like a corporation, as the President and Vice President have promised, is all that good an idea.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Any record votes on motions to suspend the rules ordered prior to 6:30 p.m. will be taken today. Record votes on remaining motions to suspend the rules will be taken tomorrow.

CYBER SECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2002

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3482) to provide greater cybersecurity, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3482

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 "Cyber Security Enhancement Act of 2002".

TITLE I—COMPUTER CRIME

SEC. 101. AMENDMENT OF SENTENCING GUIDELINES RELATING TO CERTAIN COMPUTER CRIMES.

(a) DIRECTIVE TO THE UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION.—Pursuant to its authority under section 994(p) of title 28, United States Code, and in accordance with this section, the United States Sentencing Commission shall review and, if appropriate, amend its guidelines and its policy statements applicable to persons convicted of an offense under section 1030 of title 18, United States Code.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out this section, the Sentencing Commission shall—

(1) ensure that the sentencing guidelines and policy statements reflect the serious nature of the offenses described in subsection (a), the growing incidence of such offenses, and the need for an effective deterrent and appropriate punishment to prevent such offenses;

(2) consider the following factors and the extent to which the guidelines may or may not account for them—

(A) the potential and actual loss resulting from the offense;

(B) the level of sophistication and planning involved in the offense;

(C) whether the offense was committed for purposes of commercial advantage or private financial benefit;

(D) whether the defendant acted with malicious intent to cause harm in committing the offense;

(E) the extent to which the offense violated the privacy rights of individuals harmed;

(F) whether the offense involved a computer used by the government in furtherance of national defense, national security, or the administration of justice;

(G) whether the violation was intended to or had the effect of significantly interfering with or disrupting a critical infrastructure; and

(H) whether the violation was intended to or had the effect of creating a threat to public health or safety, or injury to any person;

(3) assure reasonable consistency with other relevant directives and with other sentencing guidelines;

(4) account for any additional aggravating or mitigating circumstances that might justify exceptions to the generally applicable sentencing ranges;

(5) make any necessary conforming changes to the sentencing guidelines; and

(6) assure that the guidelines adequately meet the purposes of sentencing as set forth in section 3553(a)(2) of title 18, United States Code.

SEC. 101A. STUDY AND REPORT ON COMPUTER CRIMES.

Not later than May 1, 2003, the United States Sentencing Commission shall submit a brief report to Congress that explains any actions taken by the Sentencing Commission in response to this Act and includes any recommendations the Commission may have regarding statutory penalties for offenses under section 1030 of title 18, United States Code.

SEC. 102. EMERGENCY DISCLOSURE EXCEPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2702(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking "or" at the end of paragraph (5);

(2) by striking subparagraph (C) of paragraph (6);

(3) in paragraph (6), by inserting "or" at the end of subparagraph (A); and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following:

"(7) to a Federal, State, or local governmental entity, if the provider, in good faith, believes that an emergency involving danger of death or serious physical injury to any person requires disclosure without delay of communications relating to the emergency."

(b) REPORTING OF DISCLOSURES.—A government entity that receives a disclosure under this section shall file, no later than 90 days after such disclosure, a report to the Attorney General stating the subparagraph under which the disclosure was made, the date of the disclosure, the entity to which the disclosure was made, the number of customers or subscribers to whom the information disclosed pertained, and the number of communications, if any, that were disclosed. The