

move on to participate more fully in America's economic and social life. These programs include financial aid programs that help students overcome economic barriers to higher education, as well as TRIO programs which help students overcome class, social, and cultural barriers to higher education.

Currently, TRIO regulations allow multiple branch campuses to submit separate grant applications so long as the programs are run on campuses that are both geographically apart and independent of the main campus of the institution. Unfortunately, the Department of Education does not recognize the University of Wisconsin system as having "independent" two-year campuses because the thirteen branch campuses share a single chancellor.

Thus, the University of Wisconsin's two-year college system is only eligible for one TRIO grant, which currently provide only \$435,000 for 475 students. This group of students is only 6 percent of those eligible for funding under the program.

Since 1996, when the UW campuses were first denied individual TRIO grants, until 2004, when they will next be able to apply for individual grants, they will have lost more than 1.4 million dollars in funding. This money could have served hundreds of students.

These institutions of higher education should not be penalized simply because of their administrative structure. Therefore, I am pleased that language from H.R. 4637, legislation I introduced with Congressman Petri, that makes technical changes to the TRIO regulations, is included in this bill. The language will redefine what constitutes a different campus, allowing the University of Wisconsin's two-year schools to compete fairly for TRIO grants, just as other schools already do. In the end, these campuses will be able to serve more students who need assistance.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy that this language was included in FED-UP. I support assisting students in attaining a higher education. This legislation will help more people attend college, and as a result be more competitive in the workforce.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4866, as amended.

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. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. 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.

RECOGNIZING AND HONORING JUSTIN W. DART, JR.

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 460) recognizing and honoring Justin W. Dart, Jr., for his accomplishments on behalf of individuals with disabilities and expressing

the condolences of the House of Representatives to his family on his death.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes Justin W. Dart, Jr., as one of the true champions of the rights of individuals with disabilities and for his many contributions to the Nation throughout his lifetime, and honors him for his tireless efforts to improve the lives of individuals with disabilities; and

(2) recognizes that the achievements of Justin Dart, Jr., have inspired and encouraged millions of Americans with disabilities to overcome obstacles and barriers so they can lead more independent and successful lives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. OWENS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCKEON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 460.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 460, which recognizes and honors Justin W. Dart, Jr., a man who was a tireless advocate on behalf of individuals with disabilities. The resolution also expresses the condolences of the House of Representatives to Mr. Dart's family on his recent death.

Mr. Dart was known as a pioneer and leader in the disability rights movement, and his accomplishments and advocacy in that arena have spanned over 4 decades. Mr. Dart became a civil rights activist for individuals with disabilities following contracting polio in 1948.

Mr. Dart served in many leadership positions within the area of disability policy and was appointed to such positions by five Presidents, five Governors, and Congress, by Republican and Democrat alike. Along with participating in national policy development, including the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, Mr. Dart also sponsored formal and informal programs of independent-living training for individuals with disabilities.

Again, I am pleased to recognize and honor the accomplishments of Justin W. Dart, Jr., and I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 460. This reso-

lution fittingly honors and celebrates the life of Justin W. Dart, Jr., a civil rights pioneer for individuals with disabilities. Sadly, he passed away at the end of June, leaving our Nation to mourn him, but also to recognize his legacy of accomplishments.

Justin Dart is remembered for his tireless work on behalf of individuals with disabilities and ensuring their ability to fully participate in life. His spirit and efforts to better opportunities for individuals with disabilities was a constant focus since he contracted polio at age 18. Justin Dart's determination for success led him to establish a successful business that employed disabled individuals, but also to fight for the civil rights of all Americans.

Justin received numerous awards and recognitions during his lifetime, including the Presidential Medal of Freedom awarded to him by President Clinton in 1998. Justin also held numerous positions within the disability community, including vice chairperson of the National Council on Disability, commissioner of the Rehabilitative Services Administration, and chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities.

Justin is best remembered, however, for his tireless work to enact the Americans with Disabilities Act. The ADA has literally opened the doors of opportunity to millions of disabled Americans, ensuring they can work, go to school, and access facilities to the same extent as nondisabled individuals. Without Justin's work on this legislation, I am certain there would be no ADA today. The ADA is a living monument to his spirit and his determination.

Our thoughts go out to Yoshiko Dart, Justin's wife, and his family for their loss. As individuals and institutions around the world celebrate Justin Dart's life, it is only fitting the House recognizes him for his lifetime of contributions to the civil rights cause of individuals with disabilities. His legacy and his tireless work is an inspiration to us all.

Mr. Speaker, I had intimate, personal knowledge of Justin Dart and his amazing energy and dedication as reflected in the spirit with which he approached the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act. I know as no one else knows that the Americans with Disabilities Act would never have been passed had it not been for Justin Dart. Justin Dart at the very beginning of the act's preparation, our effort to pass it, recognized the complexity of the bill. The ADA was a bill which had jurisdiction spread throughout all the committees of Congress. There were many people who predicted it could never pass. The ADA, however, moved forward and had a momentum that was mysterious to many people, but I clearly understood what was happening.

Every Congressman tells the advocates of any piece of legislation that the first thing they have to do is go out

and get the sentiment of their own Congressman involved, to arouse the constituency of each Congressman who is involved in order to make certain that the bill is given the proper attention in this House. In the case of the ADA, I saw with my own eyes and heard with my own ears a monumental effort led by Justin Dart.

He put together a task force which visited every one of the 50 States. In every one of those 50 States, they made certain that somebody from every congressional district was present at a meeting or a hearing and went forward to talk to their own Congressman about the ADA. I recall conducting some hearings in some of the States as a result of the request of Justin Dart and the task force and they were monumental experiences. I do recall in Boston holding a hearing that lasted from 10 in the morning until 5, or it was supposed to last 10 to 5, it went 10 to 6, and had 90 witnesses. They actually had 90 witnesses. They were very disciplined. They held them to a 2- to 3-minute limit. Many of them could not speak. They had to have people to speak for them. Some of them had to use devices or machines to help speak for them. It was an unprecedented hearing; but they were all determined to be heard, and they were heard that day in Boston.

I recall in Houston, Texas, where one of the people who was a sworn opponent against the travel provisions of the ADA, the head of the Houston transportation system, he was known as an opponent against the bill, but he came in and he testified on behalf of the bill because he had suddenly seen the light. He not only testified but he said that it was a shibboleth that was being erected by his colleagues across the country in terms of their objections to the bill because of possible high cost. He said that the cost of the additional services that were being provided to people with disabilities would probably be no greater than the amount of money spent on conventions and travel by the various transportation authorities across the country. This hardball opponent concluded by reciting "Gray's Elegy" and tears were in his eyes when he sat down from his testimony. It was one of the most moving experiences I have ever had. Justin Dart and the legions he rounded up in every State inspired that kind of response across America.

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from New York for yielding me this time.

The gentleman and I were very much involved in the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act. No one who was involved in the passage of that act could not know Justin Dart. No one could possibly miss the incredible contribution he made to the passage of that most significant civil rights legis-

lation in a quarter of a century. The gentleman from New York was a key part of the leadership in passing that bill in this House, as was Steve Bartlett, my Republican counterpart, who was assigned by his leadership, Bob Michel, to work with me, I was assigned by Speaker Foley, to work on this bill. Both of us knew that we owed Justin Dart an incredible debt.

Mr. Speaker, it is with a deep sense of loss, as well as a sincere appreciation, that I come to the floor to commemorate the passing on June 22 of a dear friend, a personal hero, and a truly extraordinary human being. For nearly 5 decades, Justin Dart, Jr., was one of the world's most courageous, passionate and effective advocates for civil and human rights. He was perhaps best known, as I have said, as the father of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the landmark civil rights law signed by President Bush that opened the door of equality to millions of our disabled brothers and sisters. Many called him properly the Martin Luther King of the disability civil rights movement. He thought of himself, however, in more humble terms, simply as a soldier of justice. But the undeniable moral clarity of his life's work, the inspirational, persistent march for equal treatment, respect and human dignity invites such comparisons.

Dr. King famously said, and I quote, "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere." Justin Dart understood that truth and he acted on it, devoting his life to fighting discrimination, empowering the disabled and comforting the dispossessed. Justin Dart was born to privilege, the son of a wealthy industrialist who was a close adviser to President Reagan. His grandfather founded the Walgreen's drug store chain. Yet underachievement characterized his early life. He attended seven high schools and broke Humphrey Bogart's all-time record for demerits earned as a student at the elite Andover prep school.

Then, in 1948, his life changed forever. Just 18 years of age, he contracted polio which left him in a wheelchair for the next 52 years. He did not grieve. In fact, he said, and I quote, "I count the good days in my life from the time I got polio. These beautiful people not only saved my life, they made it worth saving."

What an incredible statement for a man struck down in the early prime of his life, serving the rest of his life in a wheelchair.

□ 1500

That life was dramatic testimony to the ability he had while some looked at him as having a disability.

Justin went on to earn bachelor's and master's degrees at the University of Houston, where he organized an "Integration Club" at the then all-white institution. He wanted to become a teacher, but the university withheld his teaching certificate because of his wheelchair use.

In 1963, he started Japan Tupperware and, in just 2 years, the company expanded from three employees to 25,000 employees. Not surprisingly, Justin took severely disabled Japanese out of institutions and gave them paying jobs.

It is also in Japan that he met his wife of 39 years, Yoshiko Dart. What an extraordinary person she is as well.

In 1974, Justin and Yoshiko moved to Texas where they immersed themselves in disability activism; and then in 1981, President Reagan appointed him to be vice-chair of the National Council on Disability. In that position, Justin Dart helped draft a national policy calling for civil rights legislation to end discrimination against people with disabilities, an action which laid the foundation for the Americans With Disabilities Act signed on July 26, 1990.

In the 1980s, Justin also served as head of the Rehabilitation Services Administration, chair of the President's Committee on Employment of People With Disabilities, and chair of the Congressional Task Force on the Rights and Empowerment of People With Disabilities. However, despite his various positions and duties, the high point of his 5 decades, 5 decades in the civil rights movement, was the passage of the ADA.

As the lead House sponsor of the ADA, along with the gentleman from New York (Mr. OWENS) and a few others, I saw firsthand how Justice crisscrossed the country, at his own expense, building grass-roots support for its passage. As a matter of fact, in the last 16 years of his life, hear this, Justin Dart, on behalf of ADA implementation and ADA passage, visited every State in the Union at least five times. This man in a wheelchair, struck down by polio at the age of 18, in the last 16 years of his life visited every one of the 50 States at least five times on behalf of the cause that was his life.

Its enactment was singular testimony to his ability, his passion, and his determined spirit. Fittingly, President Bush presented Justin with the first pen he used to sign the ADA into law during a ceremony on the South Lawn. Eight years later, President Clinton awarded Justin the Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian honor, remarking that Justin had "literally opened the doors of opportunities to millions of our citizens by securing passage of one of the Nation's landmark civil rights laws."

Mr. Speaker, the great American humorist Will Rogers once said, "It is only the inspiration of those who die that makes those who live realize what constitutes a useful life." Justin Dart, Jr., has left a legacy of lives touched and hearts changed. We are the beneficiaries of his love, his compassion, and his devotion to equality. It now falls to us, Mr. Speaker, all of us, to carry on the fight and to realize Justin's vision of a revolution of empowerment. That is precisely what we owe the memory of this wonderful man.

Mr. Speaker, I offer my sincere condolences to Yoshiko, his daughters, and his entire family; and I urge my colleagues to support this resolution but, indeed, to do more than that: to keep the faith with this brave and decent human being, humble almost to a fault, giving credit to all around him for that which was accomplished. But all of us knew that in the final analysis, the moral leader of our effort, the inspiration for our work was this great and gentle man, Justin Dart, Jr.

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of a man that few of us have ever seen the like of. I want to thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) for introducing this resolution and for the fact that this resolution has been brought up on the House floor today, which is a little earlier than 12 years since the signing into law of the Americans With Disabilities Act.

Justin Dart. Men and women like Justin that have made our Nation great have raised our conscious, challenged actions, and given to others relentlessly.

Mr. Speaker, Justin Dart continues to give, even in his death.

I would like to read for the RECORD Justin Dart's final words: "Dearly beloved: Listen to the heart of this old soldier. As with all of us, the time comes when body and mind are battered and weary.

"But I do not go quietly into the night. I do not give up struggling to be a responsible contributor to the sacred continuum of human life.

"I do not give up struggling to overcome my weakness, to conform my life, and that part of my life called death, to the great values of the human dream.

"Death is not a tragedy. It is not an evil from which we must escape. Death is as natural as birth.

"Like childbirth, death is often a time of fear and pain, but also of profound beauty, of celebration of the mystery and majesty which is life pushing its horizons toward oneness with the truth of mother universe.

"The days of dying carry a special responsibility. There is a great potential to communicate values in a uniquely powerful way, the person who dies demonstrating for civil rights.

"Let my final actions thunder of love, solidarity, protest, of empowerment.

"I adamantly protest the richest culture in the history of the world, a culture which has the obvious potential to create a golden age of science and democracy dedicated to maximizing the quality of life of every person, but which still squanders the majority of its human and physical capital on modern versions of primitive symbols of power and prestige.

"I adamantly protest the richest culture in the history of the world which still incarcerates millions of humans with and without disabilities in barbaric institutions, back rooms and, worse, windowless cells of oppressive perceptions, for the lack of the most elementary empowerment supports.

"I call for solidarity among all who love justice, all who live life, to create a revolution that will empower every single human being to govern his or her life, to govern this society, and to be fully productive of life equality for self and for all.

"I do so love all of the patriots of this and every Nation who have fought and sacrificed to bring us to the threshold of this beautiful human dream.

"I do so love America the beautiful and our wild, creative, beautiful people. I do so love you, my beautiful colleagues in the disability and civil rights movement.

"My relationship to Yoshiko Dart includes, but also transcends, love as the word is normally defined. She is my wife, my partner, my mentor, my leader, and my inspiration to believe that the human dream can live. She is the greatest human being I have ever known. Yoshiko, beloved colleagues, I am the luckiest man in the world to have been associated with you.

"Thanks to you, I die free. Thanks to you, I die in the joy of struggle. Thanks to you, I die in the beautiful belief that the revolution of empowerment will go on. I love you so much. I am with you always. Lead on! Lead on!"

Mr. Speaker, Justin Dart will live on in love.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Resolution 460.

Justin Dart was known by many Members of Congress and by countless thousands in America and around the world for his inspirational leadership and determined efforts to open the doors of opportunity wider for all people whose hopes and dreams have been crushed by discriminatory treatment.

Since 1966, when Mr. Dart and his wife, Yoshiko, decided to dedicate their lives to removing the barriers of misunderstanding that exist about people with disabilities and to advocate for their civil rights wherever discrimination exists, he built an unstoppable grass-roots movement that will continue far beyond his days on this Earth.

Mr. Speaker, I last saw Justin Dart at a rally in the Senate where you and I and Senator HARKIN and some others were there in support of MiCASSA. I just recently read yesterday, as a matter of fact, a wonderful letter from his lovely wife who shared not only his life, but also his passion for the disabled. I guess the reality is that one can be as instructive and didactic in death as they have been in life.

If there is any person who never read Justin Dart's last writings that were just mentioned a moment ago by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA), I would urge, if my colleagues want to be inspired, if my colleagues want to be motivated, if my colleagues want to be activated, if my colleagues want to be stimulated, just get that and read it.

Justin Dart will live on, not only in the hearts and minds of people, but in every action that we take to remove the barriers of discrimination that have existed against people with disabilities.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN).

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN).

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, today we pay tribute to a true hero, Justin Dart, Jr. I am proud to join with my colleagues, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER), the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER), and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. RAMSTAD) in introducing this legislation.

I have known Justin for several years. He spoke at my alma mater 3 years ago. He has traveled to my home State of Rhode Island on numerous occasions. But most of all, he is one of the primary reasons that I am here today. Justin Dart inspired me to run for office, supported me throughout my campaign and, years before, laid the path to make it possible for me to run for the United States Congress.

Twelve years ago, Justin crisscrossed the country to build grass-roots support for the passage of the Americans With Disabilities Act. He traveled five times to each of the 50 States, educating the public on mobilizing people with disabilities, their friends and loved ones, to support the enactment of ADA. He was the voice of reason, a vision of leadership, and a force to be reckoned with. He understood that the injustices he and millions of other Americans experienced on a daily basis must be stopped and that only Federal legislation could meet this objective. Justin Dart's dogged, yet charismatic, skills of persuasion and unyielding dedication to implementing a meaningful civil rights law is what ensured successful passage of the ADA.

Justin applied this rare combination of grit and wisdom to the many invaluable roles he played in prior administrations. He served as vice chairman of the National Council on Disability, commissioner of the Rehabilitation Services Administration, and chairperson of the President's Committee on Employment of People With Disabilities. He was also awarded the prestigious Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1998.

The commitment of making a difference ran through Justin Dart's veins from his youth. He was born into

wealth, but chose to fight for justice at all costs. At the young age of 22, he created an organization to promote racial integration of the then-segregated University of Houston where he studied as both an undergraduate and graduate student. He championed equal rights and self-empowerment throughout his years in both the public and private sectors. He constantly fought for justice and equality for people with disabilities and government, business, labor, and religious organizations. He knew that if people are provided with the proper resources, training and opportunities, disabled or not, they can achieve tremendous success.

□ 1515

Last year when I joined Justin for ADA anniversary celebrations in the Senate, he said, "Let us rise above politics as usual. Let us join together, Republicans, Democrats, Independents, Americans. Let us embrace each other in love for individual human rights. Let us unite in action to keep the sacred pledge: Liberty and justice for all."

Today I salute Justin Dart. I send my warmest condolences to his wife, Yoshiko, and I thank God for blessing us all for the powerful presence of such a luminous spirit, which lives on in each and every one of us.

As we will soon commemorate the 12th anniversary of the ADA, I urge all Americans to honor and celebrate Justin Dart.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I would like to again thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) for his sponsorship of this bill.

Justin Dart, with his wide-brimmed hat and in many other ways, liked to remind us that he was a Texan. His vision was broad and comprehensive like that of LBJ. He could also be as combative as Teddy Roosevelt.

Justin Dart was always politically alert, but he really operated above politics. He was a lifelong Republican who would not hesitate to make alliances with Democrats and others when he felt it was necessary. Justin was above politics. He really belongs with the ranks of Martin Luther King and Mother Teresa.

We are proud to recognize Justin Dart as one of the true champions of the rights of individuals with disabilities, and for his many other contributions to the Nation throughout his lifetime.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) for presenting this resolution. I did not personally know Mr. Justin Dart, Jr., but I feel, through the eloquence of my colleagues, and having had the opportunity to assist and listen to them this afternoon, that I have a regret that I did not have the opportunity of meeting him personally. He must have been a very great man.

I encourage all of my colleagues to support this resolution in his honor.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. McKEON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 460.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5093, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2003

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 483 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 483

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5093) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The amendments printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. Points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, for failure to comply with clause 2 of rule XXI are waived except as follows: beginning with "Provided" on page 29, line 22, through page 30, line 11; page 68, lines 1 through 7. Where points of order are waived against part of a paragraph, points of order against a provision in another part of such paragraph may be made only against such provision and not against the entire paragraph. During consideration of the bill for further amendment, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may accord priority in recognition on the basis of whether the Member offering an amendment has caused it to be printed in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 8 of rule XVIII. Amendments so printed shall be considered as read. During consideration of the bill, points of order against amendments for failure to comply with clause 2(e) of rule XXI are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill, as amended, to the House with such further amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion ex-

cept one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for purposes of debate only.

(Mr. HASTINGS of Washington asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 483 is an open rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 5093, the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2003. The rule waives all points of order against the consideration of the bill, and provides 1 hour of general debate, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

The rule provides that amendments printed in the Committee on Rules report accompanying the resolution shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. It waives points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, for failure to comply with clause 2 of rule XXI, which prohibits unauthorized appropriations or legislative provisions in an appropriations bill, except as specified in the resolution.

The rule further provides that the bill shall be considered for amendment by paragraph, and waives all points of order during consideration of the bill against amendments for failure to comply with clause 2(e) of rule XXI, prohibiting nonemergency-designated amendments to be offered to an appropriation bill containing an emergency designation.

Finally, the rule authorizes the Chair to accord priority in recognition to Members who have preprinted their amendments in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and provides one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of H.R. 5093 is to provide regular annual appropriations for the Department of the Interior, except for the Bureau of Reclamation, and for other related agencies, including the Forest Service, the Department of Energy, the Indian Health Service, the Smithsonian Institute, and the National Foundation of the Arts and Humanities.

H.R. 5093 also appropriates \$19.7 million in new fiscal year 2003 budget authority, which is \$546 million above last year's enacted level and \$800 million more than the President's request. The bill also provides \$700 million in emergency FY 2002 budget authority for firefighting.

Specifically, the bill provides \$458 million for the National Wildlife Refugees, a \$60 million increase over last