

risk of future Enron-type abuses increases exponentially and our constituents will be the victims.

I am pleased H.R. 6 does not include language that would allow drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) or allow for an inventory of oil reserves in our nation's Outer Continental Shelf—but, any benefits of this bill provides our environment stop there. The bill expedites the approval of permits for drilling and mining on federal lands. H.R. 6 also exempts oil and gas drilling activities from some of the major tenants of the Clean Water Act, such as exempting the industry from certain requirements when they inject diesel fuel and other harmful chemicals underground when drilling.

The most egregious provision of this bill grants the producers of MTBE, a gasoline additive that pollutes underground drinking water, a liability waiver. While the bill phases out the use of MTBE over the next decade, it makes taxpayers pick up the bill for cleaning up the mess. More incredulously, the bill provides the producers of MTBE \$2 billion in subsidies to help them convert MTBE into other types of chemicals. I believe this is simply unacceptable. Polluters should be made to clean up and pay for their messes, not the American taxpayer.

Altogether, the energy proposal includes \$23 billion in tax giveaways over 10 years and calls for tens of billions of dollars in additional spending. The Republican leadership rejected Senate provisions that would have partially paid for these costs, despite a deficit in the federal budget that could top \$500 billion this year. Two-thirds of the tax breaks would go to the oil, natural gas and coal industries, helping to perpetuate the country's dependence on fossil fuels. Less than a quarter of the tax breaks would promote the use and development of renewable-energy sources, and less than a tenth would reward energy efficiency or conservation.

It makes no sense to lavish billions of dollars in subsidies to companies that consistently earn large profits every year. The bill does encourage the use of some alternative fuels such as ethanol—which I strongly support—and \$2.5 billion to boost development of hydrogen-powered vehicles. However, the money allocated for renewable and alternative fuel development is a mere pittance of what is given to producers of traditional sources of energy.

This bill is equally bad for what it does not contain: the legislation does almost nothing to reduce the nation's dependence on foreign gas and oil and nothing to reduce global warming. For example, this bill does not increase the fuel efficiency standards for cars and trucks. The bill may even wind up lowering the current 27.5 miles per gallon average since it discourages tougher standards. It also scraps a Senate plan that would have required electric utilities to generate more of their power from renewable sources like wind and solar energy by 2015. Finally, outside of a few provisions on electrical appliances and heating systems, the bill does not significantly encourage energy conservation.

Instead of creating and carrying out a vision in this bill, lawmakers have put together a jigsaw puzzle with hundreds of unrelated pieces crammed together. A few initiatives are worthwhile, but most look more like a laundry list of special-interest subsidies. Together, they do

not add up to a policy that I believe will come close to meeting our future energy needs. While it took three years to finish this energy bill, it is my fear that Congress will spend the next several decades fixing the problems this bill could eventually create.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF LILLIAN  
KESSLER

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 19, 2003*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to my longtime friend Lillian Kessler. It is with sadness that I announce Lillian's recent passing. She resided in my 13th congressional district and I was pleased and proud to have her support and friendship for many years.

As a truly committed political and community activist, Lillian spent years volunteering in the community and working tirelessly to elect individuals to public office. She was proud to call herself a Democrat for more than 50 years. Lillian and her husband Mike were the first two people to encourage me to seek my present office in Congress.

Lillian was an active member in the Hayward Demos Democratic Club. Her fellow club members describe her as "a tower of strength for their club, the Democratic Party and progressives everywhere. She was a quintessential activist, organizing precinct walking, phone banks, fundraisers, all the necessary jobs to run and win grassroots campaigns."

I shall remember with fondness and admiration Lillian's passion, strength and perseverance to make a difference. She believed that just one progressive idea or action, no matter how small, could strengthen each and every community for the better.

Lillian will be sorely missed by me and all who knew her. My thoughts and condolences are with her husband Mike and her children, Civia and Stuart.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 6,  
ENERGY POLICY ACT OF 2003

SPEECH OF

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 18, 2003*

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to this conference report. H.R. 6 contains several harmful provisions including exempting the producers of MTBE from product liability claims and repealing the Public Utility Holding Company Act, which limits mergers between utilities companies. Additionally, the conference report does not prioritize the use of renewable resources by large utilities to generate power. H.R. 6 rolls back important safeguards in the Clean Water Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act which are critical in keeping the nation's waterways safe for people and wildlife. The country needs an energy policy that reduces pollution, protects consumers, and reduces the burden on the nation's electricity grid. This bill fails to meet those standards. I regret that we were not given the opportunity to vote on legislation that

would reduce our dependence on foreign sources of oil.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. STEVE KING**

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 19, 2003*

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I was absent during rollcall votes 620, 621, 622 and 623. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on 620, 621, 622 and 623.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO MARILYN A.  
HALL

**HON. SCOTT McINNIS**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 19, 2003*

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay tribute to a remarkable woman from my district. Marilyn Hall of Cortez, Colorado is a dedicated public servant who has devoted many years to promoting safety and order in her community. Marilyn has a friendly soul and touches the heart of everyone she meets. I would like to join with my colleagues here today in recognizing Marilyn's tremendous service to the Cortez community.

Marilyn served the Cortez Police Department for 29 years. She began as a dispatcher and then moved to records before retiring. Marilyn was excellent at her job and was instrumental making the system of city and county record keeping significantly more efficient. In her retirement, Marilyn is an active community member who is a vigorous advocate for Mothers Against Drunk Drivers. In addition to volunteer work, Marilyn will spend her retirement with her many loving family members and friends.

Mr. Speaker, Marilyn Hall has shown incredible dedication in her service to the Cortez community. Marilyn's friendly assistance to others is a shining example of what it means to be a good citizen. It is my great honor today to recognize her excellent work ethic and selflessness before this body of Congress. Thanks Marilyn, you will be missed.

H.R. 2205: NATIONAL MUSEUM OF  
AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY  
AND CULTURE ACT

**HON. GREGORY W. MEEKS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 19, 2003*

Mr. MEEKS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my unparalleled support for this bill. However, I do not feel that this bill is complete in its entirety. Provisions concerning a feasibility study for a future sister museum facility at the site of the African Burial Ground in New York City, which were present in the Lewis/Watts bipartisan piece of legislation in the last session, are not included in this current bill. The erection of the African Burial Ground International Memorial Museum and

Research Center in lower Manhattan is a goal that I intend to work feverishly on with my New York colleagues and others. Such a facility would pay homage to those souls who were brought to this country to help build it, while under enslavement. Such a facility would join the Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island, the Museum of the American Indian, the World Trade Center site, and other great New York City landmarks as a national and international symbol that tells America's full story of freedom, the quest for freedom, and the openness of our society. Most important, the study of African culture through the results of DNA testing on the African Burial Grounds will help to further educate and enlighten our citizens to a culture that is central to the building of this proud nation.

As the Lewis/Watts bill reflected in a Finding, the Secretary of the Smithsonian declared in 1998 that the African Burial Ground site provided the "perfect" opportunity to dissect the institution of slavery in this country—urban, rural, northern, and southern—including the aspects of the international trade. The Burial Grounds in New York are home to the remains of 20,000 enslaved Africans. These men and women were first generation African Americans, who had to endure inhumane conditions aboard slave ships, before they were forced into labor.

I attended the ceremonies of October 3rd and 4th at the African Burial Ground commemorating the reinterment of some 430 sets of remains that had been under study at Howard University for the last decade. Thousands of people were also in attendance for this event, signaling a clear indication of the powerful feelings of respect that lies with our citizens for an African sanctum in lower Manhattan.

I feel that, ultimately, the new national museum should follow the model of the National Museum of the American Indian, with facilities at both Washington and New York City. The facility in New York, in combination with the magnificent facility to be created here in Washington, would have an overall national and international impact of breathtaking scope and scale. As evident during the ceremonies, an African Burial Ground museum facility would also play a significant role in the revitalization of lower Manhattan in this post-9/11 world, with the hopes that it will become a major national and international visitor's mecca that would join with other New York sites in bringing millions of people, and with them, an economic boom to the entire area.

I whole-heartedly believe that the African Burial Ground is a true national treasure. It is unique in this nation and all the world as an archaeological site, and a site of unparalleled significance, symbolism, and power. A site and museum facility of this magnitude of importance must be part of any national museum, and it must be part of New York's African Burial Grounds.

I would like to thank John Lewis for his long fight to make the dream of a National Museum of African American History and Culture a reality. I would also like to thank my distinguished colleagues from Kansas and Connecticut, Senators BROWNBACK and DODD, for leading these efforts in the Senate.

MOTION TO GO TO CONFERENCE,  
OBEY MOTION TO INSTRUCT

**HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 19, 2003*

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, yesterday's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD reflects my vote as "yea" on rollcall Vote 624, Representative OBEY's motion to instruct conferees on the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2004. I would like to state for the RECORD that my vote should have been "nay."

I have long opposed the reimportation of prescription drugs because it creates a significant safety risk for consumers. A recent examination of several mail facilities by FDA and U.S. Customs reinforces these concerns. After six days in four cities, these examinations found drugs being reimported that have never been approved by the FDA, without labeling or instructions for safe use, and even some that the FDA has withdrawn from the U.S. market for safety reasons. In addition, expanding the importation of prescription drugs increases the likelihood that seniors will receive counterfeit drugs, a potentially very serious health hazard.

Finally, liberalizing the importation of prescription drugs does not address the underlying problem of high prescription drug costs. There are other legislative remedies that can decrease prescription drug costs without undermining consumer safety. For these reasons, I oppose the Obey motion to instruct conferees on the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2004.

RECOGNIZING THE PUBLIC  
SERVICE OF DON MOCK

**HON. MARK UDALL**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 19, 2003*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Don Mock for his exemplary public service as a member of the Boulder City Council from 1996 through 2003. I would like to thank him on behalf of all Boulder's citizens for the depth and diversity of contributions he has made to ensure that our city remains a very special place to live.

Raised in Florida, Don received his BS and MS in Physics from the University of Florida, and his PhD in Atmospheric Sciences from the University of Washington. He has worked as a Research Assistant in the Department of Atmospheric Sciences at the University of Washington and as a Support Scientist for the Physical Oceanography Group of the NASA/Caltech Jet Propulsion Laboratory. In 1989, Don moved to Colorado to work as Systems Manager for the Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences at the University of Colorado in Boulder. Since 1991 he has been a Systems Manager and later a Director of Computing and Network Services at the Climate Diagnostics Center of the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration's Environmental Research Laboratories.

In 1996, Don was appointed to the Boulder City Council and elected a year later to an-

other term. On the Council, he quickly earned the respect of his colleagues for his intelligence, sound judgment, and moderate approach to a wide range of issues. He provided thoughtful and skilled leadership in the areas of budget policy, taxes, transportation, affordable housing, school overcrowding and the environment. Don was actively engaged in resolving the status of the 9th and Canyon hotel site and was a strong proponent of the comprehensive rezoning project to address commercial growth issues.

He has served successfully in such diverse organizations as the Denver Regional Council of Governments, the Bureau of Conference Services and Cultural Affairs, the Boulder Community Celebrations, and the Dairy Center for the Arts. An important part of his focus on Council has been sensible growth management, sustainable use of resources, and a strong, stable economy.

Prior to his appointment to Council, Don was chair of the City's Parks and Recreation Advisory Board and served four years as a co-chair of the Whittier Neighborhood Association, as well as two years on the Steering Committee for the Pine Street/Whittier Traffic Mitigation Project. In 1995, he was especially effective in working with the Citizens for Parks and Recreation to successfully pass the Parks Ballot Issue which led to new acquisitions of park land in the city of Boulder. Over the years, Don has been unwavering in his commitment to policies that serve the environment, the education and health of people, and principles of integrity and fairness.

I ask my colleagues to join with me in expressing our gratitude to Councilman Mock for his years of public service and his contributions to the people of Boulder, Colorado. I wish him continued success in all his future endeavors.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. BETTY MCCOLLUM**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 19, 2003*

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, due to a scheduling conflict, I was unable to vote on rollcall votes 620 to 623. Had I been present, I would have voted the following:

On rollcall vote 620, S.J. Res. 22—Recognizing the Agricultural Research Service of the Department of Agriculture for 50 years of outstanding service, I would have voted "aye".

On rollcall vote 621, S.J. Res. 18—Commending the Inspectors General for their efforts to prevent and detect waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement, and to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the Federal Government during the past 25 years, I would have voted "aye".

On rollcall vote 622, H. Con. Res. 299—Honoring Mr. Sargent Shriver for his dedication and service to the United States of America, I would have voted "aye".

On rollcall vote 623, on hour of meeting, I would have voted "aye".