

of \$97,033,000 (site cost of \$4,700,000 was previously authorized), for which a fact sheet is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

CONSTRUCTION, UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE,
LAS CRUCES, NM

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the construction of a 206,881 gross square foot United States Courthouse, including 81 inside parking spaces, located in Las Cruces, NM, at additional design cost of \$319,000 (design cost of \$4,110,000 was previously authorized), estimated construction cost of \$48,096,000 and management and inspection cost of \$3,967,000, for an estimated total project cost of \$57,092,000 (site cost of \$600,000 was previously authorized), for which a fact sheet is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

ADDITIONAL SITE, UNITED STATES
COURTHOUSE, SALT LAKE CITY, UT

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the site of a 329,896 gross square foot United States Courthouse, including 44 inside parking spaces, located in Salt Lake City, UT, at additional site cost of \$3,765,000 (site cost of \$12,802,000 was previously authorized), for a combined site cost of \$16,567,000, for which a fact sheet is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

CONSTRUCTION, UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE,
ROCKFORD, IL

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the construction of a 150,365 gross square foot United States Courthouse, including 55 inside parking spaces, located in Rockford, IL, at additional design cost of \$377,000 (design cost of \$3,133,000 was previously authorized), additional site cost of \$1,012,000 (site cost of \$1,800,000 was previously authorized), estimated construction cost of \$44,062,000, and management and inspection cost of \$3,384,000 for an estimated total project cost of \$53,768,000, for which a fact sheet is attached to, and included in, this resolution.

Provided, That any design shall, to the maximum extent possible incorporate shared or collegial space, consistent with efficient court operations that will minimize the size and cost of the building to be constructed.

Provided further, That any design shall incorporate changes in the 1997 United States Courts Design Guide, including the implementation of a policy on shared courtrooms.

BUILDING PROJECT SURVEY, U.S. COURT-
HOUSE—FEDERAL BUILDING, FORT LAUDER-
DALE, FL

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Title 40 U.S.C. § 3314(b), the Administrator of General Services shall investigate the feasibility and need to construct or acquire a facility to house a United States Courthouse and Federal Building, in Fort Lauderdale, FL. The analysis shall include a full and complete evaluation including, but not limited to: (i) the identification and cost of potential sites and (ii) 30 year present value evaluations of all options; lease, purchase, and Federal construction, and the purchase options of lease with an option to purchase or purchase contract. The Administrator shall submit a report to Congress within 60 days.

BUILDING PROJECT SURVEY, U.S. COURTHOUSE,
GREENSBORO, NC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Title 40 U.S.C. § 3314(b), the Administrator of General Services shall investigate the feasibility and need to construct or acquire a facility to house a United States District Court and related agencies, in Greensboro, NC. The analysis shall include a full and complete evaluation including, but not limited to: (i) the identification and cost of potential sites and (ii) 30 year present value evaluations of all options; lease, purchase, and Federal construction, and the purchase options of lease with an option to purchase or purchase contract. The Administrator shall submit a report to Congress within 60 days.

BUILDING PROJECT SURVEY, U.S. COURTHOUSE,
BENTON, IL

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Title 40 U.S.C. § 3314(b), the Administrator of General Services shall investigate the feasibility and need to construct or acquire a facility to house a United States Courthouse, in Benton, IL. The analysis shall include a full and complete evaluation including, but not limited to: (i) the identification and cost of potential sites and (ii) 30 year present value evaluations of all options; lease, purchase, and Federal construction, and the purchase options of lease with an option to purchase or purchase contract. The Administrator shall submit a report to Congress within 60 days.

BUILDING PROJECT SURVEY, U.S. COURTHOUSE
ANNEX, SIOUX FALLS, SD

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, That pursuant to Title 40 U.S.C. § 3314(b), the Administrator of General Services shall investigate the feasibility and need to construct or acquire a facility to house a United States Courthouse Annex, in Sioux Falls, SD. The analysis shall include a full and complete evaluation including, but not limited to: (i) the identification and cost of potential sites and (ii) 30 year present value evaluations of all options; lease, purchase, and Federal construction, and the purchase options of lease with an option to purchase or purchase contract. The Administrator shall submit a report to Congress within 60 days.

There was no objection.

VANDALISM IN WEST COVINA AND
DUARTE

(Ms. SOLIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to express my disgust and dismay at destructive acts that currently took place in the 32nd congressional district; and I am talking about vandalism and arson that occurred, that was represented by a group of so-called "eco-terrorists."

These criminals vandalized car dealerships in my district in West Covina and the City of Duarte that sell sports utility vehicles and Hummers, and in the process they caused well over \$2.5 million worth of destruction to local business, all in the name of protecting the environment.

But these eco-terrorists have it completely wrong. They forget that the reason we fight for a cleaner environment is to protect our families and to keep them healthy and safe, and violence is no way to keep our families safe. The true heroes of the environmental movement know that progress is achieved through peaceful means and education, not destructive ones.

Leading legitimate groups like the Sierra Club have come out and condemned all acts of violence in the name of the environment, and specifically those by the Earth Liberation Front.

I want to commend the FBI and our local law enforcement and local elected officials who have come together in pursuing these criminals to make sure that they never terrorize our residents in the San Gabriel Valley.

MOTHER TERESA

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

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, last week would have been Mother Teresa's 93rd birthday. She was an amazing woman who served those no one else cared about, the poorest of the poor.

On February 5, 1994, she spoke to the National Prayer Breakfast. I had the privilege of hearing her address. And in her speech she challenged people there to love others as God has loved us. And in front of that audience of 3,000-plus people, this little amazing woman said that the West had lost its credibility in the effort to promote peace around the world, and she could have pointed to a number of things to prove her point, but incredibly here is what she cited: she cited abortion as the reason.

Rather than ruin her message with words of my own, I would like to submit her speech for the RECORD and just read one sentence. She said: "I feel that the greatest destroyer of peace today is abortion, because it is a war against the child, a direct killing of the innocent child, murder by the mother herself. And if we accept that a

mother can kill even her own child, how can we tell other people not to kill one another?"

Maybe she had some insight the rest of us do not. Read her remarks and judge for yourself.

GOVERNMENT WASTE

(Mrs. BLACKBURN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to speak on the enormous waste that occurs every day as Federal agencies continually fail to use proper oversight of disbursements of taxpayer dollars, and I want to cite three specific examples.

Instead of using its Federal food stamp funds to provide food for poor children, California chose to waste these funds on microwave ovens, catering services, and even on fees for marriage licenses. Some agencies, like the Departments of Education and Commerce, have such inadequate computer systems that over \$2 million of illegal meal reimbursements and payroll tax withholdings were not detected and escaped oversight. And these systems are inadequate, even though they continue to inappropriately spend millions of dollars trying to devise systems.

In the past few years, the Federal Department of the Interior was unable to account for \$11 billion of its financial transactions until it checked with other Federal agencies for confirmation of payment.

Mr. Speaker, all of these examples stand as proof of why this Congress must continue to hold Federal agencies responsible and accountable for their accounting standards and move them toward compliance with the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act. Otherwise, Mr. Speaker, this government will not make any progress in reducing our bloated Federal bureaucracy; and billions of dollars in taxpayer money will continue to be wasted.

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INTRODUCTION OF FINANCIAL LITERACY COMMISSION CENTS ACT

(Mrs. BIGGERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, the state of financial literacy among our children is not good. Sixty percent of preteens do not know the difference between cash, credit and checks; 28 percent of 12-year-olds do not know that credit cards are a form of borrowing; and almost 40 percent of them do not know that banks charge interest on loans. That is why I am introducing today a bill that will better coordinate public and private sector efforts to enhance financial literacy among our youth.

The CENTS legislation, as in dollars and cents, establishes a commission

that will provide recommendations on how to interrogate high-quality, standards-based economic and financial education. The commission will identify the best practices in the teaching of economics and personal finance and it will recommend how to better coordinate Federal, State and private sector efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring the CENTS Act to improve the financial literacy of our Nation's young people.

BEING ASHAMED OF THE FEDERAL DEFICIT

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

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, last Friday the Congressional Budget Office came out with their new economic outlook, and I am somewhat ashamed as a Republican that it does not look very good in terms of what Republicans and Democrats have done in the last several years.

They are estimating for this year, 2003, we are going to run a deficit of \$562 billion. That includes the \$162 billion we are borrowing from Social Security, but it also considers what we are borrowing from all of the other trust funds. They estimate the deficit for 2004, next year, is going to be \$644 billion.

Mr. Speaker, when you realize that it took the first 200 years of this country, the first 200 years, to accumulate a debt of \$500 billion and now we are exceeding that every year, we should be ashamed. I am ashamed.

The gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. MYRICK) and the Republican Study Committee just issued a report that said if Republicans and Democrats and the President had stuck to the commitment that we made in 1966, we would have a balanced budget today, even with the tax cuts.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SCHROCK). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions 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.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

WINSTON E. ARNOW FEDERAL BUILDING DESIGNATION ACT

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1572) to designate the historic Federal District Court Building located at 100 North Palafox Street in Pensacola, Florida, as the "Winston E. Arnow Federal Building," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1572

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States courthouse located at 100 North Palafox Street in Pensacola, Florida, shall be known and designated as the "Winston E. Arnow United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Winston E. Arnow United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Maine (Mr. MICHAUD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE).

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

Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to welcome everybody back after our recess, and I have to confess a little bit of disorientation. As I walked into the Chamber today, I thought for a moment I was in the Committee on Financial Services when I see Mrs. Cole, now a member of the Clerk's office, and I congratulate the Clerk on that hire; and further I am confused by the whiskers growing on the Parliamentarian's chin.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1527, as amended, was introduced by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) and it designates the historic building located at 100 North Palafox Street as the Winston E. Arnow Federal Building.

This bill was amended during subcommittee markup to make some minor technical changes relating to the designation of the building. These changes were made with the full support of the bill's sponsor, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER).

Judge Arnow was born in 1911 in Micanopy, Florida. He attended the University of Florida, where he received a bachelor's degree in 1932 and his law degree in 1933. He was admitted to the bar, and for 2 years served as a research clerk for the Florida Supreme Court, the first person to hold such a position.

From 1935 to 1942, he worked in private practice, when he was called to serve in the Army infantry for a year before being transferred to the Judge Advocate General Corps, wherein he was discharged as a major in 1945.

From 1946 until 1967, Judge Arnow practiced law as a partner in the firm of Clayton and Arnow. While in private practice, Judge Arnow served as a member and as chairman of the numerous bar committees, including the Steering Committee for Florida Civil Practices Before Trial and Committees on Continuing Legal Education and Rules of Civil Practice.