

Rewards Program Act." This bill makes some major changes and modifications to the long-established U.S. State Department Rewards Program.

The State Department Rewards Program has clearly prevented acts of terrorism in the past, has helped bring to justice long-sought terrorists, such as the individual who fled to Pakistan after assassinating our CIA employees in Virginia, and has served as a valuable intelligence and information tool in the global war on terrorism. The Rewards Program could do even more, if we enact this bill, with its reforms.

After our experience with the efforts to date to capture Osama bin Laden and to reinvigorate and expand the reach and flexibility of the Terrorist Rewards Program, it's time for a renewed, expanded reward authority in the State Department, one that tackles and contends with the growing links, as recently reported in the press, of the illicit drug trade and the financing of terrorism. Our global terrorist enemies may very well be changing their methods and means, and we need to be even more flexible and creative than they are.

Our statutory changes to the State Department Rewards Program, 22 U.S.C. 2708, as proposed in this bill, would be as follows:

First, a name change, so that the program is hereafter known as the "Terrorism and Narco-Terrorism" Rewards Program, reflecting the growing links between illicit drugs and the financing of terrorism, whether in places like Colombia, Afghanistan, or others around the globe.

Second, clarification that any information provided that disrupts the terrorist financing networks, including information related to illicit narcotics production or international trafficking, is eligible for reward monies. This information need not be tied to any specific act of terrorism, as the State Department now seems to require before any reward for information on illicit drugs can be paid out. We need clarity in the law concerning any link in illicit drugs to terrorism, and more explicit authority for the State Department to pay rewards to those pursuing or reporting the drugs that "support" or help "sustain" global terrorism.

Third, added flexibility in the forms of payment, by providing authority for the Secretary of State to give rewards other than money for useful information related to terrorism and drugs related to terrorism, such as vehicles, appliances, commodities, and other goods and services. In places like Afghanistan, a motorcycle or transport vehicle may be just as valuable as cash in gaining cooperation in the fight against terrorists. The changes more clearly authorize this new kind of reward.

Fourth, added authority for the Secretary of State to conduct media surveys, analyses of media markets and the best means of communication, as well as literacy levels of proposed foreign audiences for the Department's reward efforts. We create the authority to find the best means to get rewards messages out for widest dissemination and effect. We also add authority to create media ads after market analyses and literacy level analyses has been completed.

Fifth, in addition, clear authority is given for the Secretary of State to buy radio, TV, and newspaper ads, and procure any other media means abroad, including public service announcements for the rewards program. For example, the match books and wanted posters

we have used in the effort to find Osama bin Laden may be of limited value in some rural areas of Pakistan or Afghanistan where there is 30 percent literacy, but a BBC radio slot with a rewards offer might just reach the audience we need. The authority is now there to pursue greater exposure for these rewards.

Sixth, statutory change is made to reflect a current optional reward set administratively for Osama bin Laden at \$25 million today. Current law is raised by the bill from \$5 million to \$25 million for these terrorist and narco-terrorist rewards. We also provide the Secretary of State the added option to raise to a maximum of \$50 million the reward for Osama bin Laden, if events warrant it and it might facilitate his capture. Bin Laden deserves such a high price on his head, and we would welcome the chance to pay this amount for the capture of this global terrorist.

Seventh, finally, we require, 90 days after enactment, that the administration submit a plan to the Congress that maximizes the publicity surrounding the reward for Osama bin Laden's capture.

The bill's text follows, and I asked that it be included in the RECORD with these introductory remarks as well.

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 "Counter-Terrorist and Narco-Terrorist Rewards Program Act".

SEC. 2. DEPARTMENT OF STATE COUNTER-TERRORIST AND NARCO-TERRORIST REWARDS PROGRAM.

(a) PROGRAM NAME.—Section 36 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708) is amended—

(1) in the section heading by inserting "COUNTER-TERRORIST AND NARCO-TERRORIST" after "STATE"; and

(2) in subsection (a)(1) by adding at the end the following new sentence: "The program shall be known as the 'Department of State Terrorist and Narco-Terrorist Rewards Program'."

(b) DISRUPTION OF TERRORIST FINANCING NETWORK.—Subsection (b) of such section is amended—

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

(2) in paragraph (6) by striking the period and inserting "; or"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(7) the disruption of financial mechanisms of a terrorist organization, including the use by the organization of illicit narcotics production or international narcotics trafficking—

"(A) to finance acts of international terrorism; or

"(B) to sustain or support any terrorist organization."

(c) MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF REWARD.—Subsection (e)(1) of such section is amended—

(1) by striking "\$5,000,000" and inserting "\$25,000,000";

(2) by striking the second period at the end; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new sentence: "The Secretary may authorize a reward of up to \$50,000,000 for the capture or information leading to the capture of Usama bin Laden."

(d) FORMS OF REWARD PAYMENT.—Subsection (e) of such section is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(6) FORMS OF PAYMENT.—The Secretary may make a reward under this section in the

form of money, a nonmonetary item (including such items as automotive vehicles), or a combination thereof."

(e) MEDIA SURVEYS AND ADVERTISEMENTS.—Such section is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (i) and (j) as (k) and (l), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (h) the following new subsection:

"(i) MEDIA SURVEYS AND ADVERTISEMENTS AUTHORIZED.—

"(1) SURVEYS CONDUCTED.—For the purpose of more effectively disseminating information about the rewards program, the Secretary may use the resources of the rewards program to conduct media surveys, including analyses of media markets, means of communication, and levels of literacy, in countries determined by the Secretary to be associated with acts of international terrorism.

"(2) CREATION AND PURCHASE OF ADVERTISEMENTS.—After the surveys authorized under paragraph (1) have been conducted and in accordance with their findings, the Secretary may use the resources of the rewards program to create advertisements to disseminate information about the rewards program among populations in countries identified under paragraph (1). The Secretary may purchase radio or television time, newspaper space, or make use of any other means of advertisement, as appropriate.

"(3) ADVERTISEMENT FOR CAPTURE OF USAMA BIN LADEN.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Counter-Terrorist and Narco-Terrorist Rewards Program Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report documenting a plan to increase advertising to maximize awareness of the reward available for the capture or information leading to the capture of Usama bin Laden."

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 6, 2004

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Boy Scouts of America on their 94th anniversary. The Boy Scouts of America was founded on February 8, 1910 through a National Charter from Congress.

The Boy Scout movement was founded in England by British Lord Robert Baden-Powell who would later author and illustrate scouting's first manual in 1908. The Boy Scouts of America would be founded from the good deeds of a British Scout.

In an ironic twist, in 1909 Chicago publisher William Dickson Boyce became lost in London. He was soon approached by a boy of 12 who offered to guide him to the address he was seeking. Boyce offered to pay the boy a shilling for his help, but the boy replied, "No Sir, I am a Scout. Scouts do not accept tips for good turns."

Later in his stay, William Dickson Boyce, and the unknown scout, went to British Scout headquarters to meet Baden-Powell, the founder of the Scouting movement. From that meeting forward, Boyce became determined to start Boy Scouting in America.

On February 8, 1910 Boyce filed incorporation papers for the Boy Scouts of America in the District of Columbia. He stated that the purpose of this organization "Shall be to promote, through organization and cooperation

with other agencies, the ability of boys to do things for themselves and others, to train them in Scoutcraft, and to teach them patriotism, courage, self-reliance and kindred virtues, using the methods which are in common use by Boy Scouts."

Today, millions of young men aged 6–18 have been involved in Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts and Venturing.

We congratulate the Boy Scouts of America on this "Scout Sunday" for striving to instill high values and strong leadership skills in the young men of our nation. These men should be celebrated for their high ideals and dedication to their communities. We take pride in the Boy Scouts' hard work and commitment to civic involvement.

IMPROVING THE COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT ACT OF 2003

SPEECH OF

HON. DAVID WU

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 4, 2004

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3030) to amend the Community Service Block Grant Act to provide for quality improvements.

Mr. WU. Mr. Chairman, I held a town hall meeting in Scappoose, Oregon on Monday night. Scappoose is in Columbia County, which has a double-digit unemployment rate.

The first person to speak at that event was a woman who told me that her unemployment benefits will run out this month, she is terrified of losing her health insurance, and she is considering taking a job in California, leaving her children and family behind.

Time after time in Oregon, I hear the heartbreak of a jobless economic recovery.

Oregon has a jobless rate of 7.2% and we have lead the nation in unemployment for most of the past two years. And, it is estimated that as I speak, there are over 34,000 Oregonians who have exhausted all forms of unemployment assistance without finding a job.

These are not just statistics. Each one of these 34,000 people risks losing their car, their home, or being unable to afford college for their children, or vital health care for their family.

Mr. Chairman, all Oregonians hope for an improved economy that creates permanent high paying jobs.

But today, these new jobs do not yet exist in Oregon. And so today, we must show compassion and extend unemployment assistance.

At the end of that same town meeting in Scappoose, a gentleman also talked about the pain of being unemployed and asked me a straight question, who can change this?

I gave him a straight answer. If the President picked up the phone and asked for an unemployment extension we would get it done this week.

I said that before I knew we would be asked to vote the Miller amendment today. So today, I want to say to the President, sir I challenge you to feel the passion, the anger, and the pain of the millions of Americans who are out of work.

Pick up the phone Mr. President, and let's extend unemployment benefits this week.

I call on my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in supporting the Miller

amendment and I yield back the balance of my time.

IMPROVING THE COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANT ACT OF 2003

SPEECH OF

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 4, 2004

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3030) to amend the Community Service Block Grant Act to provide for quality improvements.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of this amendment. Today the House must once again come together to provide relief to America's unemployed. Much like a year ago, the President says that the economy is improving, but those words are cold comfort to those who have not only lost their jobs but also their unemployment benefits in recent weeks.

It is always the same story with this administration—the recovery is right around the corner. We have been hearing that now going on 3 years. Already this month, 375,000 unemployed Americans have exhausted their state benefits. In my State alone, nearly 26,000 people will have neither a paycheck nor extended unemployment insurance benefits. That is the second highest number of workers who have exhausted their benefits on record. These folks have been left with no job or assistance and believe me—they are struggling to provide for their families this winter.

This amendment extends unemployment benefits for workers for another 6 months retroactively to December 20th, when Congress failed to act before adjournment. Of course, we learned last month that only 1,000 new jobs had been created—despite administration estimates that said a quarter million new jobs would be created that month.

Mr. Chairman, this majority acts as if unemployment benefits were some kind of hand-out—welfare for working families. But their inability to find work is hardly due to a lack of trying. If anything, it is due to the failed economic policy of this administration, which promised a million-and-a-half new jobs with its last round of tax cuts. That those jobs have not materialized seems apparent to everyone but them.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is the least we can do. Too many families were left out in the cold this holiday season due to the Republicans' refusal to address this issue. This amendment is not enough, but it is better than nothing, which until now is all this majority has supported.

HONORING GIVE KIDS A SMILE NATIONAL CHILDREN'S DENTAL ACCESS DAY

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 6, 2004

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the American Dental Association for organizing the 2nd Annual Give Kids A Smile National Children's Dental Access Day. Today,

dentists from across the country will be generously volunteering their time to provide free screening and dental care services to children in need.

In its inaugural year last year, dentists participating in Give Kids A Smile National Children's Dental Access Day provided free care to an estimated 1 million disadvantaged children nationwide. Beyond providing free dental services and dental health education, this annual effort is aimed at raising awareness about the large number of children that go without dental care each year and the impact this can have on their overall health and wellness.

Give Kids A Smile Day provides a tremendous opportunity for parents who lack adequate health or dental coverage to get needed dental care for their kids. There is a clear need for this. According to a recent report on health care quality, only 38 percent of children in poor health and less than half of all children between the ages of 2 and 17 have seen a dentist in the past year.

Access to good health care is synonymous with access to good dental care and too many children and families are being left behind. Given the impact untreated dental disease can have on a child's health, school performance and overall quality of life, there is no question that we need to improve awareness about and access to dental care.

I applaud the American Dental Association for spearheading this effort. I commend the California Dental Association for their participation and the many dentists in my district from the Southern Alameda County Dental Society and the Alameda County Dental Society for performing this public service. Their contributions now and in the future will go a long way in improving the health of many needy children.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH TEXAS "50 YEARS OF PROGRESS AND OPPORTUNITY"

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 6, 2004

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the University of North Texas for celebrating 50 years of desegregation on their campus. In the summer of 1954 the University of North Texas accepted doctoral student A. Tennyson Miller as the first African-American student admitted into the university.

Since 1954 African-American students have been scholars, athletes, both homecoming kings and queens, and most importantly leaders. They have shaped and molded the identity and character of the University of North Texas. The excellence of UNT today is directly linked to the diversity of its students.

The year of 1954 was a turning point for civil rights and in particular, for the African-American community. Literally, the doors of opportunity began to open up in America's history. The landmark Supreme Court decision of Brown v. Board of Education sent public institutions in an uproar when it aimed to desegregate public schools.

Within this tumultuous and controversial time, of the beginning of the Civil Rights