

protect a uniform national system of food and drug law. All of it occurred before Mr. Troy assumed his current position. In none of these cases did any court request FDA's opinion. Thus, there is ample precedent for the actions that Mr. Troy has recently been undertaking. His action is not radical or even novel.

The amicus curiae briefs filed by the Department of Justice at the request of Mr. Troy protect FDA's jurisdiction and the integrity of the federal regulatory process. There is a greater need for FDA intervention today because plaintiffs in courts are intruding more heavily on FDA's primary jurisdiction than ever before. In our judgment, Mr. Troy's actions are in the best interests of the consuming public and FDA. If every state judge and jury could fashion their own labeling requirements for drugs and medical devices, there would be regulatory chaos for these two industries that are so vital to the public health, and FDA's ability to advance the public health by allocating scarce space in product labeling to the most important information would be seriously eroded. By assuring FDA's primary jurisdiction over these matters, Mr. Troy is establishing a sound policy of national decisions that promote the public health and, thus, the public interest.

We therefore recommend that the \$500,000 cut from the appropriations for the FDA Office of Chief Counsel be restored.

Sincerely yours,

PETER BARTON HUTT (1972–1975).

RICHARD A. MERRILL (1975–1977).

RICHARD M. COOPER (1977–1979).

NANCY L. BUC (1980–1981).

THOMAS SCARLETT (1981–1989).

THE ISSUE OF BONUS DEPRECIATION

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 2004

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, thank you for the opportunity to address an important issue. Over the past 2–3 years, the issue of bonus depreciation has been very important to American companies and American workers as our economy recovers from the recent recession.

On March 9, 2002, President Bush signed the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002 into law. This law allows businesses to accelerate the depreciation of equipment they purchase between September 11, 2001 and December 31, 2004. They get to accelerate 30 percent more in the first year. Before this law, a \$1,000 computer would be depreciated equally over 5 years. \$200 each year. With this change, businesses get \$200 in the first year, plus a 30 percent bonus. So, they depreciate \$500 in the first year and the remaining \$500 over the next four years (\$125 each year for four years). In 2003, President Bush signed legislation to increase the 30 percent bonus depreciation to 50 percent. There is evidence that bonus depreciation is helping to drive the U.S. economic recovery.

Fifty percent bonus depreciation will expire on December 31, 2004. I personally will continue working to try to extend this important provision. For some industries, such small aircraft manufacturers, this provision will expire

much sooner than December 2004. Because of the relatively long period of time it takes to build these airplanes, many manufacturers cannot promise delivery by the end of this year. Because of this, new orders are drying up.

Why is this important? Well, building new airplanes requires workers. Increased orders requires increased workers. In May 2004, Cessna announced they would be hiring back 400 workers to meet increased demand.

Both the House and Senate versions of the JOBS bill includes a provision extending the period for placing in service certain non-commercial business aircraft. Under the provision, if such an aircraft is ordered in 2004 and certain additional requirements are met, then a taxpayer would have until the end of 2005 to place the aircraft in service.

I believe it is important that Congress enact this provision, either in the JOBS bill or through another vehicle, as soon as possible. I look forward to working with my colleagues to help make this happen.

STATE CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 2004

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be introducing this legislation with Chairman BARTON that will protect more than \$1 billion in State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) funding. This funding is scheduled to revert to the Treasury on September 30 if Congress does not act.

The SCHIP program was established in 1997 to reduce the number of uninsured children. Since its inception, the program has been a great success. Last year, 5.8 million children were enrolled.

As a result of this success, however, a number of States are projected to have insufficient federal funding to sustain their existing programs over the next several years. Unless Congress acts, more than 200,000 children could lose their health insurance coverage as a result.

The solution Chairman BARTON and I are proposing has the support of the National Governors Association, along with a number of advocacy groups representing the concerns of children.

I look forward to working together to enact this legislation when we return in September.

ICE AGE FLOODS NATIONAL GEOLOGICAL TRAIL

HON. DOC HASTINGS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 2004

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to create the Ice Age Floods National Geological Trail.

At the end of the Ice Age, 12,000–17,000 years ago, a series of cataclysmic floods occurred in what is now the northwest region of the United States. These floods left dramatic and distinguishing features on the landscape

throughout Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

In 2001, a joint study team headed by the National Park Service, that included 70 members from public and private entities, completed a study endorsing the establishment of the Ice Age Floods National Geological Trail to recognize the national significance of this phenomenon and to coordinate public and private sector entities in the presentation of the story of the Ice Age Floods.

The Ice Age Floods National Geological Trail would reveal, to the public, a fascinating story that spans across the Pacific Northwest. Regional, national, and international travelers would have the opportunity to discover how immensely powerful cataclysmic floods had a profound effect in shaping distinctive landscapes and in defining ways of life, from the flanks of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean.

The Trail can be expected to generate significant economic benefit, through increased tourism, in a vast and largely rural region. I ask you to refer this legislation to the appropriate committee for consideration.

CONGRATULATING THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES CENTER (NESC) ON ITS SILVER ANNIVERSARY

HON. ALAN B. MOLLOHAN

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 2004

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Speaker, a milestone anniversary is being celebrated this month at West Virginia University, in my Congressional District. Twenty-five years ago, the National Small Flows Clearinghouse first opened its doors. It was established by Professors Willem Van Eck and Raul Zaltzman, who wanted to help smaller communities find the best technologies to meet their water treatment needs.

Today, the Small Flows Clearinghouse is a highly successful program of the National Environmental Services Center (NESC). Since 1979, this organization has evolved into a national leader in combating pollution and assisting small communities on water issues. NESC is an expert resource not only on wastewater, but also drinking water, environmental training, infrastructure security and utility management. From its offices in Morgantown, NESC helps to protect public health and the environment in communities all across the country.

The organization will celebrate its 25th anniversary with an open house on July 26 at the university's Evansdale Campus. In marking the occasion, Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer my congratulations to President David Hardesty, Vice President for Research and Economic Development John Weete, and the NESC team: Executive Director John Mori, Director of Program Development Pam Schade and the entire staff, both past and present.

Their commitment to the health of our people and communities has achieved real results, and I wish them the very best as they begin NESC's next quarter-century of service.

H.R. 3684 FOOD ALLERGEN AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 2003

HON. RAHM EMANUEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 2004

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3684, the Food Allergen Labeling and Consumer Protection Act. This act mandates clear labeling to protect consumers from medical problems caused by the eight major food allergens: milk, eggs, fish, crustacean shellfish, tree nuts, peanuts, wheat, and soybeans. These irritants are found in a wide variety of packaged foods, and account for an estimated 90 percent of all food allergies.

Food allergies can drastically affect the quality of life for the seven million Americans who suffer from them. Approximately 30,000 individuals each year require emergency room treatment for food allergies, and about 150 die each year. The eight percent of all children in America who have these allergies and their families deserve our help and support in dealing with the challenges they face in their daily lives.

As there is no cure for food allergies, the only protection against reactions to these foods is to avoid them altogether. But without proper labeling, parents cannot ever be sure their children are safe. One mislabeled product, one misleading claim, can be fatal. We need tough standards to ensure that food producers provide adequate information on packaging. This legislation provides those standards by requiring that foods containing any of the eight major food allergens be labeled in a clear and easy-to-understand way, so parents can feel confident in their choices.

This bill also addresses trace allergens, another major concern of those who live with food allergies. Products which claim to be allergen free can still be contaminated with these products during the manufacturing process. This bill requires the Department of Health and Human Services to effectively track which foods are unintentionally contaminated with major food allergens during the manufacturing process, and to recommend alternate processes to reduce such contamination.

Mr. Speaker, food allergies create a major obstacle for allergy sufferers and their families. The dangers of allergic reactions restrict options for travel, socializing, working and learning. This legislation can help prevent avoidable allergic reactions and provide additional peace of mind to families. I commend the gentlelady (Mrs. LOWEY) from New York for bringing this legislation to the floor, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

INTRODUCING LEGISLATION TO NAME A POST OFFICE IN ROSINE, KENTUCKY, AFTER BILL MONROE

HON. RON LEWIS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 2004

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, the tradition of Bluegrass music is something we

can all be proud of. It is a very significant part of the culture that I cherish and is as much Kentucky as horses and basketball. There is one man we can all recognize for this pride, the father of Bluegrass music, Bill Monroe.

Mr. Monroe is the creator of a musical art form that is focused, and often composed, of the family. In 1939, he founded the legendary band the Blue Grass Boys, which at times included the guitarist Lester Flatt, banjo picker Earl Scruggs, fiddle player Chubby Wise, and his son, bass player James Monroe.

In 1970, Mr. Monroe was inducted into the Country Music Hall of Fame. The following year, he was recognized for his songwriting craft and was entered into the Nashville Songwriters Association International Hall of Fame. Mr. Monroe was also rightfully recognized with the Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award.

Mr. Monroe's songs like "Kentucky Waltz" bring back pleasant memories of the past that we tell our children about. Because of the influence he has had on me and many others I am honored today to introduce legislation that names the post office in Rosine, KY after Mr. Monroe. This is one small way that I, as a Member of Congress, can recognize a lifelong idol who is a proud part of the lives of many Kentuckians.

HONORING JOSEPH AND ANNE QUINN ON THEIR 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

HON. TIMOTHY H. BISHOP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 2004

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Joseph and Anne Quinn of Smithtown, New York, who will observe their 50th wedding anniversary on August 15th, 2004. Born in New York City, they met as freshmen in college. Joe was a student at Iona College in New Rochelle and Anne attended St. John's University. They were married on August 1, 1954 at St. Joan of Arc Church in Jackson Heights, New York. The Quinns moved to Suffolk County in 1955 when Joe began a thirty-three year career in education with the Middle Country School District. The couple has lived in Smithtown since 1958.

The Quinns have ten children—Kathleen, Terence, Brendan, Marybeth, Patrick, Neil, Regina, Timothy, Lawrence, and Julianne—all of whom are married. They are the proud grandparents of twenty-two.

Joseph retired in January 2003 from a second career as Staff Assistant to Congressman GARY ACKERMAN. Anne retired in December 2002 from her position as a New York State Taxpayer Service Representative. Mr. Quinn was Chair of the Smithtown Democratic Committee for twenty-two years and is still greatly interested in politics.

The Quinns have been active members of St. Patrick's Parish since moving to Smithtown. They plan to continue travelling all over the country to visit their widespread family.

The Quinns will mark their fiftieth anniversary with a renewal of vows at St. Patrick's Church and a dinner at the Bellport Country Club. Their children have also planned a family trip to Colorado as a reunion to celebrate this landmark anniversary.

I am proud to honor this distinguished couple and their long-standing commitment to the community and to one another.

TRIBUTE TO FILM AND TELEVISION COMPOSER JERRY GOLDSMITH

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 22, 2004

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to note the passing of one of this nation's great cinematic artists, composer Jerry Goldsmith. Mr. Goldsmith died on July 21, 2004 at the age of 75. He leaves behind a distinguished repertoire of outstanding and memorable film scores and television themes that are as recognizable as they are innovative.

Scoring movies and television programs is a vastly underappreciated art form. Too often this music is considered as just another part of things that are popular but are only entertainment, not art. However, his scores, like the work of his colleague film and television composers, are essentially classical music pieces. As such, they should not be dismissed simply because they happen to be associated with films and television shows, which in fact are valid art forms.

As anyone in the entertainment industry can attest, music is an essential and integral part of the final artistic product. It sets appropriate moods and tones and can help make action scenes more thrilling and tense as well as stir the emotions in more quiet interludes. Mr. Goldsmith was a master at the full range of his craft often creating path-breaking and innovative scores.

The sound of his echoing trumpets for the soundtrack of the movie "Patton" has so permeated the culture that this music is now synonymous with military leaders. His spooky and menacing chants for the film "The Omen," for which he won the Academy Award, is now standard for horror films. And his experimental use of electronics, woodwinds and percussion helped create the sense of "other worldliness" in the film "Planet of the Apes." The fact that these musical themes and many others of his are so widely recognized and copied not only acknowledges his versatility and genius, but also underscores the legitimacy of the scoring craft.

Jerry Goldsmith was born Jerrald Goldsmith on February 10th 1929 in Los Angeles, California. At the beginning of the 1940s, he took piano lessons from Jakob Gimpel and Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco. While attending the University of California, he took classes with Mikols Rozsa, the famed composer of such films as "Ben-Hur," "Ivanhoe," "El Cid" and "Spellbound."

Mr. Goldsmith started his career at CBS television in the early 1950s as a clerk typist and eventually got assignments composing music for radio plays, and later for television broadcasts. He eventually wrote music for such famous television shows such as "The Twilight Zone," "Dr. Kildare," "The Man From U.N.C.L.E.," "The Waltons," "Barnaby Jones," "Star Trek: Voyager" and "Star Trek: The Next Generation."

Mr. Goldsmith's first motion picture score was in 1957 for a long forgotten B-western