

High School near Seaman, Ohio. Sgt. Hawkins was popular with his peers, and voted "Most Likely to Succeed" in his graduating class. An academic standout, he was active in citizenship and Ohio history competitions. He also served on the debate team and played basketball.

After graduation in 1991, Sgt. Hawkins enlisted in the Army. He was a noncommissioned officer in the Army assigned to the 44th Engineer Battalion stationed in Camp Howze in Korea.

Sgt. Hawkins was the son of Lisa Christman of Hillsboro, Ohio. His late father, William Hawkins, was an engineer in the Marines who passed away in 1977. Sgt. Hawkins is also survived by a sister, Cherry Hawkins, of Cincinnati. His younger brother, Sgt. James Hawkins, is in the Missouri National Guard and stationed at Ft. Leonard Wood in Missouri.

There was a celebration of Sgt. Hawkins' life in Adams County, and he was buried next to his father at Locust Grove Cemetery in Peebles, Ohio. All of us in Southern Ohio are grateful for Sgt. Hawkins' service to our country, and express our deepest sympathy to his family and many friends.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE RICHARD D.  
KUHN

**HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 16, 2004*

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Judge Richard D. Kuhn recognize his civic duty and 32 years of judicial service in Oakland County, Michigan.

Judge Kuhn learned of law early in life as a Congressional Page in the U.S. Congress. Later, after completing an undergraduate degree from Michigan State University he received his Juris Doctor from the Detroit College of Law.

He was a successful small businessman and quickly found himself immersed in local politics. He was a Republican nominee for offices at the local, county, state and federal level. He contributed to the writing of the state constitution as a delegate to the Michigan Constitutional Convention.

Highly respected by his colleagues, Judge Kuhn's 32 years of service on the bench include three terms as Chief Judge in addition to working as the supervising judge of a Citizens Grand Jury. In both of these positions he was elected by his contemporaries, showing his valued opinion and expertise.

Judge Kuhn led both community and professional organizations. He was a past director of both the Optimist and Kiwanis Clubs of Pontiac, Michigan. He was Chairman of the Board of the Central United Methodist Church in Waterford, Michigan. He is the past president of the Detroit College of Law Alumni Association. In addition, he has led numerous local Bar Associations. In service to the state of Michigan, he served on former governor John Engler's Criminal Justice Advisory Council.

Judge Kuhn is a member of the State Bar of Michigan, Oakland County Bar Association, and both the Michigan and American Judges Association. He is also a loving husband, father and grandfather.

Mr. Speaker, Judge Richard D. Kuhn, highly regarded for his judicial integrity, is deserving of this recognition for his professional and dedicated service as Oakland County, Michigan's Circuit Court Judge.

IN RECOGNITION OF CHARLES  
JOSEPH WEBB

**HON. MIKE ROGERS**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 16, 2004*

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, SGT Charles Joseph Webb, 22, of Hamilton, Ohio, died on November 3, 2004 in Iraq. Sergeant Webb was an engineer with the A Company, 82nd Engineer Battalion, 1st Infantry Division of Bamberg, Germany, and was killed when the armored personnel carrier he was riding in was struck by an explosive device. He is survived by his wife Stephanie, as well as his parents Joe and Barbara Webb of Alexandria, Alabama.

Sergeant Webb was eager to serve his country, Mr. Speaker, and dreamed of one day becoming an elementary school teacher. He attended school in the Saks area as a young boy and married his high school sweetheart after moving to Ohio. Like every other soldier, he dutifully left behind his family and loved ones to serve our country overseas.

Words cannot express the sense of sadness we have for his family, and for the gratitude our country feels for his service. Sergeant Webb died serving not just the United States, but the entire cause of liberty, on a mission to help spread the cause of freedom in Iraq and liberate an oppressed people from tyrannical rule.

We will forever hold him closely in our hearts, and remember his sacrifice and that of his family as a remembrance of his bravery and willingness to serve.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for the House's remembrance on this mournful day.

PROVIDING CBO COST ESTIMATE  
FOR H.R. 775

**HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 16, 2004*

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, on October 6, 2004, the Committee on the Judiciary filed its report on H.R. 775, the "Security and Fairness Enhancement for America Act of 2003." At that time, the Committee had not received a Congressional Budget Office cost estimate for the bill, and it filed the report with a committee cost estimate as provided in clause 3(d)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the

House of Representatives. Subsequently, the Committee received the CBO cost estimate on H.R. 775, and I am submitting it here for the RECORD.

OCTOBER 27, 2004.

Hon. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER JR.,  
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,*  
*House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 775, the Security and Fairness Enhancement Act of 2003.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Joseph C. Whitehill, who can be reached at 226-2840.

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS HOLTZ-EAKIN.

Enclosure

H.R. 775—*Security and Fairness Enhancement Act of 2003*

Summary: H.R. 775 would eliminate the diversity immigrant program. The costs of implementing that program are covered by fees charged to winning applicants in a lottery for a limited number of immigrant visas. The fees are credited to State Department and Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) accounts as offsetting collections and offsetting receipts, respectively. (Offsetting collections are a credit against discretionary spending, while offsetting receipts are a credit against direct spending.)

CBO estimates that enacting the bill would decrease collections and spending by the Department of State and the CIS; however, changes in net spending by those agencies would not be significant. Enacting H.R. 775 would lower the number of persons eligible for food stamps and Medicaid benefits. CBO estimates spending for those programs would be reduced by \$164 million over the 2005-2014 period. Enacting the bill would not affect revenues.

Each year, the Department of State issues about 50,000 immigrant visas under the diversity immigrant program to natives of foreign states which the U.S. Attorney General determines have had a low ratio of immigrants admitted under the other sections of the immigration law. The immigrants are selected randomly by the Secretary of State from among persons who submit applications in a special lottery for the visas. Persons apply in one fiscal year for visas to be issued in the coming fiscal year. Applicants must meet minimum requirements for education or work experience and otherwise be eligible for immigrant visas as specified in the Immigration and Nationality Act. Those selected in the diversity lottery must obtain their visas by the end of the fiscal year covered by the lottery.

H.R. 775 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA); CBO estimates that states would save about \$45 million in Medicaid costs over the 2005-2014 period.

Estimated cost to the Federal Government: The estimated budgetary impact of H.R. 775 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget functions 550 (health) and function 600 (income security). In addition, the bill would have an insignificant effect on net spending in budget function 150 (international affairs) and budget function 750 (administration of justice).

By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
CHANGES IN DIRECT SPENDING										
Estimated Budget Authority .....	*	-1	-3	-4	-5	-9	-18	-29	-41	-54
Estimated Outlays .....	*	-1	-3	-4	-5	-9	-18	-29	-41	-54

Note.—\* = less than \$500,000.

Basis of estimate: For this estimate, CBO assumes the bill will be enacted before the end of the calendar year 2004 and that the restrictions on issuing new visas will take effect immediately. By eliminating the diversity visa lottery, H.R. 775 would decrease the number of immigrants who become legal permanent residents by about 44,000 each year—not all persons selected immigrate to the United States within the period in which the visas are valid. Fewer permanent legal residents would, over time, lower the enrollment for benefits under the Food Stamp and Medicaid programs and thus lower estimated spending for those programs.

#### Food Stamps

While adult immigrants have a five-year waiting period for benefits, legal permanent residents under the age of 18 are automatically eligible for food stamps. CBO estimates that there will be about 440,000 fewer legal permanent residents over the 10-year period. Based on data from the Current Population Survey on participation by noncitizens before the changes in eligibility that were enacted in 1996, CBO estimates that by 2009, 4,000 fewer children would receive food stamps. Overall, CBO estimates that by 2014 about 23,000 fewer people would receive food stamps. Food Stamp program costs would decrease by \$13 million over the 2005–2009 period and \$105 million over the 2009–2014 period.

#### Medicaid

By decreasing the number of legal permanent residents, H.R. 775 would reduce the number of individuals enrolling in the Medicaid program. Under Medicaid law, immigrants entering the United States after August 22, 1996, are subject to a five-year ban from receiving Medicaid coverage. CBO expects that certain participants in the diversity visa program (mainly children, pregnant women, and some disabled people) will qualify for Medicaid five years after entering the United States. CBO estimates that by 2014, about 9,000 fewer people would receive Medicaid than under current law and that federal Medicaid spending would decrease by about \$59 million over the 2010–2014 period.

#### State Department

Applicants pay no fee for submitting an application to the Department of State for the special lottery; however, there is a \$100 special processing fee payable to the Department of State by persons whose entries are selected and processed at a U.S. consulate. The applicants must also pay the regular visa fees at the time of visa issuance. The special processing fee generates about \$5 million in offsetting collections for the Department of State each year. The bill would lower collections by the Department of State, but spending would also decline by the amount of forgone collections.

#### Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services

The CIS currently charges fees totaling \$385 to register each selected applicant as a permanent U.S. resident. CBO estimates that CIS collects and spends about \$20 million annually in fees from diversity immigrants—a small fraction of more than \$1 billion in fees the agency collects and spends each year to administer programs relating to the entry of aliens. CBO estimates that eliminating the diversity visa program would reduce fee collections by about \$20 million annually, but

that spending would also decrease by an equivalent amount, so there would be no significant net budgetary effect.

Estimated impact on State, local, and tribal governments: H.R. 775 contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in UMRA. By decreasing the number of legal permanent residents in the United States, the bill would reduce the number of individuals enrolling in the Medicaid program. CBO estimates that the change would result in a savings for states of about \$45 million over the 2005–2014 period.

Estimated impact on the private sector: The bill contains no new private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA.

Estimate prepared by: Federal Costs: State Department: Joseph C. Whitehill (226–2840). Citizen and Immigration Services: Mark Grabowicz (226–2860). Food Stamps: Kathleen FitzGerald (226–2820). Medicaid: Jeanne De Sa (226–9010). Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Melissa Merrell (225–3220). Impact on the Private Sector: Amina Masood (226–2940).

Estimate approved by: Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

### IN RECOGNITION OF THE PRINCETON TOWNSHIP AFFORDABLE HOUSING PROGRAM

#### HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the Princeton Township Affordable Housing Program, formed on November 18, 1984, by the adoption of Ordinance No. 84–31. This program began well before the New Jersey Supreme Court mandated affordable housing in each municipality throughout the State, and preceded the establishment of the New Jersey Council on Affordable Housing. The program has shown over the years Princeton Townships' commitment to maintaining a diverse population, and has been consistent in its dedication to provide housing opportunities for low and moderate income individuals who reside within the Princeton community. Princeton was far ahead of other towns.

To oversee the implementation of the Affordable Housing Program, the Princeton Township Housing Board was created. Since its inception, the Housing Board has developed hundreds of housing units in and around the greater Princeton area, the largest of which are the Princeton Community Village, Reading Circle, Griggs Farm, and Washington Oaks. In addition to the creation of a great number of housing units, the board has also established and funded a municipal Downpayment Assistance Program and Condominium Fee Assistance Program; these programs aim to assist those with low or moderate incomes in either initially purchasing or continuing to afford low and moderate income housing units. The Housing Board has also explored housing

for developmentally disabled individuals and seniors of low income. They have also partnered with Habitat for Humanity in building two units of affordable housing.

For the past 20 years, the program has never wavered in its commitment to affordable housing, and has continued to provide housing opportunities for a wide range of people from diverse economic and social backgrounds.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Princeton Township Affordable Housing Program for its commendable and exemplary work in ensuring affordable housing exists in New Jersey and wish it many years of continued success.

### A PROCLAMATION HONORING MR. AND MRS. ROBISON

#### HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, Walter and Virginia Robison were united in marriage on August 26, 1944; and Whereas, Walter and Virginia Robison are celebrating 60 years of marriage; and

Whereas, Walter and Virginia Robison have demonstrated love and commitment to each other; and

Whereas, Walter and Virginia Robison must be commended for their loyalty and dedication to their family; and

Whereas, Walter and Virginia Robison have proven, by their example, to be a model for all married couples;

Therefore, I join with Walter and Virginia Robison's family, friends, and the residents of the 18th Congressional District of Ohio in congratulating Walter and Virginia Robison as they celebrate their 60th wedding anniversary.

### A TRIBUTE TO REVEREND DAVID K. BRAWLEY

#### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Reverend David K. Brawley for his spiritual guidance and dedication to improving our community.

Rev. Brawley cultivated a relationship with God's Word when he was quite young. At the age of sixteen, he responded to God's will and was ordained by Rev. Winfred Pippen. He became the youth minister at First Baptist Church of Deer Park, New York, where he maintained his membership for thirteen years.

Rev. Brawley began his full time career in the ministry in 1994 at St. Paul Community Baptist Church in Brooklyn, New York. An integral part of church leadership, Rev. Brawley is the coordinator for the Men-in-Training for