

citizens from forces that would harm or destroy them.

□ 2030

HAITI

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BISHOP of Utah). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor tonight to bring to my colleagues' attention the extreme emergency that the country of Haiti finds itself in with gangs, rebels, renegades, protesters, thugs, drug lords, in combination and in different groups in different parts of the nation of trying to drive out the first duly elected President in the history of Haiti, President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

There are a number of activities going on here in the Capitol that are intended to move our government and national organizations and international organizations into an effective combination that would allow peace to quickly come to this beleaguered nation where poverty, suffering and misery is so endemic.

I begin my comments with an appeal to the President of the United States, and I quote from a resolution that has been drafted by our colleague from California (Ms. WATERS) which urges the United States to support the principles of democracy and constitutional rule in the Republic of Haiti under which President Jean-Bertrand Aristide was elected and oppose any and all attempts to remove President Aristide from office prior to the completion of his term under the Constitution of Haiti. And that we additionally condemn the violent activities of groups of thugs, former members of Haiti's disbanded army, and paramilitary organizations in Haiti.

This is an appeal to urge the President of the United States to make a statement, to break his silence and to let the world and the people of Haiti know that this country promotes democracy, respects the right to protest, but appreciates that free speech cannot be equated with violence and intimidation.

In addition, we are seeking to invoke the awesome prestige of the United Nations through its Security Council which will be meeting tomorrow. We intend to communicate, Members of Congress, with the Organization of American States to urge that they continue their important work, that CARICOM be invited to offer assurances; in other words, that we pull these international organizations together and make certain that our country does not by its silence give a wink and a nod to the violence that is going on there.

Last of all, we appeal to our distinguished Secretary of State, Colin Powell himself, whose ancestors came from the Caribbean. We thank him for his

negotiations by which he attempted to reach agreement, and he extended the time. It was finally at 5 p.m. this evening that the rebel opposition rejected and refused to continue any negotiations. And so now we ask the Secretary of State in his wisdom and judgment to move to a new and higher plane in trying to bring this matter, the differences of other groups and citizens with their President, to a peaceful resolution.

It is very important that we recognize that the United States' role in this is so important since we were prominently involved in bringing a democratic election and a President to Haiti.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KIRK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. KIRK addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. OWENS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. OWENS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extension of Remarks.)

STATUS REPORT ON CURRENT SPENDING LEVELS OF ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FY 2004 AND THE 5-YEAR PERIOD FY 2004 THROUGH FY 2005

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, I am transmitting a status report on the current levels on on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal year 2004 and for the five-year period of fiscal years 2004 through 2008. This report is necessary to facilitate the application of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act and section 501 of the conference report on the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2004 (H. Con. Res. 95). This status report is current through February 6, 2004.

The term "current level" refers to the amounts of spending and revenues estimated for each fiscal year based on laws enacted or awaiting the President's signature.

The first table compares the current levels of total budget authority, outlays, and revenues with the aggregate levels set forth by H. Con. Res. 95. This comparison is needed to enforce section 311(a) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the budget resolution's aggregate levels. The table does not show budget authority and outlays for fiscal years 2004 through 2008, because appropriations for those years have not yet been considered.

The second table compares the current levels of budget authority and outlays for discretionary action by each authorizing committee with the "section 302(a)" allocations made under H. Con. Res. 95 for fiscal year 2004 and fiscal years 2004 through 2008. "Discretionary action" refers to legislation enacted after the adoption of the budget resolution. A separate allocation for the Medicare program, as established under section 401(a)(3) of the

budget resolution, is shown for fiscal year 2004 and fiscal years 2004 through 2013. This comparison is needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the section 302(a) discretionary action allocation of new budget authority for the committee that reported the measure. It is also needed to implement section 311(b), which exempts committees that comply with their allocations from the point of order under section 311(a).

The third table compares the current levels of discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2004 with the "section 302(b)" suballocations of discretionary budget authority and outlays among Appropriations subcommittees. This table also compares the current level of total discretionary appropriations with the section 302(a) allocation for the Appropriations Committee. These comparisons are needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Budget Act because the point of order under that section equally applies to measures that would branch either the section 302(a) allocation or the applicable section 302(b) suballocation.

The last table gives the current level for 2005 of accounts identified for advance appropriations under section 501 of H. Con. Res. 95. This list is needed to enforce section 501 of the budget resolution, which creates a point of order against appropriation bills that contain advance appropriations that are: (i) not identified in the statement of managers or (ii) would cause the aggregate amount of such appropriations to exceed the level specified in the resolution.

REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET—STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2004 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ADOPTED IN H. CON. RES. 95

(Reflecting action completed as of February 6, 2004—on-budget amounts, in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal year 2004	Fiscal years 2004–2008
Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	1,880,555	(1)
Outlays	1,903,502	(1)
Revenues	1,325,452	8,168,933
Current Level:		
Budget Authority	1,875,397	(1)
Outlays	1,894,792	(1)
Revenues	1,330,756	8,375,403
Current Level over (+)/under (–) Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	– 5,158	(1)
Outlays	– 8,710	(1)
Revenues	5,304	206,470

¹ Not applicable because annual appropriations Acts for fiscal years 2005 through 2008 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

BUDGET AUTHORITY

Enactment of measures providing new budget authority for FY 2004 in excess of \$5,158,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2004 budget authority to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 95.

OUTLAYS

Enactment of measures providing new outlays for FY 2004 in excess of \$8,710,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2004 outlays to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 95.

REVENUES

Enactment of measures that would result in revenue reduction for FY 2004 in excess of \$5,304,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause revenues to fall below level set by H. Con. Res. 95.

Enactment of measures resulting in revenue reduction for the period FY 2004 through 2008 in excess of \$206,470,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause revenues to fall below the appropriate levels set by H. Con. Res. 95.

DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATIONS FOR DISCRETIONARY ACTION, REFLECTING ACTION
COMPLETED AS OF FEBRUARY 6, 2004

[fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

House Committee	2004		2004–2008 total		2004–2013 total	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
Agriculture:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Current level	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Difference	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Armed Services:						
Allocation	70	34	70	70	n.a.	n.a.
Current level	3,805	347	15,155	12,742	n.a.	n.a.
Difference	3,735	313	15,085	12,672	n.a.	n.a.
Education and the Workforce:						
Allocation	39	47	201	245	n.a.	n.a.
Current level	9	8	9	9	n.a.	n.a.
Difference	–30	–39	–192	–236	n.a.	n.a.
Energy and Commerce:						
Allocation	–170	–170	439	439	n.a.	n.a.
Current level	2,202	963	3,451	3,567	n.a.	n.a.
Difference	2,372	1,133	3,012	3,128	n.a.	n.a.
Financial Services:						
Allocation	0	375	0	1,250	n.a.	n.a.
Current level	–1	–1	–2	–2	n.a.	n.a.
Difference	–1	–376	–2	–1,252	n.a.	n.a.
Government Reform:						
Allocation	–1	0	–3	–1	n.a.	n.a.
Current level	2	2	24	24	n.a.	n.a.
Difference	3	2	27	25	n.a.	n.a.
House Administration:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Current level	1	1	3	3	n.a.	n.a.
Difference	1	1	3	3	n.a.	n.a.
International Relations:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Current level	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Difference	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Judiciary:						
Allocation	19	19	95	95	n.a.	n.a.
Current level	13	13	83	83	n.a.	n.a.
Difference	–6	–6	–12	–12	n.a.	n.a.
Resources:						
Allocation	24	24	522	342	n.a.	n.a.
Current level	28	28	165	165	n.a.	n.a.
Difference	4	4	–357	–177	n.a.	n.a.
Science:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Current level	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Difference	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Small Business:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Current level	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Difference	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Transportation and Infrastructure:						
Allocation	9,256	0	41,134	0	n.a.	n.a.
Current level	6,425	–2	7,460	–126	n.a.	n.a.
Difference	–2,831	–2	–33,674	–126	n.a.	n.a.
Veterans' Affairs:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Current level	–77	–77	–1	–1	n.a.	n.a.
Difference	–77	–77	–1	–1	n.a.	n.a.
Ways and Means:						
Allocation	20,626	20,054	24,079	23,876	n.a.	n.a.
Current level	17,979	17,960	22,810	22,850	n.a.	n.a.
Difference	–2,647	–2,094	–1,269	–1,026	n.a.	n.a.
Medicare:						
Allocation	0	0	n.a.	n.a.	0	0
Current level	4,100	3,100	n.a.	n.a.	392,000	392,000
Difference	4,100	3,100	n.a.	n.a.	392,000	392,000

DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATION AND APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE 302(b) SUBALLOCATIONS

[In millions of dollars]

Appropriations Subcommittee	302(b) Suballocations as of July 22, 2003 (H. Rpt. 108–228)		Current level reflecting ac- tion completed as of Feb- ruary 6, 2004		Current level minus sub- allocations	
	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT
Agriculture, Rural Development	17,005	17,686	16,839	17,633	–166	–53
Commerce, Justice, State	37,914	41,009	37,582	40,677	–332	–332
National Defense	368,662	389,221	368,183	388,648	–479	–573
District of Columbia	466	464	542	536	76	72
Energy & Water Development	27,080	27,211	27,255	27,263	175	52
Foreign Operations	17,120	20,185	17,611	20,171	491	–14
Homeland Security	29,411	30,506	29,238	30,007	–173	–499
Interior	19,627	19,400	19,540	19,346	–87	–54
Labor, HHS & Education	138,036	134,766	138,987	135,069	951	303
Legislative Branch	3,512	3,662	3,527	3,603	15	–59
Military Construction	9,196	10,282	9,316	10,247	120	–35
Transportation-Treasury	27,502	71,360	28,116	71,873	614	513
VA-HUD-Independent Agencies	90,034	95,590	90,774	96,404	740	814
Total (Section 302(a) Allocation)	785,565	861,342	787,510	861,477	1,945	135

Statement of FY2005 advance appropriations under section 501 of H. Con. Res. 95 reflecting action completed as of February 6, 2004

[In millions of dollars]

		Budget authority
Appropriate Level		23,158
Current Level:		
Homeland Security Sub-		
committee:		
Bioshield ¹	2,528	
Interior Subcommittee: Elk		
Hills	36	
Labor, Health and Human Serv-		
ices, Education Sub-		
committee		
Employment and Training		
Administration	2,463	
Education for the Disadvan-		
tagged	7,383	
School Improvement	1,435	
Children and Family Services		
(head start)	1,400	
Special Education	5,413	
Vocational and Adult Edu-		
cation	791	
Transportation and Treasury		
Subcommittee		
Payment to Postal Service	37	
Veterans, Housing and Urban		
Development Sub-		
committee: Section 8 Re-		
newals	4,200	
Total	25,686	

Current Level over (+)/under(-)

Appropriate Level

¹This advance appropriation was not on the list of accounts identified for advance appropriations included in the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference in the conference report to accompany H. Con. Res. 95. Still, since the provision has been enacted, it is included as part of the current level for advance appropriations.

EXTEND BAN ON ASSAULT WEAPONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, on January 17, 1989, a gunman used a weapon like this one behind me to fire 102 bullets into a crowded elementary school in California. The weapon is the AK-47, and it is very good at what it does. It kills as many people as possible as quickly as possible. Before the shooting stopped, 34 children and teachers had been shot. In less than 2 minutes, the gunman was able to spray the school yard with more than 100 bullets. America was rightly outraged.

On December 7, 1993, another gunman came on a train on the Long Island Railroad. This gunman had large-capacity clips and was able to shoot and kill six people, one of them my husband, and wound 21 people, one of them my son. It was at that time that I decided that I would do whatever I could to reduce gun violence in this country.

We were also having a debate here in Washington on having an assault weapons ban, and I became part of that debate. We were very lucky that when it came up for a vote, it won by one vote.

But there is good news for criminals, gangs and terrorists. Soon they will be

able to buy an AK-47 once again. Soon criminals, gangs, terrorists can go into any gun store and buy any kind of assault weapon that they want. The assault weapons ban expires this September 14. Some in Congress wish this issue would just go away, but Americans overwhelmingly support the ban. Even 66 percent of gun owners support the ban. They support it because it worked and because it protected the rights of law-abiding citizens to own handguns, hunting rifles and shotguns. Once again, every major law enforcement agency in the country has endorsed the ban. The Supreme Court has even upheld a stronger version of the ban.

But nothing will get done if President Bush refuses to add his voice to the effort. He has promised to sign a new assault weapons ban if it reaches his desk, but if his leadership is not here, and if he does not tell TOM DELAY to bring the bill up for a vote, it is never going to reach his desk.

I have introduced H.R. 2038, which would renew the ban while closing its most gaping loopholes. I came to Congress to fight for gun safety. I have fought for common-sense, effective gun measures, but too many of my colleagues seem beholden to gun pressure groups. Yet we know the American people want to have assault weapons kept off their streets. We cannot let special interests trump the safety of American families and our police officers.

We have 202 days to renew the ban. Failing to do so would be an outrage, and the American people will demand an explanation in November. But there is something that they can do today. I urge all Americans to contact their Members of Congress and their Senators and tell them we want to keep assault weapons off the street. We have got to band together for the safety of our families, our children and our communities. This is something we can do.

People talk about they never have a voice in government. I happen to know that having a voice in government is very important. Here in this House, how many times have we seen bills pass by one vote? Or fail by one vote? It is up to the American people to get involved in this.

This evening we have heard so many of my colleagues talk about all the things that are going on in this world, budget deficits, medications that cannot get to our patients. These are all serious problems. But allowing assault weapons back onto our streets again to kill our officers, to go into our schools, this is something we can do. This is something where the American people can have their voices heard. We outnumber the NRA. We outnumber those that are trying to stop this.

Since I have been in Congress, I have always tried to uphold the second amendment, but this kind of a gun is only meant for one thing. It is to kill as many people as possible. It is guns like this that we are seeing in Iraq,

Israel, Haiti. These are the kind of guns that are used to wipe out people as fast as they can. You are telling me a sportsperson wants these back on the streets again?

Mr. Speaker, I will be back here every single week until the American voices are heard, and I will be here to voice those voices.

HAITI

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to ask the Bush administration why in the world our country appears to be allowing a violent coup d'etat to occur in Haiti. Through a wink and a nod, our administration is allowing this violence to occur, and we must not stand for it.

The democratically elected President of Haiti could be overthrown any minute. At risk, of course, is the safety of over 8 million lives in Haiti. We cannot play politics with rebels and with thugs. They are trying to change their government through the use of force, not by democratic elections. We do not allow coups to take place in the United States, and we should uphold that standard for neighboring countries, neighboring democracies, especially one in our own hemisphere.

Throughout Haiti's 200 years of independence, it has experienced 32 coups, but it seemed that the tragic cycle ended in 1991 with President Aristide's first Presidential victory. After a coup, the United States helped restore then-exiled President Aristide in 1996, and later he ran and was reelected in the fall of 2001. Tonight as we speak, President Aristide is warding off yet another coup attempt and a potential civil war, and democracy is under fire again in Haiti.

Two weeks ago now I wrote to Secretary Powell and asked the following questions:

One: Does the State Department support the democratically elected Government of Haiti? What practical steps is our government taking to support the democratic process?

Two: Is our country supporting and sanctioning an overthrow of the Aristide government by giving a wink and a nod to the opposition? There are also reports that we are covertly funding the opposition.

Third: Is it true that the Haitian opposition parties and leaders have received USAID funding?

Fourth: We understand the Haitian Government made several requests over the last 2 years for equipment and training of Haiti's police force. Why were these requests never responded to?

Secretary Powell said, and I quote, "We cannot allow thugs and murderers to overthrow the democratically elected government of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide," but now there appears to be a major disconnect between