

King (NY)	Nethercutt	Sessions
Kingston	Ney	Shadegg
Kirk	Northup	Shaw
Klecza	Nunes	Shays
Kline	Nussle	Sherman
Knollenberg	Oberstar	Sherwood
Kolbe	Obey	Shimkus
Kucinich	Oliver	Shuster
LaHood	Ortiz	Simpson
Lampson	Osborne	Skelton
Langevin	Ose	Slaughter
Lantos	Owens	Smith (NJ)
Larsen (WA)	Oxley	Smith (TX)
Larson (CT)	Pallone	Smith (WA)
Latham	Pascarell	Snyder
LaTourette	Pastor	Solis
Leach	Payne	Souder
Lee	Pearce	Spratt
Levin	Pelosi	Stark
Lewis (CA)	Pence	Strickland
Lewis (GA)	Peterson (PA)	Stupak
Lewis (KY)	Pickering	Sullivan
Linder	Pitts	Sweeney
Lipinski	Platts	Tancredo
LoBiondo	Pombo	Tanner
Lofgren	Pomeroy	Tauscher
Lowey	Porter	Tauzin
Lucas (KY)	Portman	Terry
Lucas (OK)	Price (NC)	Thomas
Lynch	Pryce (OH)	Thompson (CA)
Maloney	Putnam	Thompson (MS)
Markey	Radanovich	Thornberry
Marshall	Rangel	Tiahrt
Matsui	Regula	Tiberi
McCarthy (MO)	Rehberg	Towns
McCarthy (NY)	Renzi	Turner (OH)
McCollum	Reyes	Turner (TX)
McCotter	Reynolds	Udall (CO)
McCrery	Rodriguez	Udall (NM)
McGovern	Rogers (AL)	Upton
McInnis	Rogers (KY)	Van Hollen
McIntyre	Rogers (MI)	Velázquez
McKeon	Rohrabacher	Visclosky
McNulty	Ros-Lehtinen	Vitter
Meehan	Ross	Walden (OR)
Meek (FL)	Rothman	Walsh
Meeks (NY)	Roybal-Allard	Wamp
Menendez	Ruppersberger	Waters
Mica	Rush	Watson
Millender-	Ryan (OH)	Watt
McDonald	Ryan (WI)	Waxman
Miller (MI)	Ryun (KS)	Weiner
Miller (NC)	Sabo	Weldon (FL)
Miller, Gary	Sánchez, Linda	Weldon (PA)
Mollohan	T.	Weller
Moore	Sánchez, Loretta	Whitfield
Moran (KS)	Sanders	Wicker
Moran (VA)	Sandin	Wilson (NM)
Murphy	Saxton	Wilson (SC)
Murtha	Schakowsky	Wolf
Musgrave	Schiff	Woolsey
Myrick	Schrock	Wu
Nadler	Scott (GA)	Wynn
Napolitano	Scott (VA)	Young (AK)
Neal (MA)	Serrano	Young (FL)

NAYS—54

Bartlett (MD)	Goodlatte	Norwood
Berry	Goss	Otter
Biggart	Graves	Paul
Boehler	Gutknecht	Peterson (MN)
Boswell	Hayworth	Petri
Coble	Hefley	Rahall
Cubin	Hensarling	Ramstad
Davis, Jo Ann	Herger	Royce
Deal (GA)	Hostettler	Sensenbrenner
Deutsch	Jones (NC)	Simmons
Duncan	King (IA)	Smith (MI)
Etheridge	Manzullo	Stearns
Evans	McDermott	Stenholm
Everett	McHugh	Taylor (MS)
Flake	Michaud	Taylor (NC)
Fossella	Miller (FL)	Tierney
Franks (AZ)	Miller, George	Toomey
Goode	Neugebauer	Wexler

NOT VOTING—8

Carson (IN)	Ferguson	Matheson
Collins	Isakson	Quinn
Dunn	Majette	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KLINE) (during the vote). Members are reminded that there are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1618

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 857 AND H.R. 1078

Mr. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 857 and H.R. 1078.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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 tomorrow.

RECOGNIZING 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF APOLLO 11 LUNAR LANDING

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 723) recognizing the 35th anniversary of the *Apollo 11* lunar landing, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 723

Whereas President John F. Kennedy set a goal of landing Americans on the moon and returning them safely to Earth;

Whereas the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) created the Apollo space program to fulfill the goal set by President Kennedy;

Whereas on July 16, 1969, the Apollo 11 mission launched into space to attempt the first manned lunar landing;

Whereas on July 20, 1969, at 10:56 p.m. eastern daylight time, astronaut Neil A. Armstrong ushered in a new era in space exploration when he stepped onto the lunar surface and declared, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind.";

Whereas Neil Armstrong, the mission commander, and fellow astronauts Michael Collins, the command module pilot, and Edwin E. "Buzz" Aldrin, Jr., the lunar module pilot, exemplified bravery and determination in successfully completing the mission;

Whereas the Apollo 11 mission demonstrated the technological abilities of the United States and established the United States as a leader in space exploration;

Whereas the Apollo 11 mission inspired further exploration of the universe and led to more than three decades of continued voyage and discovery; and

Whereas the Apollo 11 mission continues to inspire exploration as NASA envisions returning to the moon and eventually landing a person on Mars: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the 35th anniversary of the Apollo 11 lunar landing;

(2) commends the astronauts and other men and women of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) whose efforts assured the success of the Apollo 11 mission; and

(3) supports the continued leadership of the United States in the exploration of space.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LAMPSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL).

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

Mr. Speaker, on this day 35 years ago, two Americans stepped onto the surface of the Moon and ushered in a new era in space exploration. The astronauts of *Apollo 11*, Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin, and Michael Collins, not only made history, they also fulfilled an American dream. Their successful Moon landing was the culmination of years of preparation by hundreds of thousands of people in government, in industry, and universities. And they became heroes to all Americans in the process.

In 1961, President John F. Kennedy laid out a goal of landing an American on the Moon and returning him safely to Earth. On July 16, 1969, NASA launched the *Apollo 11* spacecraft into orbit to fulfill this quest. The successful mission demonstrated the United States' technological and economic power, and it established our Nation as the leader in space exploration from that moment to the present.

During their walk on the Moon, Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin took pictures, planted an American flag, and gathered rocks, tangible items to take back to Earth for posterity. They also gave the world a sense of wonder and awe and an enthusiasm about future space travel. Astronaut Neil Armstrong's first step on the lunar surface was indeed a "giant leap for mankind," but it was also a first step toward a new era of discovery and innovation.

The next three decades witnessed enormous strides in space exploration and research. Experiments conducted on the Space Shuttle and International Space Station expanded health research into our most threatening diseases. Microgravity experiments helped scientists fight infections, produce medicines to treat patients who have suffered from strokes, and combat osteoporosis. From the development of MRI technology to microchips, the scientific partnerships between NASA and American universities and companies continue to ensure our Nation's viability, increase our Nation's competitiveness, and help drive our economy.

As Buzz Aldrin said before Congress, the footprints on the Moon "belong to the American people, and since we came in peace for all mankind, those footprints belong also to all people of the world." Michael Collins told Congress, "Man has always gone where he has been able to go. It is that simple. He will continue pushing back his frontier, no matter how far it may carry

him from his homeland. Someday, in the not too distant future, when I listen to an earthling step out onto the surface of Mars or some other planet, I hope to hear him say: 'I come from the United States of America.'"

We are the keepers of this dream. As we celebrate today's anniversary, we can also rekindle this vision. Venturing to the Moon, Mars and beyond is challenging, but our citizens have never shied away from a challenge. As a democratic people who look to the future for inspiration and solutions, we have a destiny to continue to lead in space travel. In a world marred by conflict, we can once again usher in an era of peaceful exploration.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I rise in support of H. Res. 723.

It was 35 years ago that humans first walked on the Moon. It was a magnificent achievement and it is fitting that we in the House of Representatives pause to commemorate it today. The landing of Eagle at Tranquility Base was the culmination of a national effort that began in 1961 when a young, energetic President, John F. Kennedy, challenged America to achieve great things in space. America rose to that challenge and barely 8 years after President Kennedy said that we would go to the Moon by the end of the decade, we did.

Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin took those historic first steps on July 20, 1969, while Mike Collins orbited overhead and all the world's population held its collective breath. Clearly Neil, Buzz and Mike had the "right stuff," as did the other Mercury, Gemini and Apollo astronauts and as do the astronauts who are serving in our Nation's space program today.

Yet it was not just the heroism and steel nerves of the astronauts that made Apollo a success. It was the efforts of tens of thousands of unsung heroes from government, industry and academia, namely the scientists, engineers, program managers, technicians and others who individually and collectively made it possible for 12 Americans to land on and explore the surface of the Moon between 1969 and 1972.

I was teaching physical science in a middle school during that time. The children in my classes, their eyes would light up when we would watch on television and discuss what was going on. The interest that developed from them was unimaginable. I know that it is what inspired so many of those young people to want to become the astronauts of today.

Neil Armstrong spoke his first words from the Moon to Mission Control in the Ninth District of Texas, where we have neighbors who worked on the Apollo program and some who participate in the space exploration efforts of today. That is where those kids that I taught went to work.

Last July, Glynn and Marilyn Lunney from my district brought their

two grandchildren to my office to take a tour of this Capitol. In passing the statue of *Apollo 13* astronaut Jack Swigert downstairs, Mrs. Lunney said, "There's Jack." They knew who Jack was because Mr. Lunney had been a flight director on Apollo missions, including *Apollo 11*. The Lunneys are just a few of the many individuals in Texas' Ninth Congressional District whom I salute today.

The Lunneys' son started a company that took one of those spin-offs from the space exploration efforts to create a vagus nerve stimulator which saves the lives of people who are suffering from epilepsy and seizures today. So many wonderful things have come from that program.

Just beyond the fences of Johnson Space Center are reminders of the living legacy of NASA's pioneer programs in our community. The names of sports teams, local businesses, and even the streets that we drive display the impact of manned space flight. Today, I salute all southeast Texans involved in manned space flight, including Johnson Space Center's civil service and contractor workforce of over 16,000 in Houston's bay area.

I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of this congressional resolution commemorating a shining achievement that is an inspiration to all they do. Yet I have to confess that I look forward to the day when we will not just be commemorating the past but will also be celebrating new accomplishments in space exploration.

The last Americans, indeed the last human beings, to venture out beyond low Earth orbit visited the Moon 32 years ago. It is time for Americans to get back to the Moon. And it is time for Americans to set out on voyages of exploration to all of the interesting places in our solar system. Robotic explorers have already blazed a scientifically productive trail, and they will continue to do so in the years to come, but I have no doubt that humans will, and should, follow.

I want America to lead that exploration effort, and I intend to work with the White House and my colleagues in Congress to craft an exploration program that all America will embrace. However, that is work for another day. Today is a day for commemorating the achievement of the Apollo team. I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT), chairman of the Committee on Science.

(Mr. BOEHLERT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution, which I was proud to cosponsor with the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL). At this time of fiscal constraint and inter-

national discord, it is good to remember that brief moment in history when the entire world, together, collectively held its breath and watched as human beings stepped for the first time onto the surface of the Moon.

One sign of the success of the Apollo mission is that it is hard to conjure now just how strange and wondrous and awe-inspiring that moment was. Neil Armstrong's and Buzz Aldrin's steps were the culmination of millennia of human dreams and aspirations. Whatever else the Apollo program did, it fundamentally changed the human sense of the possible. It changed our sense of what was in reach.

I would point out that the Apollo program also changed our own sense of the planet. Those pictures of Earth as a blue dot revolving through empty space, those pictures of Earthrise, those pictures of an Earth whose air pollution could be picked up from miles into the heavens, with those pictures the Apollo program also brought home the preciousness of our own planet and its and our own fragility.

So I want to join with my colleagues today in trying to recapture that sense of excitement and wonder and awe that space travel evoked. I want to join in reminding Americans of the unique and courageous accomplishments of the Apollo astronauts and the scientists and engineers who worked behind the scenes. And I want to encourage us all to think through all the lessons of the Apollo program.

America must continue its ventures in space, manned and robotic. And we need to think about how to ensure that those ventures will enrich our culture, our scientific understanding, our sense of what it means to be human, and our ability to survive on our own planet.

The Apollo program has left us a remarkable legacy that we can respect best by continuing to debate its meaning.

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Washington (Mr. McDERMOTT).

(Mr. McDERMOTT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, the name Buzz Aldrin is legendary in America's manned space flight program, but the name Buzz Lightyear may be better known today. "To infinity and beyond," Buzz Lightyear calls out in the movie "Toy Story" and everyone smiled. Buzz Aldrin actually did it.

Thirty-five years ago today, Buzz Aldrin commanded the lunar module during man's first landing on the Moon. Buzz Aldrin followed Neil Armstrong onto the lunar surface. It was a defining moment in world history and the entire world stopped what it was doing to watch. If you were alive on that day, you know where you were, what you were doing, and how good it felt to be an American.

□ 1630

We were proud. The world was proud of us. For a few moments at least, the world was united. How we could use that today.

In part that is why this resolution is so important. It honors President John F. Kennedy for his vision and his leadership. JFK, not Captain Kirk, was the first to challenge us to go where no one had gone before. Kennedy inspired us to believe that we could do what was almost certainly impossible, and we did it.

This resolution honors the men and women of NASA. It honors Buzz Aldrin and every astronaut for their courage, sacrifice, and extraordinary service to this country and to humanity. I hope this resolution rekindles the spirit, enthusiasm, and hope embodied in a great moment for America and the world.

The world-renowned writer Arthur C. Clarke said, "The only way to discover the limits of the possible is to go beyond them into the impossible." In other words, to infinity and beyond.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER), chairman of Space and Aeronautics Subcommittee.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, on July 20, 1969, all humankind witnessed the greatest technological achievement in history: men setting foot on the Moon and then successfully returning to Earth. The tremendous accomplishment of those three men and, yes, of the United States of America, is remembered to this day. Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin, Mike Collins stand as shining examples of courage and technological genius, along with those many people in NASA that helped them and were on that trip with them every second of the journey. We honor the people of NASA who were responsible for this great achievement, and we honor these three brave astronauts for their heroism in taking that one giant leap for mankind 35 years ago.

On reflection, that day in history represented more than man's mastery of science and engineering. Rather, NASA's success in this endeavor has given us a sense of unlimited potential for our Nation and the world. Buzz Aldrin said it best when he observed, "The significance of what we did was not embodied in the few rocks that we brought back or what we saw . . . But the significance really was the impact we had on millions of people around the world." And, yes, millions of people in the United States.

Now we have the opportunity today to repeat history with President Bush's vision for space exploration. I believe there are young people who will be just as inspired by this great quest as those were by the first Moon landing.

Thus, the occasion that we celebrate today also forces us to look forward. As President Bush pointed out last year following the tragic loss of the Space Shuttle *Columbia*, "This cause of exploration and discovery is not an option

we choose. It is a desire written in the human heart. We are that part of creation which seeks to understand all of creation. We find the best among us, send them forth into unmapped darkness, and pray they will return. They go in peace for all mankind, and all mankind is in their debt." That was President Bush.

Today we look back and honor this great achievement of 35 years ago and commend the astronauts and the others who were responsible for this great achievement. But also today we are looking forward to a path ahead and a recommitment ourselves to America's leadership in the exploration of space and America's leading humankind to conquer this new frontier.

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Houston, Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the distinguished gentleman from Texas, who has the pleasure of representing Johnson's Space Center, for his great leadership. There has not been a moment that he has not been committed to the progress and future of that great center along with so many others.

What does one say about the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL), who has led us in science for so many years? I am delighted to join him in this resolution.

And might I say the proud fact is that this resolution is a bipartisan resolution. It recognizes that space is bipartisan. And might I just emphasize now 35 years later the great debt of gratitude that we owe to Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins because I do not know if we understand that they were, in fact, are the very first humans to step on a planet outside of Earth's atmosphere. They were the very first humans, and in essence we can call them the true explorers who went into another atmosphere, another planet. The many things that we look at on television, science fiction, these individuals actually did do it.

But I think these words are so very important and prominent as they laid this plaque after 2 hours and 11 minutes: "Here men from Planet Earth first set foot upon the Moon July 1969 AD. We came in peace for all mankind." These words should be forever prominent in our mind: they came in peace for all mankind.

That is why I rise today to join in celebration of H. Res. 723. I believe that Buzz and all of them, Neil and Michael, would be very proud that since they landed, women have gone into space, African Americans, Hispanics, people from foreign lands have all gone together in peace. That is what it represents.

It is interesting that this young man, this young man who defined Camelot in 1961, John F. Kennedy, a Democrat,

spoke to the world and the Nation; and he did not raise up a partisan flag about space. He joined all of us as Americans. That is why we rise today because this is, in fact, an American Dream, an American cause.

I too salute all of those who work for NASA all over the Nation in the space centers all around the country, whether it is in Huntsville, whether it is in Mississippi or California or Florida, and particularly those at the Johnson Space Center, some 16,000 employees strong. I salute them. And the reason I do that is because they do not wear a partisan hat. They realize that space is important.

Let me say, however, Mr. Speaker, that as we take risks and we recognize risks are important, let us be cognizant of the importance of safety. And I realize that those who were willing to take risks in those early days also valued their intellect, their courage, what they valued, the men and women on the ground who were on the cutting edge of making sure that it was as safe as it could be in that time frame. It is now our obligation to likewise look to the future, the President's new proposal, and ensure that not only do we move forward on Mars exploration, that we do it in a safe manner, that we make sure that the international space station is safe, we make sure that the human space flight is safe, because that is what this whole effort is about.

1969 was the ending of a troubling time in America. In 1968 we saw the assassination of Robert Kennedy. We saw the assassination of Martin Luther King. Yet this country could still dream. We came together, all of us from all parts of this Nation. No matter whether we lived in the South or the North, no matter whether we were still crying and still feeling the pain of the assassinations of those great Americans, we came together when we saw those young men go off into space because it was an American cause. That is the dream and the hope that I hope we will implement as we move forward in the Mars exploration.

I would caution those in business and my colleagues to not make the Mars program a partisan issue. Do not make it where they are leaving out those of us who are supporters of space and space exploration who happen to be Democrats. Space, Mars, the Moon, and celebration of all of us goes beyond political grandstanding. And I would hope no matter what administration will be in after November that we will have the opportunity as Americans to watch us join hands together to be able to celebrate the excitement of space. I am gratified that the Internet, that new research dealing with health care all came about through space, communications all came about through our space exploration. We can do this, and we can do it together.

Might I also suggest that we owe a debt of gratitude to the *Challenger* families and to *Columbia* 7. And might I, in respect of *Columbia* 7, say to my colleagues that the families of those who

were lost in *Columbia 7* stood up and said that the space program must go on. Is that not what America is all about? I would simply say on their tribute and testimony, I hope we will not leave this session without honoring them by the resolution that we have offered, many sponsors that have offered to provide a gold medal for the *Columbia 7*, 300 sponsors and many on the Senate side. That is how we honor all of those who have served, doing it unified in a nonpartisan way. We do it as Americans.

My hat is off to *Apollo 11*. May the blessings be upon them. They are great Americans. God bless them and God bless the United States.

Thirty-five years ago a revolution was started. Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin—backed by Mike Collins, and a huge team of engineers and scientists from NASA and academia and industry—walked on the moon. It was a spectacular achievement by the crew of *Apollo 11*, that capped off an equally impressive eight years of research, development, and innovation. But when I say they started a revolution, I am not just talking about what they accomplished in space. I am thinking about the impact they made here on Earth.

The *Apollo* mission inspired a generation of intellectual pioneers and dreamers like nothing else could. Children, and young adults not afraid to think like children, sat awe-struck watching these guys bounding around on the moon, and then ran off to join science programs, and math programs, and engineering programs. They wanted to be part of something noble and great. The vast majority of those people did not end up in space, but veered off to go into other branches of physics or scientific research, or high-tech industries.

I have met with so many researchers from the great medical research labs at the Texas Medical Center in Houston, or CEOs in biotech or communications or internet companies, who have told me that it was the success of the *Apollo* mission that drove them to reach the heights they have reached. Many have theorized that indeed it was NASA and the *Apollo* mission that made possible the U.S. domination in science and industry, that changed America and the world in the 80s and 90s.

It was a bold investment, and we are still reaping the rewards.

But it could have gone much differently. Space travel is inherently dangerous. The team at NASA overcame tremendous obstacles of all sorts, and turned science fiction into science in under a decade. It truly shows the power of the American spirit, when appropriately applied.

Mr. Speaker I commend my colleague from Texas, Mr. HALL and the Chairman of the Science Committee on which I serve, as well as Ranking Member LAMPSON of the Space Subcommittee, for their leadership in giving space exploration the attention it deserves today. I hope that this resolution, and all of the celebrations of this exciting anniversary, will help re-ignite the American passion for the NASA manned-space mission. This week, as the Appropriations Committee is considering the future of the NASA budget, I hope we can all remember the tremendous dividends that our investment in NASA makes.

NASA and Johnson Space Center have touched the people of Houston in so many

ways. I will continue to be a strong supporter of NASA even as I work with my colleagues in the Science Committee to make NASA missions safer. I will continue to push for my bill H.R. 525, which would honor the fallen crew of the Shuttle *Columbia* with the Congressional Gold Medal. With over 300 co-sponsors, it would be sad to see this Congress adjourn without showing our appreciation for those astronauts who made the ultimate sacrifice to advance this nation. Working together, we can keep NASA moving forward into space, for the good of the American people, and the world.

We humans are truly at our best when we are working together toward peaceful and noble goals. The *Apollo* lunar landing 35 years ago truly was the epitome of such peaceful and noble pursuits. My hat is off to the *Apollo* team, and their surviving families, and to the entire NASA community, for their spectacular contribution to our today, and to our future.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FEENEY), another member of the Space and Aeronautics Subcommittee.

Mr. FEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FEENEY) for his great leadership over many years of space.

Mr. Speaker, today's Florida Today editorial started out by saying this: "On July 20, 1969, humanity changed forever. The moment the boot of astronaut Neil Armstrong touched the surface of the Moon, the future of humanity no longer was tethered to Planet Earth." And, indeed, 35 years ago a mesmerized Nation and a mesmerized world watched as Americans landed on the moon. Today we celebrate that accomplishment.

Looking back at the history of the Cape, the human space flight program began in June, 1959, when a Mercury boilerplate capsule was brought down for a test flight called Big Joe, when NASA needed tools at that time, they went to Sears Roebuck in Orlando. They used a flatbed truck, a wooden cradle, and mattresses to transport the Mercury capsule to the launch pad. Just a few years later, Saturn V rockets, the largest rocket ever built, were assembled in the Vehicle Assembly Building, the second largest building in the world, and transported 3 miles by the Crawler Transporter, then the largest tracked vehicle in the world.

Thousands of men and women viewed *Apollo* as a calling and not just a career. They overcame the tragedy of *Apollo 1*, guided *Apollo 11* through some frightening moments during descent to the lunar surface and shortly after landing, and brought home a crippled *Apollo 13* safely.

Inspired by what they witnessed on television, hundreds of thousands of children dedicated themselves to math and to science, thereby giving birth to many of today's science and engineering leaders.

Unfortunately, *Apollo* was not designed to sustain itself forever. By the end of 1972, mankind retreated to spaceflight around the Earth.

America now possesses a great vision for space exploration under which we

will become a spacefaring people once again. We will undertake a paced, sustainable, and affordable journey that breaks free from merely orbiting the Earth. We will not be fixated on a destination and a timetable, but rather pursue an evolving program of exploration and science.

Along the way we, like all explorers, will be surprised by our discoveries. We will unleash the imaginations and talents of thousands of aerospace professionals, reminding all of them why they chose their calling.

Earlier this year, Americans watched in awe as the pictures from Mars came back from the Mars Rovers. In a few months, thousands will line the banks of the Indian and Banana rivers to watch the Shuttle once again return to space. We are a restless, inquisitive, pioneering people. We yearn to go.

Mr. Speaker, I include the full editorial from Florida Today for the RECORD.

[From Florida Today, July 9, 2004]

READY FOR NEW GOALS

On July 20, 1969, humanity changed forever.

The moment the boot of astronaut Neil Armstrong touched the surface of the moon, the future of humanity no longer was tethered to planet Earth.

Thirty-five years ago today, as millions worldwide watched televised images transported more than 250,000 miles through space, a silent but mighty shift roiled the river of history.

Humankind had become residents of the solar system.

The question now is, will America return to that path of manned exploration and discovery? Or be satisfied to rest on great deeds of the past, reported on the yellowing pages of crumbling newspaper?

For those who remember, that magnificent day and the four fantastic years that followed made up an odyssey that dwarfed all other human efforts.

Historians called the human exploration of the lunar surface mankind's greatest technological achievement.

That claim would get no argument from those lucky enough to have lived in Brevard County in those breathtaking times.

The vigorous, patriotic and enthusiastic space workers who poured into this county through the 1960s helped turn Brevard from a backwater into the single spot on the globe from which man has journeyed to another celestial body.

They came in response to a challenge by an equally vigorous president, John F. Kennedy, who in 1961 declared it was "time for this nation to take a clearly leading role in space achievement, which in many ways, may hold the key to our future on earth."

The goal was clear: The United States must, "before this decade is out," land a man on the moon and return him safely to the Earth.

Those words triggered a serendipitous combination of the leader, the people and the times, to launch a technology that altered our world.

From communications and telemetry to computers, what came to be known as the *Apollo* project generated knowledge that sent the national economy on a long road of technological innovation that reverberates today.

Not surprisingly, Brevard in those years averaged among the highest of any U.S. county in levels of educational achievement,

creating a legacy of interest that's reflected today in Brevard schools' strong performance in science and math.

Locally and nationally, the benefits of the Apollo remain immeasurable.

That's why it's incredible that for more than 30 years, the moon's cold surface has not felt another human step.

What might science have discovered, 35 years after Armstrong and fellow astronaut Buzz Aldrin made those giant lunar leaps, if the nation had continued that dazzling trajectory of human exploration, instead of letting the banner fall?

Such a softening of national purpose must not—must never—be the story of the American future.

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. UDALL).

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

I join my colleagues in congratulating the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LAMPSON) for bringing this important resolution to the floor.

As we have heard, 35 years ago today, the Apollo 11 mission landed on the Moon, and in that short 8-day mission we accomplished miraculous goals, and that mission has stood to inspire us for many years since.

I am also reminded that on the same date in the 1970s, the Viking Mars Lander, the first time we reached Mars, also in penetrating our solar system, July 20, holds a special significance for us.

As many of my colleagues have mentioned here, we have an opportunity now to rekindle that spirit, and that is certainly the intent, I think, of this resolution, as I look at my good friends from Texas. And I know that Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins and Neil Armstrong together would say it is on our shoulders to reinvigorate and lead NASA into this new century. And I look forward, as I stand here today, to working with a bipartisan group in the House with the gentleman from New York (Chairman BOEHLERT) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GORDON), ranking member, with the NASA leadership, with the private sector, and with the public that has shown great interest to ratify a new vision for this century and to put the energy and the resources in place to implement that new vision.

□ 1645

That new vision can, like President Kennedy's challenge in 1961, begin a new age of space exploration, inspire our Nation's youth to pursue math, science and engineering and stimulate our U.S. aerospace industry and underline the fact that we are a great Nation that has shown leadership in many, many sectors, including this important area.

So again I want to join my colleagues in endorsing this very important resolution to honor the men and women who so gallantly have gone into outer space.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ala-

bama (Mr. ADERHOLT), a member of the Subcommittee on VA, HUD and Independent Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations, which oversees the Space Station, and one of the major leaders in the space thrust.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas for his leadership on this issue and for his leadership here in the Congress on this issue of space exploration for many years.

Today, it has already been mentioned that we celebrate the accomplishments of NASA's Apollo 11 mission. Of course, it was back in 1961 that President Kennedy challenged NASA to meet the goals of sending people to the Moon and back. It was an exciting day only 8 years later when Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins represented all Americans when the first human steps were taken on the Moon.

President Bush has issued a new challenge for NASA, the vision for space exploration. I wholeheartedly support NASA in this endeavor, and I encourage my colleagues to do the same. NASA is important to this country's economic well-being, and it inspires our children to dream of distant worlds that they may actually see in their lifetime. It may be one of our children or one of our grandchildren who take the first steps on Mars.

Although achieving the President's new vision may be some years in the future, we should all be aware of the many benefits and the spin-offs from NASA that reach all citizens of the United States, including those in each of our districts every day.

NASA-inspired communications satellites connect the world. Other NASA-launched satellites enable weather forecasters to track hurricanes, wildfires, volcanoes, and also assist emergency workers in those areas to prepare ahead in time of events that could have devastating impacts. The NASA power source used to separate the solid rocket boosters from the Space Shuttle is used in Lifeshears, a rescue tool which quickly cuts debris to free victims when they have been in accidents.

NASA has also made tremendous contributions to the medical field. NASA, technology first used to monitor the health of astronauts in space, has enabled health workers in today's hospitals to monitor many patients. One NASA researcher realized that his work study in small particles suspended in liquids could possibly help to detect cataracts, a condition that his father had suffered from. Now the instrument he designed is being adapted to identify other eye diseases, diabetes, and possibly even Alzheimer's.

Another NASA researcher, driven by his own hearing problem, used expertise that he had gained as an electronics instrumentation engineer at NASA's Kennedy Space Center to develop the Cochlear Implant. This device has restored hearing for thousands and allowed others born deaf to hear for the very first time.

A silicone chip originally developed for the Hubble Space Telescope makes breast cancer screening less painful, less expensive, and results in less scarring than the traditional biopsy.

If that is not enough for you to support NASA's budget, consider their dedication to the youth of this Nation. NASA-sponsored or cosponsored programs such as the Student Launch Initiative, the Annual Moonbuggy Race and the Team America Rocketry Challenge reach out directly to our young people and inspire them to look within themselves to invent, create, dream and strive for accomplishments.

NASA's Explorer Schools Programs have touched hundreds of minority and poverty-stricken communities to help educators in those systems with grants, materials, teaching guides and support for their math and science programs. NASA continues to benefit students even after they reach the college and university level through numerous grants, fellowships and programs.

Through these and other programs, NASA and Vision for Space Exploration will inspire this Nation's youth, motivating future generations to study math, science and engineering. The work these young people will aspire to assists them to reach dreams beyond their imagination. What better memorial could there be for the noble astronauts who have given their lives in pursuit of space and exploration than to create a brand-new generation of explorers and visionaries?

As I have detailed here, all citizens of the United States of America benefit in some way from NASA, whether from the thousands of jobs that were created in support of the programs, the commercial spin-offs from the research and technology developed, or by the impact of our young people through NASA's education initiative.

I hope my colleagues this afternoon will join me as we look forward to supporting NASA's budget for fiscal year 2005 and as we celebrate the 35th anniversary of the *Apollo* mission.

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to my friend the gentlewoman from Dallas, Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON), another active member of the Committee on Science.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, allow me to thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LAMPSON) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL) for getting us to this point.

I rise in support of their resolution, H. Res. 1723, recognizing the 35th anniversary of the *Apollo 11* lunar landing. I am proud to be a cosponsor.

Apollo 11 was the first mission in which humans walked on the lunar surface and returned to Earth. On July 20, 1969, two astronauts, *Apollo 11* Commander Neil Armstrong, whom I saw on television this morning, and LM pilot Edwin E. "Buzz" Aldrin, Jr., landed in the Mare Tranquillitatis, the Sea of Tranquility, on the Moon in lunar module, while the Command and Service Module continued in lunar orbit.

During their stay on the Moon, the astronauts set up scientific experiments, took photographs and collected lunar samples. The lunar module took off from the Moon on July 21, and the astronauts returned to Earth on July 24.

The performance of the spacecraft was excellent throughout the mission. The primary mission goal of landing astronauts on the Moon and returning them to Earth was achieved.

The space exploration research program has been one of the most successful research programs in the history of this country. The space program has yielded many life-saving medical tests, accessibility advances for the physically challenged and products that make our lives more safe and enjoyable.

Specific technological advances made possible by space research include arteriosclerosis detection, ultrasound scanners, automatic insulin pumps, portable x-ray devices, invisible braces, dental arch wire, palate surgery technology, clean room apparel, the implantable heart aid, MRI, bone analyzer, and cataract surgery tools, to name some of them.

I also know that over 40 years ago, the foresight of persons that came along before us caused us to get into this type of research. We also owe those leaders some homage for their foresight, and I am hoping we will then have the foresight to continue this type of research.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON). Cape Canaveral is in his district. He is a long-time member of the Committee on Science and Subcommittee on Space, and is now a member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CLINE). The gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON) is recognized for 4 minutes.

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am honored that the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL) would allow me the balance of the time, and thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LAMPSON) for yielding as well.

Today, July 20, marks the 35th anniversary of the historic *Apollo 11* lunar landing. President Kennedy set us on a race against the Soviet Union to land a man on the Moon and return them safely to Earth. America obviously rose to this challenge and succeeded beyond our expectations.

All Apollo missions were comprised of a crew of three men. *Apollo 11* had Mission Commander Neil Armstrong, Lunar Module Pilot Buzz Aldrin and Command Module Pilot Michael Collins. All three carried the hopes and prayers of a Nation on the greatest mission of exploration since the dawn of mankind.

The Apollo lunar mission comprised of three main components: the massive

Saturn 5 booster, the command module and the lunar module. The Saturn 5 was and still is the most powerful rocket ever built. At lift-off, it contained 5.6 million pounds of propellant. At 363 feet tall, the mighty Saturn 5 stood 60 feet taller than the Statue of Liberty. One of the Saturn 5's main engines was more powerful than 30 diesel locomotives. Take that, Superman.

On the morning of July 16, the *Apollo 11* Saturn 5 lifted off from Launch Complex 39A at the Kennedy Space Center with a total of 7.5 million pounds of thrust. Twelve minutes, later Armstrong, Aldrin and Collins were in Earth orbit and well on their way to the Moon.

After 1½ orbits, they broke away from Earth's gravity and Command Module *Columbia* and went off with the Lunar Lander Eagle on their great mission of exploration.

President Nixon at the time heralded the mission as the most historic week since creation. Apollo not only enabled manned exploration of the Moon, but enabled the construction and operation ultimately of America's first space station, Skylab.

The name of the command module was, of course, *Columbia*, the same name as our first Space Shuttle. In February of 2001 we lost *Columbia* and her brave crew. One of the findings of the Columbia Accident Review Board was that NASA needed a new overarching mission, much like it had during Apollo.

President Bush has agreed, and we now have a vision for NASA that calls for picking up the mantle of Apollo and returning Americans to the Moon. First, we will return the Space Shuttle to flight, complete the International Space Station, and once again break away from low Earth orbit and return to the Moon.

Today, with this resolution, we honor that great work of the past, and I am honored to be able to rise and speak in support of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to share one additional thing. I practiced medicine for 15 years before I was elected to this position representing Florida's Space Coast, and one of the greatest honors and pleasures was to have the working people who made the Apollo program a success coming in to see me and the sense of tremendous pride they had in having been a part of that process.

So we here today are not just honoring Aldrin and Armstrong and Collins, but all the people at Johnson Space Center and Marshall Space Flight Center, the rank-and-file people.

I remember a great story. Once, I think it was President Johnson, asked a custodian at Johnson Space Center what he did, and he said, "I am putting a man on the Moon." We are acknowledging that great anniversary today.

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL) for sponsoring this bill and for allowing

me to join him and all of those who spoke.

The gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON) is so very right about the people who made this happen. When we sat here on Earth, I guess I can put it in the context of what is happening today.

When I come to this floor of the House of Representatives, it is such a magnificent thrill to me. I cannot imagine the thrill that it must have been to Neil, Buzz and Mike and all those other folks who went up there. When they were standing on the Moon, they took with them the hopes, the dreams, the breath of millions of Americans; not just the thousands who helped them get there, because it took a tremendous team to make it happen, but a little bit of piece of each one of us went up there with them.

We thank them for those feelings, we thank them for the magnificent advances to humankind that they gave to us. What a wonderful way to commemorate them.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of H.R. 723.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, at 10:56 p.m., Eastern Daylight Time, 35 years ago tonight, the United States achieved the greatest single feat of ingenuity in human history when Neil Armstrong stepped onto the surface of the moon.

In the three and a half decades that have passed since that awesome night, an entire generation of humanity has been born never knowing a time before the *Apollo 11* mission.

And while this is the necessary and proper way to human progress, those of us who remember staying up that night, glued to the living room television—our muscles tired from tension and fear and anticipation—we know what our children have missed.

In the last 35 years, space travel has been made—because of the brilliance and courage of NASA—into something seemingly almost routine. But those of us who were there 35 years ago know it is not—and never was—routine. Space exploration, then and now, represents the apex of humanity's quest for knowledge and of every obstacle standing between us and the unknown.

For thousands of years, mankind dreamed of what it would be like to fly birds, and then in less than 70, the people of Earth got from Kitty Hawk to the moon. "One giant leap" indeed.

Thirty-five years ago, the world stopped to watch and listen—to learn—as two men walked into history. Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin, and Michael Collins command as much respect today as they did when they left their footprints on the lunar surface, and it is for us—we who remember—to not let those who do not, every forget.

A generation of Americans have been inspired by what they saw 35 years ago. What will our children remember of us 35 years from now? Will we have sought our great challenges, sought to take the next "giant leap for mankind"? Will we have dared mighty deeds to leave our own footprints on history?

There can be only one truly American answer to that question, and it was answered for all times by the men of *Apollo 11*.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, as we celebrate the 35th Anniversary of the *Apollo 11* mission this week, I rise to pay tribute to the achievements of the past, and to urge my colleagues to set our sights on the potential of the future.

The historic steps taken by Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin 35 years ago will be remembered by future generations as one of the greatest accomplishments of the 20th Century. While these steps were taken on another world, they were born right here on Earth. That was an exciting time in my district in North Alabama, which is the home of NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center, and the von Braun rocket team. Wernher von Braun, Marshall's first Director, led the development of the roadmap for putting humans on the Moon. Through bold thinking, ingenious engineering, and a lot of good old-fashioned hard work, NASA's engineers and scientists built the colossal Saturn V—a rocket powerful enough to take our astronauts out of the tight grasps of Earth's gravity.

Apollo 11 established the U.S. as the world's leader in space and boosted our economy with technology and innovation. But the most important benefit realized from the *Apollo 11* moon landing may have been the effect it had on the children of that era—it inspired them—us—to dream—to reach for the stars. Like generations before, those who come after us have an inherent desire to explore the unknown.

It is appropriate during this special week for us to give consideration to the future of space exploration, which has been put before us in NASA's new space exploration vision. It begins with the return to flight of the Space Shuttle, and the completion of the ISS as a unique scientific laboratory. It includes the robotic exploration of our solar system and the universe beyond. And it includes the extending of human exploration beyond Earth's orbit—first to the Moon, and then ultimately onto Mars.

To be sure, realizing such a vision will require advances in space transportation systems. But advances in transportation have always opened new frontiers for our civilization. Examples include the first ocean-crossing ships of the New World explorers, the stage coaches and trails of the Great American West, the first transcontinental steam locomotives, the first automobiles off the assembly line, the flight of the Wright Brothers, and the historic escape of the Earth's gravity by the Apollo program. During the era, each of these advances required valuable resources and an unusually high degree of risk-taking, but the return on investment, unpredictable at the time, turned out to be tremendous. Each of these advances would ultimately change the very fabric of our society.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to take a few seconds to highlight some results from a Gallup poll on Space Exploration that was just released yesterday.

According to this Gallup poll, over two-thirds of the respondents are interested in America's space program, and only 11% were not interested at all. A majority of the adults surveyed—68%—agree that it is important for the Nation to have a space program that uses both human and robotic exploration. Almost two-thirds of the adults surveyed believe that space exploration should be funded at or above the current level. And 68% of the public supports the space exploration vision, at the funding level of 1% of the Federal budget.

So you see that while we stand here today to honor the epic accomplishments of the past, Americans look forward to realizing the great achievements of the future. Mr. Speaker, I close by extending my congratulations to the many people across our Nation who had a hand in that historic mission 35 years ago.

Today, as Americans, we remember *Apollo's* race to the Moon with pride, wonder, and awe. And we look forward to many more missions of extraordinary achievement and discovery from our Nation's space program.

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember the *Apollo 11* mission and honor a native of the 4th district of Ohio, Neil Armstrong. As mission commander, Armstrong was first to step on the lunar surface at 10:56 p.m., EDT on July 20, 1969. His immortal words—"That is one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind"—will resonate in our hearts and minds forever.

Neil Alden Armstrong took his first steps in Wapakoneta, Ohio. Born to Stephen and Viola Armstrong, Neil developed an early interest in flying. At age six, he took his first airplane ride in Warren, Ohio in a Ford Tri-Motor plane nicknamed the "Tin Goose". He began taking flying lessons at the age of fifteen and had his student pilot's license before graduating from Blume High School in 1947.

While in college at Purdue University, he was called up for active duty in the Navy and was sent to Korea as an aviator. During the war, he flew seventy-eight combat missions from the aircraft carrier USS Essex. Following the war, Armstrong joined the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and was sent to the Lewis Research Center near Cleveland, Ohio (today the Glenn Research Center) where he was an engineer and test pilot. At Lewis and later at NASA's Flight Research Center in Edwards, California, Armstrong flew over 200 different models of aircraft while pursuing a master of science degree in aerospace engineering from the University of Southern California.

In 1962, Armstrong was transferred to astronaut status and moved to El Lago, Texas, where he underwent four years of training for the Apollo program. He commanded his first space mission as pilot for *Gemini VII*, but his most famous mission came when *Apollo 11* launched on July 16, 1969. Armstrong and the two other astronauts, "Buzz" Aldrin and Michael Collins, spent eight days in space and 2½ hours on the Moon's surface.

For his work as an astronaut, Armstrong received the Medal of Freedom, the NASA Distinguished Service Medal, the NASA Exceptional Service Medal, and the Congressional Space Medal of Honor. Neil Armstrong went where no one had gone before and helped our Nation become the leader in space exploration. This man from rural Ohio paved the way for generations to continue to explore and dream of the far reaches of our universe. As our Nation embarks on future space travels, we need to take time to honor those explorers who carved out a new path for us to follow.

□ 1700

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KLINE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 723.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 723, the resolution just considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2443, COAST GUARD MARITIME TRANSPORTATION ACT FOR 2004

Mr. SESSIONS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 108-618) on the resolution (H. Res. 730) waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 2443) to authorize appropriations for the Coast Guard for fiscal year 2004, to amend various laws administered by the Coast Guard, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY FINANCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4259) to amend title 31, United States Code, to improve the financial accountability requirements applicable to the Department of Homeland Security, to establish requirements for the Future Years Homeland Security Program of the Department, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4259

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 "Department of Homeland Security Financial Accountability Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Influential financial management leadership is of vital importance to the mission success of the Department of Homeland Security. For this reason, the Chief Financial Officer of the Department must be a key figure in the Department's management.

(2) To provide a sound financial leadership structure, the provisions of law enacted by