

served as a feed stop for the 24-horse freight teams that regularly traveled between Carson City and Bodie—in other words, it was the 19th century equivalent of a filling station.

Today Gardnerville remains an active town. With five parks, three schools and an enviable location just minutes from Lake Tahoe, Gardnerville offers a wonderful quality of life. It has kept pace with progress, but it maintains the feel of a one-stop town, where a person feels at home even if they are just passing through.

As the people of Gardnerville prepare to celebrate their town's 125th birthday, in between baking cakes, decorating Main Street and organizing the numerous events that are planned, I hope they pause for a moment to remember that their beautiful city was started on just 7 acres of land. Today Gardnerville has outgrown that original tract, and it continues to fulfill Mr. Gilman's dream.

#### SARAH WINNEMUCCA

Mr. REID. Mr. President, today I rise to celebrate a remarkable woman and the exceptional life she led.

The great Nevadan I wish to honor is Sarah Winnemucca. Born in 1844 as the granddaughter of the great Chief Truckee and the daughter of Chief Winnemucca, Sarah lived during a time of enormous change for the United States, the American West, and especially for the Paiute Nation.

Originally known as Thocmetony, meaning "shell flower," Sarah lived her life as an advocate for the Paiute people. She was also a committed educator. Today one of the most important artifacts we have of Sarah's life is her autobiography, "Life Among the Piutes." The first book published by a Native American woman, Sarah's writings convey a powerful account of life in the West from the perspective of Native Americans.

For many years Sarah lived with her tribe and witnessed the displacement that was forced on the Nevada Paiute. While some were confined to the Pyramid Lake Reservation in western Nevada, others were moved to the Malheur Reservation in Oregon, and still others were exiled to a reservation near Yakima, WA.

Seeking redress for the many hardships that her people suffered, in 1880 Sarah made the long trip to Washington, DC, where she was given an audience with Secretary of the Interior Carl Schurz and President Rutherford B. Hayes.

While that meeting and subsequent negotiations brought no substantive improvements for the Paiutes, Sarah remained committed to her work. Over the next decade she gave more than 300 public speeches to highlight the plight of the Paiute Nation. Sarah eventually returned to Nevada where she established a school for Native Americans near Lovelock.

Through all the challenges she faced, Sarah Winnemucca remained stub-

bornly committed to the promotion of equality for all Americans. She demanded respect for Native Americans in a time when that idea was nothing short of revolutionary.

For these reasons, I am honored to announce that in 2005 the State of Nevada will dedicate a statue of Sarah Winnemucca here in the U.S. Capitol. More than 100 years after her passing, Sarah Winnemucca will join 99 other great Americans whose likenesses stand proudly in the Old Chamber of the House of Representatives, or as we call it today, Statuary Hall.

As a pioneer and a tremendous leader in her own right, it is fitting that Sarah Winnemucca take her place next to the likes of George Washington, Dwight Eisenhower, John Winthrop, Sacajawea and Nevada Senator Patrick McCarran.

In addition to commemorating the life of Sarah Winnemucca, I would like to acknowledge Sara Jones, the administrator of the Nevada State Library and Archives, for her enthusiasm and commitment to this effort. Additionally, I extend my sincere thanks to former assemblywoman Marcia de Braga, Nevada First Lady Dema Guinn, Carrie Townley Porter, Debbie Allen, Richard Hooker, Mary Lee Fulkerson, Steven High, Mary Anne Convis, and Sally Zanjani, who all have worked hard to bring this project to fruition. The support of the Nevada Women's History Project and the Nevada Department of Cultural Affairs was also essential to this effort.

#### CBO ESTIMATE ON S. 1879

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, on December 9, 2003, I filed Report 108-220 to accompany S. 1879, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend provisions relating to mammography quality standards. At the time the report was filed, the estimates by the Congressional Budget Office were not available. I ask unanimous consent that a complete copy of the CBO estimate be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### COST ESTIMATE

U.S. CONGRESS,  
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,  
Washington, DC, March 9, 2004.

Hon. JUDD GREGG,  
Chairman, Committee on Health, Education,  
Labor, and Pensions, U.S. Senate, Wash-  
ington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for S. 1879, the Mammography Quality Standards Reauthorization Act of 2003.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Julia Christensen, who can be reached at 226-9010.

Sincerely,

ELIZABETH ROBINSON

(For Douglas Holtz-Eakin, Director).

Enclosure.

#### S. 1879—Mammography Quality Standards Reauthorization Act of 2003

Summary: S. 1879 would reauthorize funding for programs carried out under the Mammography Quality Standards Act (MQSA) of 1992. (The program was last reauthorized in 1998.) Authorizations for the program expired at the end of fiscal year 2002 for activities not supported by user fees. The act would authorize the appropriation of such sums as necessary through fiscal year 2005. Assuming the appropriation of the necessary amounts, CBO estimates that implementing S. 1879 would have no effect on costs in 2004 and would cost \$17 million over the 2005-2009 period. The act would not affect direct spending or receipts.

S. 1879 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

Estimated cost to the Federal Government: The estimated budgetary impact of S. 1879 is shown in the following table. The costs fall within budget function 550 (health).

By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION						
MQSA Spending Under Current						
Law:						
Estimated Authorization Level <sup>1</sup>	16	0	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays .....	16	7	2	1	*	0
Proposed Changes:						
Estimated Authorization Level ..	0	17	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays .....	0	10	5	1	*	*
MQSA Spending Under S. 1879:						
Estimated Authorization Level <sup>1</sup>	16	17	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays .....	16	17	7	2	1	*

<sup>1</sup>The 2004 level is the amount appropriated in that year for activities under the Mammography Quality Standards Act but not supported by user fees.

\* = Less than \$500,000.

Basis of Estimate: For the estimate, CBO assumes that the act will be enacted in fiscal year 2004, that the necessary appropriations will be provided near the start of fiscal year 2005, and that outlays will follow historical spending patterns for the MQSA program.

S. 1879 would authorize the appropriation of such sums as necessary through 2005 for the Food and Drug Administration to carry out MQSA activities that are not supported by user fees. Those activities include: establishing and enforcing standards for mammography facilities, accreditation bodies, equipment, personnel, and quality assurance; inspecting facilities run by governmental entities; and providing consumer education. The act also would allow the Secretary of Health and Human Services to issue a temporary renewal certificate and a limited provisional certificate to facilities seeking re-accreditation under certain circumstances. CBO estimates that these activities could be carried out with the 2004 appropriation levels adjusted for inflation. We estimate that these activities would have no effect on costs in 2004 and would cost \$11 million over the 2005-2009 period.

In addition, S. 1879 would reauthorize the breast cancer screening surveillance research grant program, administered by the National Cancer Institute. The act would authorize such sums as necessary for that program, at an estimated cost of \$6 million over the 2005-2009 period.

The program funds research to determine the effectiveness of screening programs in reducing breast cancer mortality. CBO's estimate assumes continued funding at the 2004 level adjusted for inflation.

Intergovernmental and private-sector impact: S. 1879 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector impact as defined in UMRA and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

Estimate prepared by: Federal Costs: Julia Christenson (226-9010); Impact on State,

Local, and Tribal Governments: Leo Lex (225-3220); and Impact on the Private Sector: Meena Fernandes (225-2593).

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

#### CBO ESTIMATE ON S. 1172

Mr. GREGG. Mr. President, on March 18, 2004, I filed Report 108-245 to accompany S. 1172, a bill to establish grants to provide health services for improved nutrition, increased physical activity, obesity prevention, and for other purposes. At the time the report was filed, the estimates by the Congressional Budget Office were not available. I ask unanimous consent that a complete copy of the CBO estimate be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,  
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,  
Washington, DC, March 23, 2004.

Hon. JUDD GREGG,  
Chairman, Committee on Health, Education,  
Labor, and Pensions, U.S. Senate, Wash-  
ington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for S. 1172, the Improved Nutrition and Physical Activity Act.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Jeanne De Sa, who can be reached at 226-9010.

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS HOLTZ-EAKIN,  
Director.

Enclosure.

S. 1172—Improved Nutrition and Physical Activity Act (IMPACT)

Summary: S. 1172 would amend the Public Health Service Act (PHSA) to reauthorize and expand a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) grant program that provides funding to state and local governments to plan and implement programs that would increase childhood physical activity and improve nutrition. The act would authorize the appropriation of \$60 million in fiscal year 2004 and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2005 through 2008 for that purpose. The act also would reauthorize a CDC training program for health professionals to treat obesity and eating disorders and would permit the agency to make extramural training grants. The act would authorize the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2006 and 2007 for that purpose.

S. 1172 also would allow the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to give special consideration to obesity-related conditions in an existing grant program for health profession students and require the department to submit reports to the Congress about children and obesity. Other provisions of the act would permit CDC's National Center for Health Statistics to collect and analyze data on children's fitness levels and specify that allotments under CDC's Preventive Health Services Block Grant may be used for activities and education programs to prevent obesity and eating disorders and promote healthy eating behaviors.

CBO estimates that implementing the physical activity and nutrition grant provision of S. 1172 would cost \$3 million in 2004 and a total of \$199 million from 2004 through 2009, if inflation adjustments are included and assuming appropriations of authorized

amounts. CBO estimates that the report-writing requirements would require \$1 million to implement in 2005, assuming appropriations of the necessary amount. CBO estimates that other provision of the bill would not have a significant effect on spending. Enacting S. 1172 would not affect direct spending or receipts.

S. 1172 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA). State, local, and tribal governments may benefit from the grant provisions of the bill, and none of the bill's provisions would compel them to take any action.

Estimated cost to the Federal Government: The estimated cost to implement S. 1172 is shown in the following table and assumes enactment of the bill by July 1, 2003. The costs of this legislation fall within budget function 550 (health).

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION						
Spending Under Current Law:						
Estimated Authorization Level <sup>1</sup>	45	46	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays	14	34	28	10	3	1
Proposed Changes for Grant Program:						
Estimated Authorization Level ..	15	15	62	63	64	0
Estimated Outlays <sup>2</sup>	3	13	30	51	60	42
Proposed Changes for Other Activities:						
Estimated Authorization Level ..	0	1	0	0	0	0
Estimated Outlays <sup>2</sup>	0	1	0	0	0	0
Spending Under S. 1172:						
Estimated Authorization Level ..	60	62	62	63	64	0
Estimated Outlays	17	48	58	61	63	43

<sup>1</sup> The 2004 level is the amount appropriated for that year for Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for activities related to prevention and treatment of obesity and promotion of physical activity and nutrition. The 2005 amount reflects adjustments for anticipated inflation.

<sup>2</sup> Including adjustments for anticipated inflation, the estimated outlay changes would total \$200 million over the 2004-2008 period. Without such adjustments, the five-year total would be \$190 million.

Basis for estimate: The PHSA currently authorizes such sums as may be necessary through 2005 for CDC to administer grant programs to promote childhood nutrition and physical activity and to educate and train health professionals in dealing with obesity or eating disorders. CDC also conducts prevention research and collects data on obesity and levels of physical activity. In 2004, \$45 million was appropriated for those activities, an increase of \$11 million over the 2003 level. Almost all of the funding is directed toward the childhood nutrition and physical activity grant program, which currently is limited to state and local governments. Under current law, CBO estimates that spending from the authorized funding for 2004 and 2005 for obesity-related activities at CDC will be \$91 million over the 2004-2009 period.

S. 1172 would authorize the appropriation of \$60 million in fiscal year 2004 and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2005 through 2008 for CDC to administer grant programs for the promotion of nutrition and fitness for children, and for the expansion of the types of entities eligible to receive grants. Under the act, entities such as community-based organizations, educational institutions, and other groups deemed appropriate by the Secretary also would be eligible to receive grants. As specified in the act, grant funds could be used for a range of activities, such as increasing opportunities for biking, promotion of healthy eating in the workplace, and establishing incentives for groceries to offer nutritional foods. Based on historical spending patterns for similar activities at CDC and assuming enactment by July 1, 2003, CBO estimates that implementing the act would cost \$17 million in 2004 and \$290 million over the 2004-2009 period, assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts. The proposed changes would add \$199 million (relative to authorized

spending under current law) over the 2004-2009 period.

Requirements for HHS to submit reports to Congress would require about \$1 million in additional resources to implement in 2005, CBO estimates.

The act also would reauthorize a CDC training program for health professionals to treat obesity and would authorize such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2006-2007 for that purpose. Based on discussions with the agency about the cost of training activities in this area, CBO estimates that this provision would not have a significant budgetary effect.

The other provisions of S. 1172 would allow HHS to give special consideration to obesity-related conditions in certain grants and research and would not require additional resources. CBO estimates that those provisions would not have a budgetary effect.

Intergovernmental and private-sector impact: S. 1172 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA. State, local, and tribal governments may benefit from the grant provisions of the bill, and none of the bill's provisions would compel them to take any action.

Estimate prepared by: Federal Cost: Jeanne De Sa (226-9010); Impact on State and Local Governments: Leo Lex (225-3220); and Impact on the Private Sector: Samuel Kina (226-2666).

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

#### LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2003

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. On May 1, 2003, Senator KENNEDY and I introduced the Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act, a bill that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

In Muncie, IN, Brian Worden attacked another man viciously with a tire iron because he believed the man was gay.

I believe that Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 5:46 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 958. An act to authorize certain hydrographic services programs, to name a cove in Alaska in honor of the late Able Bodied Seaman Eric Steiner Koss, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2408. An act to amend the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 to reauthorize volunteer programs and community partnerships for national wildlife refuges, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that pursuant to section 211 of the Older