

Because private financiers are often unwilling or unable to provide the funding to take a site through the full redevelopment cycle, local municipalities and local leaders find themselves confronted with the complex task of redevelopment.

The Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) grant program was designed to help cities overcome this challenge.

The BEDI program helps communities to convert abandoned or underutilized sites into useful developments, thereby increasing the area's tax base and creating new job opportunities where none existed.

The BEDI program gives cities the opportunity to minimize urban sprawl and preserve existing green space by working with local developers and builders to utilize previously developed properties.

The program gives local communities a valuable tool to address blight, create new jobs, and expand their tax base.

BEDI IS DISTINCT FROM OTHER FEDERAL BROWNFIELD PROGRAMS

There is a clear and critical role for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to play in communities' efforts to redevelop Brownfield sites.

Unlike Brownfields programs in other agencies, BEDI funds are targeted for use, with a particular emphasis upon redevelopment.

Further, HUD emphasizes that resources are to be used on projects and activities that will provide near-term results and demonstrable economic benefits, such as job creation and increases in the local tax base.

Funds are used as the stimulus for local governments and private sector parties to commence redevelopment or continue phased redevelopment efforts on Brownfield sites.

Brownfields funds under other federal agencies, such as the EPA, are more focused on environmental clean-up.

HUD does not encourage applications whose scope is limited only to site acquisition and/or remediation (*i.e.*, land banking), where there is no immediately planned redevelopment.

PROBLEM WITH CURRENT STRUCTURE OF BEDI PROGRAM

While HUD's BEDI program is an important tool for communities to redevelop Brownfield sites, in its current form the grant is difficult, if not impossible, for local communities to utilize.

If a local community wishes to pursue Brownfields redevelopment funds from HUD, they must first apply for a Section 108 loan.

In order to secure this loan, they are required to put up a portion of their Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) money as collateral.

The requirement that communities must obtain a Section 108 loan guarantee before they are awarded a BEDI grant has stymied the effectiveness of the BEDI program because it:

Makes it virtually impossible for small cities to access BEDI resources since they do not get their own CDBG entitlement grants from which to meet the required Section 108 collateral pledge.

Serves as a disincentive for small and mid-sized cities.

Discourages small projects.

Has proven difficult for many cities and counties to meet because of debt caps and concern that the addition of more Section 108 debt would jeopardize basic CDBG programs and services.

Without the Section 108 loan guarantee, cities are effectively locked out of the BEDI grant.

H.R. 280

H.R. 280 provides communities with the flexibility they need to finance Brownfields redevelopment projects.

It makes improvements to the BEDI program, ensuring that communities who have traditionally had trouble obtaining financing for Brownfields Redevelopment activities have access to needed capital.

Specifically, the bill authorizes appropriations for the BEDI program and eliminates the requirement that cities obtain Section 108 loan guarantees as a condition to receiving BEDI grant funding.

CONCLUSION

This legislation gives local communities a valuable tool to address blight, create new jobs, and expand their tax base.

With the flexible access to the BEDI grant program that this bill provides, we can help revitalize Brownfields sites across the country.

Cities have an opportunity to minimize urban sprawl and preserve existing green space by working with local developers and builders to utilize previously developed properties.

This bill will empower cities to take ownership of their Brownfields and work with their development community to design projects that utilize existing infrastructure.

Most importantly, it is estimated that more than \$2.4 billion in new tax revenues can be generated through Brownfields redevelopment.

Let's give cities access to the up-front financing they need to clean up Brownfields sites. I urge my colleagues to support this crucial legislation.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 280, which would allow the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to make grants to assist in the environmental cleanup and economic development of Brownfields sites.

I believe the Brownfields program is one of the most successful programs the Federal Government has to help revitalize urban areas.

These sites, typically in the heart of urban areas, lie idle because no one wants to incur the large costs associated with Superfund cleanups.

As a result, cities are marked by abandoned buildings and vacant lots while developers construct new buildings on what was previously open space in the suburbs.

Specifically, this legislation ensures that communities that have traditionally had trouble obtaining financing for Brownfields Redevelopment activities have access to needed capital.

Though small, these grants have served as seed money, enabling dozens of communities to leverage millions of state and private dollars to move into actual cleanup phase.

By reusing Brownfields sites we not only rebuild blighted communities, but also target development in city centers and avoid unnecessary urbanization on the fringes of metropolitan areas.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my strong support of H.R. 280, "The Brownfields Redevelopment Enhancement Act" and want to thank Representative GARY MILLER for shepherding this important legislation through the House.

This legislation will remove unnecessary obstacles from localities that are poised to transform abandoned or underutilized sites into clean, marketable properties. This type of re-

development is an important ingredient in the economic recovery of many areas—creating jobs, improving the quality of the environment and spurring the preservation of open space.

There are few issues that we face that have as much strategic potential as redeveloping Brownfields sites.

This redevelopment is not just about real estate—it is a jobs issue, a health issue, an environmental issue, a housing issue and an economic development issue.

A relatively small investment by the Federal Government will yield tremendous benefits for our country's social and economic well being.

The HUD Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) is particularly valuable for neighborhood revitalization, since only BEDI funds are specifically targeted for use in economic development projects.

Unfortunately, current law requires that cities obtain Section 108 loan guarantees as a condition of receiving a BEDI grant.

This makes it difficult for small and medium sized cities to obtain BEDI grants since they are often not able to raise the capital necessary to meet the Section 108 collateral requirement.

Let the Congress pass this common sense legislation to remove the Section 108 requirement and unleash the vast economic potential that lies dormant in our cities across the Nation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SODREL). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. OXLEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 280, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. OXLEY. 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.R. 280, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

□ 1630

DESIGNATING CERTAIN BUILDINGS OF CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4500) to designate certain buildings of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4500

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ROSA PARKS HEADQUARTERS AND EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The Headquarters and Emergency Operations Center building

(Building 21) of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention located at 1600 Clifton Road in Atlanta, Georgia, shall be known and designated as the “Rosa Parks Headquarters and Emergency Operations Center Building”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Rosa Parks Headquarters and Emergency Operations Center Building”.

SEC. 2. MOTHER TERESA GLOBAL COMMUNICATIONS CENTER BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The Global Communications Center building of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Building 19) located at 1600 Clifton Road in Atlanta, Georgia, shall be known and designated as the “Mother Teresa Global Communications Center Building”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Mother Teresa Global Communications Center Building”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SODREL). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BOOZMAN. 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.R. 4500.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4500 honors two great leaders, Rosa Parks and Mother Teresa, by designating buildings in their honor.

This bill designates the Headquarters and Emergency Operations Center Building at the Centers For Disease Control and Prevention as the Rosa Parks Headquarters and Emergency Operations Center. Rosa Parks is most well known as the mother of the civil rights movement. In 1955, she defiantly refused to give up her seat on a segregated bus in Montgomery, Alabama, inspiring further civil disobedience. Rosa Parks' dedication to fight for social and economic justice continued beyond that monumental day in 1955, as she spent the remainder of her life fighting against all forms of discrimination.

Rosa Parks received numerous awards for her contributions to the civil rights movement, including the Presidential Medal of Freedom and Congressional Gold Medal. Rosa Parks passed away earlier this year.

H.R. 4500 also designates the Global Communications Center Building at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention as the Mother Teresa Global Communications Center.

Mother Teresa spent her life assisting those in poverty in Calcutta, India and throughout central Asia. Her inspiration started a movement of volunteers who continue to spread her message and ministry throughout the world. Today, over 100,000 volunteers in 123 countries participate in Mother Teresa's Missionaries of Charity program, bringing hope and aid to the sick and dying.

Mother Teresa received numerous awards and recognition for her humble acts of kindness, including the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979. Mother Teresa died in 1997.

It is an honor to name facilities used to provide essential human services and protect the health and safety of the American people after two women who devoted their lives to similar causes.

I support this legislation and encourage my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentlewoman from Kentucky (Mrs. NORTHUP) be allowed to manage the remainder of my time.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I presume this is either All Saints Day or the Christmas season because we are certainly honoring two saints, and I do not think there will be a single “nay” vote on this bill. I am pleased to endorse these bills to name buildings respectively after Mother Teresa and Rosa Parks.

As if a bio was needed for Mother Teresa, the record probably should reveal some of the background of Mother Teresa who began life as an ordinary human being like the rest of us. She just went on to sainthood even before she died.

She was born in Macedonia in August of 1910. At the age of 18, she left home to join the Sisters of Loreto, an Irish community of nuns conducting missionary work in India. In 1931, after training in Dublin, Sister Teresa arrived in India, where from 1931 to 1948 she taught at St. Mary's High School in Calcutta. In 1948, Sister Teresa received permission to leave the high school to minister to the poorest of the poor in the slums of Calcutta. In the ensuing half century, she created a legacy of human charity and good works that have become the standard for all to emulate.

In 1959, she received permission to start her own order known as the Missionaries of Charity whose primary task is to look after those left with no one prepared to look after them.

The Society of Missionaries has spread all over the world, including the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. The society provides help to the world's needy in a number of countries and houses alcoholics, the homeless and AIDS sufferers.

Mother Teresa's work is acclaimed throughout the world. Her awards and

distinctions are countless. In 1979, she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in recognition of her work to bring help to suffering humanity. She is one of only nine women to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

Respect for individual dignity and each person's innate value are at the core of her beliefs and provide the basis for her charitable work. Her order receives the dying, the destitute, abandoned lepers and the poor. Her work and her personal philosophy is grounded in her Christian faith. It is certainly proper and appropriate that the building located on the campus for the Centers for Disease Control at 1600 Clifton Road, Atlanta, Georgia, be named in Mother Teresa's honor.

Also, at the same location, a building dedicated to Rosa Parks will be identified as the Rosa Parks Emergency Operations Center.

We honor Rosa Parks for her courage and conviction. By now, Mr. Speaker, we all know the story of that December evening in 1955, 50 years ago, when a 42-year-old black woman riding a bus in Montgomery, Alabama, refused to give up her seat to a white passenger on demand. Montgomery segregation laws were complex and deeply humiliating, but Rosa Parks' personal and quiet strength and sense of justice changed not only the laws of Montgomery she challenged, but also the laws of the United States of America.

For her boldness, she was arrested and found guilty of disorderly conduct. These actions led to the famous Montgomery bus boycott that lasted over a year and ultimately to a Supreme Court decision that banned segregation in city public transit systems, led also to the great civil rights laws enacted in the 1960s and led also to the civil rights movement itself which followed her lead and took up the struggle with an army of black and white nonviolent activists working in imitation of Rosa Parks.

It is impossible to overstate the impact of her actions in defiance of segregation. Her story has become part of the American story and of the story of Congress itself where she became the first woman to lie in State in the Rotunda in November.

I am honored to support this bill that acknowledges the contributions of two exceptional women.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to echo the words of the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) and to have an opportunity to offer H.R. 4500 which names two recently completed Centers for Disease Control buildings after two heroic and renowned women in our Nation's and in fact our world's history: Mrs. Rosa Parks of Tuskegee, Alabama; and Mother Teresa of Calcutta.

In their own ways, each of these women helped to make our country and

our world more just and caring. I am sure everyone in this House is aware that Rosa Parks passed away this October, and we have since had a real chance to celebrate her life and her contribution to this Nation. Her courage and her will to do what was right will continue to be an example to all Americans and to the people of other nations who are dedicated to the cause of justice and equality.

Mrs. Parks was a seamstress in Montgomery, Alabama, when, in December, 1955, she refused to give up her seat on a city bus to a white passenger. The bus driver had her arrested for being in violation of the law, granting preferential seating to white passengers. Her subsequent trial and conviction for this act of civil disobedience sparked the Montgomery bus boycott, one of the largest and most successful mass movements against racial segregation in history. It launched Martin Luther King, Jr., as one of the organizers of the boycott, and he came to the forefront of the civil rights movement.

Rosa Parks ignited a civil rights struggle and made possible the eventual overturn of the Jim Crow laws. Over the next four decades, she reminded her fellow Americans of our ideals and our commitment to justice and equal treatment under the law.

She was a recipient of innumerable awards, including the Martin Luther King, Jr., Nonviolent Peace Prize and the Presidential Medal of Freedom. Our country will always be indebted to her for the moral courage she showed to call on our country to live up to our ideals and promises. Senator BARACK OBAMA said it best upon the President's signing of legislation placing a statue of Rosa Parks in Statuary Hall, "Rosa Parks held no public office, but when the history of this country is written, her name and her legacy will be remembered long after the names of Senators and Presidents have been forgotten. So it is fitting that her legacy, her hopes, and her struggles be immortalized alongside the statues of men and women whose hearts she helped change."

Mr. Speaker, this bill also pays homage to the life and work of Mother Teresa by naming the Global Communications Center building at the Centers for Disease Control after her.

Mother Teresa was born in Macedonia in 1910, and at an early age, she felt the calling to serve God and her fellow man and joined the Sisters of Loreto that had missions in India. While teaching high school in India, Mother Teresa witnessed the poverty outside of her convent and asked permission to devote her life and her ministries to serving the poor and the sick, bringing them medical care, education and food.

Her remarkable work helped bring comfort to people around the world that society had forgotten or neglected. The Missionaries of Charity, which she founded, carries on her work,

operating schools, orphanages and houses for the poor in over 130 countries.

Mother Teresa's saintly good works received acclaim and recognition throughout the world. In 1979, she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize and later President Reagan awarded her the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1985.

In 1996, shortly before she died, Congress made her an honorary citizen of the United States, one of the highest honors our country can bestow on foreign nationals. I think it is particularly fitting that her name adorn CDC's Global Communications Center which will allow it to share in the legacy and mission of Mother Teresa's work by serving the world's poor and sick.

Mr. Speaker, thank you for this opportunity to pay tribute to these two profoundly good women who sacrificed so much so we can all live in a freer and more compassionate world. I urge every Member to support H.R. 4500.

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

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) and a cosponsor of the bill.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the distinguished gentlewoman from the District of Columbia for yielding me this time.

I am pleased to cosponsor this resolution with the gentlewoman from Kentucky (Mrs. NORTHUP) and rise in strong support of its passage.

Mr. Speaker, this bill renames two buildings at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in honor of two of the world's most outstanding and most accomplished contemporary women.

Designation of building one names the Headquarters and Emergency Operations Center Building of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention located at 1600 Clifton Road in Atlanta, Georgia, as the Rosa Parks Headquarters and Emergency Operations Center Building.

Designation two of this bill changes the name of the Global Communications Center building at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Building 19 located at 1600 Clifton Road as the Mother Teresa Global Communications Center Building.

Mr. Speaker, we all know that Mother Teresa was one of the greatest advocates for the poor, disadvantaged and downtrodden that the world has ever seen. She, in many instances, almost single-handedly brought greater attention to poverty and the needs of the poor.

□ 1645

And given the mission of the Centers for Disease Control, there is no greater way or better way to draw attention to its continuing needs than to have one of its buildings named in honor of Mother Teresa.

Mr. Speaker, all of us have most recently participated in the celebration

of the life of Rosa Parks, and many of us actually were able to attend her funeral. This dainty freedom fighter who defied years of tradition and the law in refusing to give up her seat on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama to a white person, this calculated act of defiance helped to spark the civil rights movement of the late 1950s and 1960s, which resulted in desegregation of public accommodations throughout the South, brought about the Voting Rights Act of the 1960s, actually fostered development of the War on Poverty, and put America in a serious position to look hard at the health care needs of the poor and disadvantaged in its country.

So naming a building at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention will help us to recognize that health care needs are still unmet; that there are still great disparities that need to be corrected; that there are still areas of research which need to be conducted. And so, Mr. Speaker, I am indeed pleased to join with the gentlewoman from Kentucky in cosponsoring this resolution and urge its passage.

Mrs. NORTHUP. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING).

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I particularly want to thank the gentlewoman from Kentucky (Mrs. NORTHUP) for bringing this piece of legislation before the House Chamber today. This is an important statement to be made on a number of points, one of them being that this bill sends an important message that sitting Members of Congress should not take it upon themselves to name public buildings or infrastructure after themselves or other Members. This violates our House rules.

Mr. Speaker, often in this Chamber we have the opportunity to name Federal buildings after worthy individuals. We are about to do that here today. As we elected officials have a responsibility to our constituents and to the laws that we pass, we must spend our time and the American taxpayers' money wisely, and we have to do so also honestly with the attention and care that I know my constituents in Iowa expect.

When we name Federal buildings, we should do so and insist that they be worthy of our time, our Nation's tax dollars, and the trust of those who elected us. And I think that my record here in this Congress does demonstrate that, and that is why I am here on this floor this afternoon, Mr. Speaker. But most recently, the Centers for Disease Control buildings appeared in the Labor-HHS appropriations bill named after two sitting Senators. And it is in violation of our House rules.

Because that conference report has not yet passed both Houses, both bodies, the buildings are currently unnamed. But under the Labor-HHS conference report that was filed just today, the buildings would be named the Arlen Specter Headquarters and Emergency Operation Center and the Thomas R. Harkin Global Communications Center Building. This provision

violates House rule XXI, and that prohibits the naming of a public work after a sitting Member of Congress.

Our bill proposes to name the buildings the Rosa Parks Headquarters and Emergency Operations Center and the Mother Teresa Global Communications Center Building. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation. It prevents abuse of power. It adheres to the rules of the House of Representatives, and it also does a couple of very important things, and that is it honors two of the greatest women in my contemporary time: Rosa Parks, who stood tall and sat down 50 years ago, who inspired generations of Americans and actually was a key player in renovating this concept of segregation that still remains.

And 10 years later, we saw the passage of the Voting Rights Act and piece after piece of the civil rights legislation that came about that same period of time was inspired. And I saw a time when it was a glorious time for the civil rights movement, a glorious time when there were peaceful demonstrations throughout the South. And I watched on a black and white television from up in Iowa wondering really what was going on down there. Now I understand it.

At this stage of my life I appreciate it a great deal. I thought I understood it then, but appreciate it far more today, the movement that was begun in significant part by Rosa Parks, who was honored and lay in state here in this Capitol Building, the first woman ever to be given that honor.

And Mother Teresa, a fine Catholic nun, a sister that through prayer and work and sacrifice and devotion and the power of her personality and her character and self sacrifice, moved millions of people, and her legacy remains today.

I look back on Harkin grants that are granted in my State, and also I think of a building named again in that fashion. I have stated that if we are going to name grants after someone, we should name them after the tax-payers that fund them. And if we are going to name buildings, we should name the buildings after people who are not seated Members of Congress, but people who really stand tall for America and for the world.

So I congratulate the gentlewoman from Kentucky (Mrs. NORTHUP) for bringing this legislation today. I am proud to stand on the floor and join in this request to name these two buildings after Rosa Parks and Mother Teresa.

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

I understand the gentleman's point. But I do not understand this bill to be a retort or a response to Senate action. I understand it to be an affirmative act on the part of the bipartisan House of Representatives. The only reason I raise it is because we are not a party to whatever is the discussion that has gone on on that. I do understand the concern, and I listened to it.

But I would not want anything to take away from the way I opened my remarks about All Saints Day and the Christmas season because I think the gentleman perhaps did not mean it. And if I may so, by inserting that, and I am not questioning it, I have no personal knowledge of it, it leaves, I think, an unfortunate impression that I do not think the gentleman means to leave. Perhaps it should have been inserted into the RECORD if the gentleman thought so.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. NORTON. I will be happy to yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. KING of Iowa. I thank the gentlewoman. I am referencing House rule XXI. And my point was to illustrate what can come from that. But also it is my emphasis to be here today to honor the two people that we hope to name these buildings after, and that is the focus of my remarks.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman made that clear. I appreciate that the gentleman made that clear. I was trying to think, as my colleague spoke, about whether or not we have named things after Members of the House while they were still here.

I had a young man, kid from D.C., some people brought him in today, along with a whole group of students, and I showed him pictures, I explained pictures on my wall that when I came to Congress, instead of putting some fake Picassos, I put pictures of old Washington. I went to the Library of Congress and to the D.C. Historical Society. And this child interrupted me, he is a high school student. He said, why do you not have a big picture of yourself there? It simply provided an opportunity for me to let him know that he ought to wonder about a Member of Congress who had a big picture of herself in her office. I do not know who she ought to have, and I did not suggest to him who she ought to have.

But in this season, when we have the opportunity, and I was called, literally, only a couple of hours ago to say would I manage a bill that would name buildings at the Centers for Disease Control against these two women, I said, well, here is one that I know this is only love and praise and I really think we should rest on that, whatever is the predicament that the gentleman discussed.

And I do not mean to cast any aspersions upon what he said because he is talking about matters that are of some concern, insertions into the bill and so forth. But that is not the spirit in which I came forward on this side to offer this bill, and I do not think it is the gentleman's spirit, and I do not think it is the spirit of the House today. And Merry Christmas everybody.

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

Mrs. NORTHUP. Mr. Speaker, in closing, let me just say that I think that these two women served as won-

derful examples of humble and effective service in this country and around the world, and naming these two buildings at CDC is something that I think all Americans would join us in believing would be an appropriate name for those buildings.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4500.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

METHAMPHETAMINE REMEDIATION RESEARCH ACT OF 2005

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 798) to provide for a research program for remediation of closed methamphetamine production laboratories, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 798

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 the "Methamphetamine Remediation Research Act of 2005".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) *Methamphetamine use and production is growing rapidly throughout the United States.*

(2) *Some materials and chemical residues remaining from the production of methamphetamine pose novel environmental problems in locations where methamphetamine laboratories have been closed.*

(3) *There has been little standardization of measures for determining when the site of a former methamphetamine laboratory has been successfully remediated.*

(4) *Initial cleanup actions are generally limited to removal of hazardous substances and contaminated materials that pose an immediate threat to public health or the environment. It is not uncommon for significant levels of contamination to be found throughout residential structures where methamphetamine has been manufactured, partially because of a lack of knowledge of how to achieve an effective cleanup.*

(5) *Data on methamphetamine laboratory-related contaminants of concern are very limited, and uniform cleanup standards do not currently exist. In addition, procedures for sampling and analysis of contaminants need to be researched and developed.*

(6) *Many States are struggling with establishing assessment and remediation guidelines and programs to address the rapidly expanding number of methamphetamine laboratories being closed each year.*

SEC. 3. VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES.

(a) *ESTABLISHMENT OF VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Assistant Administrator for Research and Development of the Environmental Protection Agency (in this Act referred to as the "Assistant Administrator"), in consultation with the National Institute of Standards and Technology, shall establish voluntary guidelines, based on the best currently*