

And with the extraordinary poverty that was brought to the Nation's attention in New Orleans, one would think that we would want to have people working in jobs that pay a living wage, a decent wage, so that they can support themselves and their families. And it is just extraordinary to me.

We had a meeting with the IG and the GAO regarding the FEMA contracts under Homeland Security, and we asked if they could document, particularly with Hurricane Andrew last year and some other times when Davis-Bacon has been suspended, that, in fact, the taxpayers came out ahead. And they said, well, they really could not. So I said, they mean we might just be lowering wages and increasing the profit margin? And they said, they had a lot of concerns about a lot of these contracts and the no-bid nature of the contracts and whether or not taxpayers were getting full value for their money. And it is particularly distressing when we do not know that we are getting full value for our money and we might, in fact, be only increasing profits while depriving people of a living wage.

So I support the gentleman's remarks, and I do hope that we are allowed to bring legislation to the floor in the near future to overturn the President's misguided efforts in this area.

Madam Speaker, I urge Members to support the legislation.

Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Again, I urge my colleagues to pass S. 1786. This is a needed piece of legislation and an immediately needed bill. It will provide some relief to some of the Gulf States that were hit by two of our most recent and very tragic hurricanes.

Airports do provide a link between communities and a gateway to the Nation and the world. It is one of our most important economic generators in this country, and it is a Federal responsibility to move forward in the repair and the replacement of the infrastructure and facilities at these transportation hubs.

I might repeat that this does not require any additional funding, but it does allow flexibility. It does allow additional payments to these areas for their traditional Federal requirement share and local requirement share.

Also, in closing, we hear a lot of criticism about Federal agencies, but I am pleased to stand here and commend those of the FAA for their quick response to all of the States that were hit by the hurricane disasters we have seen this year.

I also want to thank them for last year. My area in Central Florida was hit by three very serious hurricanes, and as the Members know, we had a fourth, a tremendous storm that hit the gulf coast.

□ 1430

In each instance, the Federal Aviation Administration, starting with Marion Blakey, the administrator, and also with Woodie Woodward, who is our national airports administrator, they were ready in advance. They assisted us then and they are assisting now in an admirable fashion. So I am pleased to also commend their work.

Madam Speaker, I ask for passage of S. 1786, which will provide our airports much-needed relief in these hard-hit areas.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1786, which authorizes the Secretary of Transportation to make emergency airport improvement project grants-in-aid under title 49, for repairs and costs related to damage from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.

Madam Speaker, S. 1786 permits the Secretary of Transportation to make project grants from the Federal Aviation Administration's, FAA, Airport Improvement Program, AIP, fiscal year 2006 funds for capital costs to repair or replace public use facilities damaged as a result of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, which were incurred by a public use airport in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas that is listed in the FAA's National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems. The bill also permits AIP grant funding to cover emergency operating costs incurred by these airports as a result of the Hurricanes.

According to the FAA, airports located in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas sustained structural damage costing over \$162 million. Importantly, S. 1786 provides FAA with the flexibility to fund repairs to airport structures, such as terminals and hangars, which would otherwise not be eligible for grants under the AIP program. The bill also requires the Federal Government to cover 100 percent of the allowable project costs, thereby waiving State and local government match requirements.

Earlier this week, I joined several of my Committee on Transportation colleagues on a trip to the gulf coast to see the devastation of Hurricane Katrina first hand. Flying over New Orleans, Bay St. Louis, Biloxi, and Mobile, we witnessed destruction unlike anything we had ever seen.

We also had the opportunity to meet with airport officials at the Louis Armstrong Airport in New Orleans. The bill addresses the direct emergency capital and operating costs to address the structural damage to the New Orleans and other affected airports as a result of Hurricane Katrina.

In addition, the New Orleans and other affected airports face long-term revenue challenges. Although the New Orleans airport has reopened, it is operating at a significantly diminished capacity, which is directly affecting airport revenues. The airport, which served as a major origin-and-destination airport with almost 10 million passengers per year prior to Hurricane Katrina, expects it to take several years to recover from this disaster. Passenger traffic in the coming year is expected to equal only 10–15 percent of pre-disaster levels and equal only 70 percent within 3 years. As a result of this lost revenue, the airport faces a potential deficit of approximately \$90 million by the end of 2007.

This legislation will enable the FAA to provide additional emergency capital and oper-

ating grants for the structural damage of the New Orleans and other affected airports in the region.

I strongly support the bill and urge my colleagues to join me in support of this legislation.

Mr. COSTELLO. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of S. 1786, legislation to authorize emergency grants for airports damaged by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. This important legislation gives the Secretary of Transportation authority to use millions of dollars in existing federal grant funds to make emergency repairs at airports in the Gulf Coast region damaged by the hurricanes. The bill also permits grant funding to cover emergency operating costs incurred as a result of the devastating hurricanes by these airports.

To get the local economy and jobs improving and moving again, fully functional airports are needed. S. 1786 will restore these airports by making the necessary funds available to immediately begin repairing and refurbishing the airport infrastructure to help restore passenger and commercial air traffic throughout the Gulf region.

I recently visited the Gulf Coast region and saw the devastation and destruction Hurricanes Katrina and Rita left in their wake first-hand. I listened to state and local officials describe their immediate infrastructure needs and this legislation would provide some resources to address their airport needs. Those affected by these hurricanes should be commended as they continue to display tremendous courage and persistence.

Madam Speaker, this legislation is an important step toward economic recovery of the entire Gulf Coast region and towards restoring these airports to their full operational capacity as soon as possible. I ask my colleagues to join me in support of this legislation.

Mr. MICA. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1786.

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. DEFAZIO. Madam 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.

SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL CAMPUS SAFETY AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. DUNCAN. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 15) supporting the goals and ideals of National Campus Safety Awareness Month, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 15

Whereas college and university campuses are subject to criminal threats both from within and outside their borders;

Whereas under the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act a total of 86 homicides, 7,648 sex offenses, 9,649 aggravated assaults, and 3,590 arsons were reported on-campus from 2000 to 2002;

Whereas between one fifth and one quarter of female students become the victim of a completed or attempted rape, usually by someone they know, during their college careers;

Whereas each year more than 70,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 are victims of alcohol-related sexual assault;

Whereas each year more than 600,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 are assaulted by another student who has been drinking;

Whereas 1,400 college students between the ages of 18 and 24 die each year from alcohol-related unintentional injuries, including motor vehicle crashes;

Whereas each year there is approximately \$2.8 million worth of property damage from fires on-campus;

Whereas Security On Campus, Inc., a national group dedicated to promoting safety and security on college and university campuses, has designated September as National Campus Safety Awareness Month; and

Whereas the designation of National Campus Safety Awareness Month provides an opportunity for colleges and universities to inform students about existing campus crime trends, campus security policies, crime prevention techniques, fire safety, and alcohol and other drug education, prevention, and treatment programs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives supports the goals and ideals of National Campus Safety Awareness Month

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DUNCAN. Madam 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. 15, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

House Resolution 15 expresses the sense of the House of Representatives that it support the goals and ideals of a National Campus Safety Awareness Month.

Each fall, thousands of freshmen begin their college careers without taking the adequate precautions to protect themselves from real-world threats to their safety. Students often do not think about dangers like theft, date rape, assault, or even other more serious invasions of privacy and more serious crimes.

According to the nonprofit organization Security on Campus, between one-fifth and one-quarter of female students become the victims of an attempted rape during their college careers. Often it is by someone they

know. In addition, each year more than 600,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 are assaulted by another student who has been drinking; and 1,400 students die from alcohol-related injuries, including motor vehicle crashes.

Some may remember the story of Jeanne Ann Clery. On April 5, 1986, Jeanne was tortured, raped and murdered at her dormitory room at Lehigh University. Her killer was a Lehigh student whom Jeanne had never met. He was also an abuser of drugs and alcohol. Her killer was able to enter her room because three doors which should have been locked were propped open.

Shortly after her death, it was revealed that America's colleges and universities reported only 4 percent of crime statistics. Because of this, Congress passed the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, which requires colleges and universities to fully report the number of crimes that occur on their campuses each year so that parents and students can know what the safety situation is and the crime situation is on particular college campuses.

Before that act was passed, many colleges and universities tried to cover up what was a truly serious situation, and almost every college that has had a serious problem has attempted to do more and better in this area in enforcing the laws on campuses since that act was passed.

The statistics reported since then have been very unsettling, however. As proof, a total of 86 homicides, 7,648 sex offenses, 9,649 aggravated assaults, and 3,590 arsons were reported on campuses from 2000 to 2002. These incidents occur on campuses of all sizes all over the country.

In August of 1988, Tommy Baer, a student at the University of Tennessee's Knoxville campus in my district, was fatally stabbed in the doorway of his fraternity house. His death was senseless. The person who stabbed Tommy was belligerently drunk and had been harassing people inside the house for most of the night. Even as we speak, most people have heard about the tragic case of Taylor Behl, who may be the latest young person living on a campus victimized by someone.

This resolution's support of September as National Campus Safety Awareness month will help make incoming college freshmen aware that these types of dangers are out there. Adoption of this resolution also provides an opportunity for colleges to inform students about existing campus crime trends, campus security policies, crime prevention techniques, fire safety and alcohol and other drug education, prevention, and treatment programs.

Madam Speaker, by adopting H. Res. 15, the House of Representatives could send the message that it takes the issue of campus crime very seriously and supports greater student awareness.

I would like to thank the Student Government Association of the University of Wisconsin at Green Bay and the nonprofit organization Security on Campus, especially, for their efforts on behalf of this legislation.

Finally, Madam Speaker, I would also like to thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GREEN) for his support and assistance with H. Res. 15. I urge its adoption.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to join in support of H. Res. 15, supporting the goals and ideals of National Campus Safety Awareness Month.

The first weeks of college are an amazing time for young people in America. As a matter of fact, I was jokingly thinking to myself of a few years ago when I first entered. College represents the culmination of years of hard work by both students and their families.

For most, going to college is a student's first time away from home. Unfortunately, a time that should be full of joy and eager anticipation for college students is also a very dangerous time. This time has been dubbed the "red zone" by some because of the risk of becoming a victim of campus crime being so high.

Each year, over 600,000 students between the ages of 18 and 24 are victims of crimes and accidents on college campuses. In addition, the cost of public and private property damage that results from campus crime is in the millions.

Sexual and physical assaults are particularly rampant on college campuses, placing females at greater risk. Nearly one-quarter of all female college students are victims of either attempted rape or rape during their college years. The majority of these assaults are committed by people those women know. Students are more likely to become victims of crimes or have accidents when alcohol is involved.

Security on Campus, Incorporated, is a national nonprofit organization that works to eliminate campus crime. The organization provides legal advice to victims of campus crime, works to secure campus improvements that reduce safety and security risks, and provides programs that help reduce the abuse of drugs and alcohol.

Fueled by a desire to help secure our Nation's college campuses and by the knowledge that the public is unaware of the scope of safety issues that exist on campuses, Security on Campus, Incorporated, declared September to be National Campus Safety Awareness Month. I support this action as a concerned citizen and as a parent. The need for safer environments in our Nation's colleges and universities is critical to the success of our youth.

Madam Speaker, I support H. Res. 15 because I feel that the issue of campus

safety is of national importance. I want to thank the gentleman from Tennessee for his introduction of this resolution and for his thoughtfulness in making us aware of this issue and raising the awareness around campus safety.

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

Mr. DUNCAN. Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to support the adoption of H. Res. 15, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 15, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF PANCREATIC CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. DUNCAN. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 276) supporting the goals and ideals of Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 276

Whereas over 31,860 people will be diagnosed with pancreatic cancer this year in the United States;

Whereas the mortality rate for pancreatic cancer is 99 percent, the highest of any cancer;

Whereas pancreatic cancer is the 4th most common cause of cancer death in the United States;

Whereas there are no early detection methods and minimal treatment options for pancreatic cancer;

Whereas when symptoms of pancreatic cancer generally present themselves, it is too late for an optimistic prognosis, and the average survival rate of those diagnosed with metastasis disease is only three to six months;

Whereas pancreatic cancer does not discriminate by age, gender, or race, and only four percent of patients survive beyond five years;

Whereas the Pancreatic Cancer Action Network (PanCAN), the first national patient advocacy organization serving the pancreatic cancer community, focuses its efforts on public policy, research funding, patient services, and public awareness and education related to developing effective treatments and a cure for pancreatic cancer; and

Whereas the Pancreatic Cancer Action Network has requested that the Congress designate November as Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month in order to educate communities across the Nation about pancreatic cancer and the need for research funding, early detection methods, effective treatments, and prevention programs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives supports the goals and ideals of Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) and the gen-

tleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DUNCAN. Madam 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. 276.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, House Resolution 276, offered by the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS), would increase awareness about a horrible disease, pancreatic cancer.

This year, over 31,000 people will be diagnosed with pancreatic cancer. Because of the lack of early detection methods, 99 percent of those diagnosed will lose their lives, the highest mortality rate of any form of cancer. By the time the symptoms present themselves, it is almost always too late for a positive prognosis. Diagnosed patients have an average life expectancy of only 3 to 6 months.

Although pancreatic cancer is the fourth most common cancer, many Americans are not aware of the devastating statistics associated with the disease. Currently, the Pancreatic Cancer Action Network, known as Pan CAN, is the only national advocacy organization available for pancreatic cancer patients as well as their families and friends. This outstanding organization exists to create awareness, patient support, professional education and advocacy for pancreatic cancer funding.

Pan CAN regards each November as Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month. With the adoption of House Resolution 276, Congress would be further increasing awareness of pancreatic cancer. As a Nation, we desperately need to improve detection and treatment approaches and avenues. This is a cancer that has touched many people, including the only brother of one of my brothers-in-law, a young boy who passed away at the age of 13 with this very devastating disease.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the cancer of the pancreas stands out as a highly lethal disease, with its victims facing the poorest likelihood of survival of all those who survive major malignancies. It accounts for only 2 percent of all newly diagnosed cancers in the United States each year, but 5 percent of all cancer deaths. It is the fourth leading cause of cancer-related deaths.

Only 4 percent of patients survive beyond 5 years. Men have higher

incidences and mortality rates of pancreatic cancer than women in each racial or ethnic group. Black men and women have incidences and mortality rates that are 50 percent higher than the rates of whites. Rates for Hispanics and the Asian American groups are generally lower than that of whites. Cigarette smoking has been identified consistently as an important part of the cause.

Most pancreatic cancers arise from the ductal cells of the pancreas. The pancreas, an organ situated deep in the abdominal cavity, serves several critical functions. It produces enzymes that are delivered to the small intestines to aid in the digestion of food, and it controls sugar levels in the body.

□ 1445

The disease is often far advanced by the time symptoms occur and a diagnosis made.

The Pancreatic Cancer Action Network is dedicated to focusing national attention on the need to find a cure for pancreatic cancer. I support this resolution and Pan CAN's efforts to designate November as Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month.

Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman for his leadership and for yielding me this time, and I thank the sponsors of this legislation. I rise to support this resolution, which is H. Res. 276, which is supporting the goals and ideals of Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month.

We know that cancer can be deadly, but early detection is crucial. We also know how devastating the diagnosis of pancreatic cancer can be because of its rapid decline in the individual that has this particular disease. I know firsthand from a prominent citizen in my community, someone who was vibrant and contributing, who suffered through the disease of pancreatic cancer, having good days and bad days, having recoveries and then relapses.

So I believe it is extremely important that we make the Nation aware of the deadliness of this particular form of cancer and the ability to continue to provide the instrument of early detection. I rise in support of this legislation, and as I do so, might I say and make a few comments about a number of resolutions that I would like to add a voice of support.

Let me rise in support as well for S. 1413, the Colin L. Powell Residential Plaza Redesignation Act, that redesignates the plaza in Jamaica, West Indies, in honor of General Colin L. Powell, the former Secretary of State. We appreciate his leadership, his dedication to service and, as well, the statement that his family made coming here to the United States from Jamaica, West Indies, being immigrants and then, of course, being contributing