of us that feel very strongly about that.

Mr. ARMEY. If the gentleman will yield further, again I appreciate that. I hope the gentlemen on his side of the aisle and my side of the aisle that feel so strongly in terms of this operational management model will abide with us in our interest of signaling to the American people on this tax reduction, this tax relief, that help is on the way. We want to get that signal out there early. We believe we can do that and be perfectly consistent with the requirement that in the end, as we work our way through this, it must all be reconciled to the budget that is passed by this body, the other body, and, of course, reconciled between the two bodies. There, of course, is no getting around that. So no matter how early we might act on any one part of it, in the end we will have that full reconciliation that I think would be a comfort to his concerns.

REPORT ON STATUS OF FEDERAL CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION ACTIVITIES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMMONS) laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Government Reform:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to section 1053 of the Defense Authorization Act of 2001 (Public Law 106–398), enclosed is a comprehensive report detailing the specific steps taken by the Federal Government to develop critical infrastructure assurance strategies as outlined by Presidential Decision Directive No. 63 (PDD–63).

This report was drafted by the previous Administration and is a summary of their efforts as of January 15. However, since this requirement conveys to my Administration, I am forwarding the report.

Critical infrastructure protection is an issue of importance to U.S. economic and national security, and it will be a priority in my Administration. We intend to examine the attached report and other relevant materials in our review of the Federal Government's critical infrastructure protection efforts.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *March 1, 2001.*

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, MARCH 5, 2001

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 2 p.m. on Monday next.

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

There was no objection.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 2001

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Monday, March 5, 2001, it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, March 6, 2001, for morning hour debates.

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

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

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

There was no objection.

CELEBRATING 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF PEACE CORPS

(Mr. FARR of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise also with the gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH) to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Peace Corps. It was founded on March 1, 1961 when President John F. Kennedy signed the legislation launching the Peace Corps.

Since then, more than 162,000 Americans have served and returned to this United States, having served in 134 different countries. Six now serve in the House of Representatives, three Republicans and three Democrats: the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. PETRI), the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS), the gentleman from New York (Mr.WALSH), myself, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL), and the gentleman from California (Mr. HONDA).

More than 67,000 volunteers are in the field today teaching in elementary schools, high schools and technical schools, building water systems and agricultural co-ops, teaching health care, and treating people in need.

But, Mr. Speaker, we need to do more. The demand for the Peace Corps is at an all-time high. More host countries want volunteers. The interest in serving in this country is at an all-time high. In fact, only about one out of nine people that have shown interest have a space abroad, because Congress has not fully funded the Peace Corps. The goal was to have 10,000 volunteers in the field by 2000. We only have 7,000. We need to do a better job. Fully fund the Peace Corps.

Mr. Speaker, it has been 38 years since I joined the Peace Corps, and I rise today to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Peace Corps.

It was started on March 1, 1961, when President Kennedy signed the legislation launching the Peace Corps—establishing a bold and hopeful experiment to allow Volunteers to bring practical grassroots assistance to the people of developing nations to help them build a better life for themselves and their children.

Forty years later, the Peace Corps has succeeded beyond everyone's expectations.

Today there are more than 162,000 returned volunteers in the United States, six of whom serve in the House of Representatives and two in the United States Senate. They have served in 134 different nations, making significant and lasting contributions from Armenia and Bangladesh to Uzbekistan and Zimbabwe.

There are more than 7,000 Volunteers that are now living and working overseas. They are addressing critical development needs on a person-to-person basis: working with teachers and parents to teach English, math and science; helping spread and gain access to clean water; to grow more food; to help prevent the spread of AIDS; to help entrepreneurs start new businesses; to train students to use computers; and to work with nongovernmental organizations to protect our environment. Above all, Volunteers leave behind skills that allow individuals and communities to take charge of their own futures.

In our increasingly interconnected global community, Peace Corps Volunteers also promote greater cross-cultural awareness, both in the countries in which they serve and when they return home. As they work shoulder to shoulder with their host communities, Volunteers embody and share some of America's most enduring values: freedom, opportunity, hope, progress. It is these bonds of friendship and understanding that they create that can build the foundations for peace among nations.

And I can personally testify that the best service that is given to the Peace Corps is the continuation of service to our communities when we all come home. Today, because of the anniversary of the Peace Corps, thousands of returned Volunteers are visiting schools and local communities throughout the United States, sharing the knowledge and insights gained from their experiences abroad and passing along the value of services to others.

As we have learned around the world, the best way to support a democracy is to help development at the local level. Meanwhile, America's young and old, single and married, would like to serve their country, humanity and democracy. The Peace Corps is one of the most effective mechanisms for uniting these two ideals. This is an asset we should not let go to waste.

On this 40th anniversary of the Peace Corps, please join me in honoring all Volunteers, past, present, and future, and in celebrating their four decades of service to the world. The Peace Corps has served its country well, and we should all be proud.

CONGRATULATING MOST REVEREND EDWARD M. EGAN, ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK, ON HIS ELEVATION TO THE DIGNITY OF CARDINAL

(Mr. GRUCCI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GRUCCI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to congratulate the Most Reverend Edward M. Egan, Archbishop of New York, upon his elevation to the dignity of Cardinal. It is most fitting that Cardinal Egan is the successor of the late John Cardinal O'Connor. New York's new Cardinal is well aware of the legacy left by his predecessor and he is well prepared to continue and strengthen that legacy. He too is dedicated to the dignity of all peoples and to caring for those who are most scorned or ignored by society.

Cardinal Egan has the wonderful ability to nurture and develop a sense of social justice among his fellow Catholics. As was the case with Cardinal O'Connor, he understands and deeply respects the values inherent in a multicultural and multireligious community. He has a deep and abiding respect for and dedication to education.

As he assumes his leadership role in the great Archdiocese of New York, it is right for us to wish him success in making this great community a more human, more caring and more believing community of brothers and sisters.

I ask my colleagues to please join me and all the members of the Archdiocese of New York in congratulating the Most Reverend Edward M. Egan upon his elevation to the dignity of Cardinal.

REGARDING THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RETROCESSION ACT

(Mr. REGULA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. 810 to retrocede the District of Columbia to the State of Maryland, minus the Federal portion of the city. The city has the bumper slogan of ''taxation without representation.'' This bill will provide taxation with representation for the residents of D.C. I think that this would be a great move forward for the people of this community. It would give them access to all the services of the State of Maryland and also an opportunity to elect a Congressperson, to vote on two United States Senators and to vote on members of the State legislature in Maryland.

The retrocession would create the fourth largest regional market in the United States between Baltimore and Washington. Does it work? In Canada there is a prime example of how this proposal could and would work. Its capital, Ottawa, lies in the province of Ontario and sends representatives to the provincial parliament in Ontario as well as the federal parliament as part of the Ontario delegation. It works very well for our neighbor Canada and I think it would work very well for the United States. Most importantly, it would give the people of the District of Columbia the right to vote, to have taxation with representation.

Mr. Speaker, two hundred years have passed since District of Columbia residents lost their right to vote. Despite the ratification of the 23rd Amendment in 1961, which returned their right to vote for President, District residents still lack voting representation on the floor of Congress. To increase national awareness of this situation, the District recently changed the slogan on its automobile license plates to read ''Taxation Without Representation.''

Today, I am once again introducing a bill that I strongly believe is the best solution to this problem, especially given the failure of other alternatives. This legislation would return the District of Columbia, barring a small federal enclave, to the State of Maryland.

The District of Columbia was originally comprised of territory ceded by the states of Virginia and Maryland. The Virginia portion was retroceded back to that state in 1846. Under this bill, the remaining territory, excluding a small enclave encompassing the White House, Congress, the Supreme Court and most executive agencies, would be returned to Maryland.

Retrocession would be mutually beneficial for both the District and the State of Maryland. It would finally give District residents a voting U.S. Representatives as well as two U.S. Senators. In addition, they would have further representation on the state level in Maryland. Beyond these political gains, District residents would stand to benefit from Maryland's larger and more established state infrastructure of facilities, services and assistance programs.

Maryland stands to gain as well. It most certainly would receive an additional seat in the House of Representatives, thus increasing its influence in Congress. Economically, Maryland would gain an area that boasts the nation's 2nd highest per capita income. Retrocession would create the 4th largest regional market in the country between Baltimore and Washington.

Canada offers a prime example of how this proposal could and would work. Its capital, Ottawa, lies in the province of Ontario and sends representatives to the provincial parliament in Toronto as well as the federal parliament as part of the Ontario delegation.

We need to come up with a practical and realistic solution to restore the full democratic rights of District residents. Efforts to give the District delegate full voting rights have not succeeded. I believe this legislation is the only reasonable option left to end Taxation Without Representation in the nation's capital.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RETROCESSION ACT OF 2001

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

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to join my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), in introducing the District of Columbia Retrocession Act of 2001, H.R. 810. This legislation, long championed by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), would provide an immediate, practical solution to a serious problem, the lack of full voting rights for citizens of the District of Columbia.

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) first introduced this legislation in the 101st Congress and has renewed it in each succeeding Congress in an effort to return the District of Columbia, with the exception of a small Federal enclave, to the State of Maryland. The goal, which I strongly support, is to restore the basic rights of representative democracy to District of Columbia residents.

Residents of the District lost their voting rights in 1800 when Congress took control of areas ceded by the States of Maryland and Virginia to form the new Federal District as a permanent home for our national government. In 1961, a partial restoration of voting rights was provided by the 23rd Amendment to the Constitution. That amendment gave District of Columbia residents the right to vote for President but not for voting Members of Congress, either Representatives or Senators.

Since that time, there have been endless and fruitless talks about either statehood for the District or some other means to provide full and permanent representation in the House and with the Senate.

The legislation we are offering today would cut through this logjam by retrocession of a part of the current District as a Federal enclave containing the White House, Congress, the Supreme Court and most of the executive agencies.

The rest of the current District would be returned to the State of Maryland, just as the portion of the District west of the Potomac was returned to Virginia in 1846. By making this statutory change, we can restore full voting rights to every resident of the District of Columbia. Every resident would run and vote at least for one United States Representative and two United States Senators.

In addition, they would have the representation at the State level in Maryland. In addition, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) rightly points out that the D.C. residents would gain other benefits by becoming a part of Maryland's established economic and educational infrastructure and judicial system. The District would be able to reduce and streamline its bureaucracy to eliminate duplicating functions that the State of Maryland already performs for its citizens. At the same time, Maryland would gain economically and politically from retrocession.

District residents pay at least $1.6 billion in personal and property taxes and the Baltimore-Washington area would become the fourth largest regional market in the country.