Quite honestly, the House measure, in my judgment, is the more enlightened of the two, but our failure to undertake it is a lack of enlightenment on all of our behalfs.

All of us ought to find this noncontroversial, and I would ask our colleagues who are listening back in their offices to support this motion to instruct conferees.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, let me thank my colleague from Florida, Congressman ALCEE HASTINGS for offering this motion to instruct conferees.

The two instructions that Congressman HASTINGS is offering are crucial to getting our election system in order.

First, it is important that conferees make any effective date for election reform be in time for the next Presidential election in 2004.

Actually, it should have been in time for our congressional elections, but we will go forward unfortunately with the same system that tore America apart in the November 2000 election.

And for the second instruction, it is important that the government have the ability as soon as is it feasible, to legally check to see if States are in fact making the necessary changes that the final election reform bill stimulates.

Election Reform is the number one legislative priority for the Congressional Black Caucus, and I sincerely hope that it is a top priority for every Member of the 107th Congress.

As a national legislative body, the Congress has the power, authority and absolute obligation to assure that the apparent disenfranchisement, which occurred in several places throughout the United States in our last Presidential election, does not ever happen again.

Allegations of voter intimidation; inaccurate voter registration lists; subjective, vague or non-existent ballot counting standards; and flawed ballot designs, all led to confusion before, during and after the election.

What happened is no way to elect the President of the United States of America—the most powerful position in the world.

This is not a black, white, or brown issue. It is an American issue. It is a red, white and blue issue. It should be of great concern to each of us if any one of us is improperly denied access to the ballot box or if every ballot cast is not counted. The survival of our democracy depends on the accuracy and integrity of our election system.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this sensible motion to instruct.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

NATIONAL SEA GRANT COLLEGE PROGRAM ACT AMENDMENTS OF 2002

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 446 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 446

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3389) to reauthorize the National Sea Grant College Program Act, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour, with 40 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Resources and 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Science. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. In lieu of the amendments recommended by the Committee on Resources and the Committee on Science now printed in the bill, it shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompaying this resolution. Each section of that amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. All points of order against that amendment in the nature of a substitute are waived. During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may accord priority in recognition on the basis of whether the Member offering an amendment has caused it to be printed in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose of clause 8 of rule XVIII. Amendments so printed shall be considered as read. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the amendment in the nature of a substitute made in order as original text. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SUNUNU). The gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

(Mr. DIAZ-BALART asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 446 is an open rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 3389, the National Sea Grant College Program Act Amendments of 2002. The rule provides 1 hour of general debate with 40 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Resources, and 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Science. The rule provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions. This obviously is a very fair rule, Mr. Speaker, that will allow Members all possible opportunity to debate this important issue.

The underlying legislation of the National Sea Grant College Program Act is amended to include an emphasis on ocean and coastal resources conservation and management, as well as collaboration between academia and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, known as NOAA.

Sea grant colleges support applied research at the local level and support major crosscutting research initiatives. This is a bipartisan bill that makes changes to the act that will enhance cooperation between Sea Grant and other executive programs with similar missions, promote funding disbursements based on competitive merit review, and increase authorization levels.

Florida has enjoyed great success with this program, through research and education in the areas of aquaculture, fisheries, coastal process, and hazards, marine biotechnology and estuaries.

The underlying legislation provides not only important research, but also resources to communities and academic institutions. I am a proud cosponsor of this bill, and I urge my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, to support not only the underlying legislation, but this open rule and very fair rule as well.

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

□ 1145

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I thank the gentleman from Miami, Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART), for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, today's rule is a fair one. It is an open rule, and it is one that I will be supporting. I only wish that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle would make it a habit of bringing these types of fair and open rules to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, the National Sea Grant College Program was established in 1966 to improve the science, conservation, and management of ocean, coastal, and Great Lakes resources through the use of academic grants. There are currently 30 designated sea grant programs which utilize a network of 300 universities and scientific institutions.

Those of us in the Florida delegation know all too well the benefits that

have come as a result of the national sea grant program. Primarily housed at the University of Florida, Florida's Sea Grant College Program currently enjoys the support of 15 Florida universities, both public and private.

Included in this 15 is my alma mater, and that of the gentlewomen from Florida (Ms. BROWN) and (Mrs. MEEK), Florida A&M University. In addition, Florida Atlantic University, and I am proud to say that I will be receiving an honorary doctorate from that institution soon, the University of Miami, Florida State University, and Nova Southeastern University, that is in my district and that of the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DEUTSCH), all are active participants in the Sea Grant College Program, as well.

A footnote there: I overlooked the fact that that university, as well, is in the district of the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SHAW).

Under the National directorship of Dr. Fritz Schuler, the National Sea Grant Program has continued to grow every year since its conception. Florida universities are privileged enough to have people like Jim Cato, William Seaman, and Ed Harvey working for them. I applaud the hard work of these individuals and their colleagues and commend them for a job well done.

H.R. 3389 reauthorizes the National Sea Grant College Program from fiscal year 2003 through fiscal year 2008. It sends a clear message that the National Sea Grant College Program is one that must be sustained. Provisions in the bill increase current funding in the program every year.

Further, the bill reauthorizes the Coastal Ocean Program, providing $35 million per year through fiscal year 2008. This is a program that the people of our respective districts, and certainly mine, benefit directly from. I applaud the good work done by the Committee on Resources and the Committee on Science for continuing this much needed program.

I commend the work done by the two committee chairpersons, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT), as well as the ranking Democrats, my good friend, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL).

Finally, the bill includes a provision requiring equal access for minority and economically disadvantaged students. Such provisions in many of our bills make it possible for minority and economically disadvantaged students to achieve in areas and fields where they might not otherwise succeed.

I applaud my colleagues for including this provision in H.R. 3389, and I urge them to never forget the immediate and long-term benefits of these practices.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, this is a fair rule. The substitute is a fair substitute, as is the amendment being offered by my colleague, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE). I urge my colleagues to support the rule and the underlying bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. KENNEDY).

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) for yielding time to me; and I should say Dr. HASTINGS, given the honorary doctorate the gentleman will be receiving shortly.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3389, the National Sea Grant College Program Act. This is a comprehensive piece of legislation which will contribute greatly to the valuable work that the sea grant programs across the Nation continue to do every day.

I want to thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) for his leadership on this in introducing this legislation, and other bipartisan cosponsors, including the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON), the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD), and the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA). I thank him, as well.

Mr. Speaker, I represent the first district of Rhode Island. Rhode Island is known as the Ocean State. For hundreds of years, my State has made its living on the sea, from fishing in the waters to utilizing them for transportation. We have now added ocean exploration and science to our tasks.

I am proud to say that Rhode Island has always been at the forefront of ocean science. I have worked extensively with the folks at the University of Rhode Island Sea Grant Program. They realize that this legislation, which will reauthorize the sea grant program for another 5 years, will allow them to leverage Federal funds in order to continue their study of our oceans. This allows us to make valuable strides forward in not just ocean exploration, but in biomedical sciences.

How many people realize how much we derive from the ocean in terms of biomedical sciences and advances in pharmaceutical drugs, all found because of the sciences we do on our oceans?

The Coastal Environmental Restoration and Preservation programs are also part of this ocean science sea grant program. Food production and responsible economic development through the utilization of our waters is key, and the sea grant program works with the Aid to International Development to help those countries around the world develop their coastal ways to feed their people. We have great hunger in the world, and the ocean can be a great resource for foodstuffs and fish protein.

Additionally, this legislation promotes strong relationships between the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration and the sea grant. I look forward to seeing passage of this rule and also seeing passage of this legislation. Ultimately, I will work on the Committee on Appropriations to see that its laudable goals are adequately funded.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida for bringing this bill forward; I look forward to passage of this resolution.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to my friend, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KIND).

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS), or Dr. HASTINGS, for yielding me the time.

I also want to commend my good friend, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST), for reintroducing the legislation and for the leadership that he has provided, as well as the leadership that the Chair and the ranking members on the appropriate committees have given this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I do rise as a strong supporter of the rule, as well as for H.R. 3389, the bill to reauthorize the National Sea Grant College Program Act. While my district is far from either coast, the State of Wisconsin is host to some of our Nation's most important fresh water resources. With the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River as our borders, and more lakes, actually, than the State of Minnesota, water-quality issues are central to the lives of Wisconsin residents and the residents in the upper Midwest region.

Mr. Speaker, the sea grant program provides Wisconsin with valuable tools for research and education associated with our unique natural resources. Through the University of Wisconsin system, support from sea grant enhances scientific research, education, and outreach throughout the entire State. In fact, the University of Wisconsin Sea Grant Institute is nationally recognized as a leader in marine science education.

I also have a personal interest in the sea grant program. Since I was first elected to Congress, my office has benefited as a participant in the Sea Grant Policy Fellowship Program. Serving in 1-year fellowships, sea grant Fellows have provided invaluable knowledge and experience to my office.

As a co-chair of the Upper Mississippi River Basin Congressional Task Force, these Fellows have had their hands full working not only with water resource issues that affect my congressional district, which has more miles along the Mississippi River than any other congressional district in the Nation, but also have been helping to coordinate efforts throughout the entire five-state basin area in the upper Midwest.

The United States has thrived through scientific achievements, and we must continue to encourage our students to pursue math and science education. The sea grant program is a great example of our efforts in this area, and noted accomplishments by the participants in the program represent how valuable this investment is.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I would like to take the opportunity to again thank the former sea grant Fellows that have served in my office, Jeff Stein, Ed Buckner, Allen Hance, and Laura Cimo, for their outstanding work. I would also like to thank the Members of this body for their past support of the sea grant program, and I encourage my colleagues to support the legislation today.

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

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, reiterating my support for the rule and the underlying legislation, and asking all of our colleagues to support both, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DIAZ-BALART). Pursuant to House Resolution 446 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 3389.

□ 1157

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 3389) to reauthorize the National Sea Grant College Program Act, and for other purposes, with Mr. SUNUNU in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) and the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) each will control 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BARCIA) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST).

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, today the House is considering H.R. 3389, the National Sea Grant College Program Act Amendments of 2002 which we introduced last fall. The bill before us is a bipartisan substitute worked out between the Committee on Resources and the Committee on Science. It reauthorizes the sea grant program for 5 years within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and makes some minor improvements to the program. It also reauthorizes the Coastal Ocean Program, but does not consolidate the two programs. I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. Chairman, in 1964, the concept was created to understand the relationship between the oceans, the environment, and the economy, and the best way to deal with those issues that would benefit all of us. In 1966, the idea was put into a statute called the National Sea Grant College Program.

What sea grants do essentially are five very important things. One of the aspects is research so we understand the marine ecosystems from around the world and human impacts to that ecosystem and the benefits that humans can derive from the marine ecosystem if we understand how nature works.

Number two is an education component which deals with colleges and universities from around the country. This impacts about 300 institutions and disseminates and educates a lot of young people to have a sense of understanding toward the marine ecosystems and their impact on people.

□ 1200

The third component are advisory agents, and these are mostly those young people that are educated through the sea grant program in the Nation's universities to go directly to communities to help those coastal communities understand how their economy can improve while the environment improves. So it has been an extremely successful operation over the last almost 40 years now.

The fourth component affects the U.S. Congress in a very, very positive way, and many Members of Congress, especially on this particular committee, as was spoken by the gentleman from Wisconsin, has the advantage of sea grant fellows, and these sea grant fellows offer the kind of data, information, science and understanding into these very complex issues so that we as Members of Congress can weave our way through the very complex dynamic maze of the mechanics of nature.

The third thing that this particular reauthorization does is to once again emphasize the very important aspect of this Congress into developing ways that the economy of this country and the environmental aspects of legislation can and must be compatible, and this legislation goes a long way into doing that.

The fourth thing this legislation does is to understand the very nature and difficulty with environmental degradation and loss of dollars to the economy of invasive species, what invasive species need to be addressed first, what invasive species are the most problems with this country and how invasive species arrive on our shores. Also, the research deals with marine biotechnology and agriculture.

The fifth thing, we ensure that there are dollars for 30 institutions and over 300 programs around the country.

We have worked in a very bipartisan fashion, and I want to thank my colleagues on the Democratic side for their cooperation. I want to thank the staff on both sides of the aisle for their cooperation. I also want to thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) on the Committee on Science for their collaboration into this effort.

Our amendment strengthens the act by calling for an increase in collaboration between the ocean research funding entities and the National Research College Program to limit duplication of efforts and enhance related research. This legislation increases authorization levels that have remained painfully stagnant over the past decade almost.

The amendment also ensures that the quality research and management within the sea grant college system is rewarded through a competitive, merit-based disbursement of funds, and finally, because of the great importance of the coastal and ocean resources of the territories and freely associated States within the Pacific Ocean, the act calls for a reporting of their efforts in developing the infrastructure and expertise necessary to become sea grant institutions.

I want to thank the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) and the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) for their cooperation through this process, and also once again the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) for his cooperation, and to the patience of the staff on both sides of the aisle with Members of Congress.

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

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

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

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I too am pleased to speak in support of H.R. 3389, a bill to reauthorize the national sea grant program. I would also like to take this time to express my strong support for the National Sea Grant College Program, my support for the manager's amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 3389 which requires an annual report of the progress of institutions and regional associations seeking to develop sea grant status, and my opposition to the administration's plan to move the National Sea Grant College Program from NOAA to the National Science Foundation.

Before discussing my specific concerns, I want to commend the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Fisheries, Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans, and the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT), the chairman, and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL), the ranking member, of the Committee on Science, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) and their staffs for their sincere efforts to work cooperatively to develop a consensus bill which represents a fair and satisfying compromise to improve the act.

On a related aside, I find the consideration of the sea grant legislation

today to be somewhat ironic. I say this because the majority has scheduled this bill for consideration today, yet we intend to mark up next week in the Committee on Resources that legislation which may weaken provisions of the law under the Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation and Management Act.

As the ranking member on the Subcommittee on Fisheries, Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans, I am involved with the oversight of programs vital to the interests and jurisdiction of the Committee on Resources, including programs at NOAA. I continue to be impressed by the National Sea Grant College Program, which has been pointed out repeatedly on the floor today, has served since 1966 to promote applied marine research, education, outreach and extension services.

The national sea grant program sponsors peer-reviewed academic research, transfers technology and results from this research to industry and management agencies, and acts to educate the public about marine and coastal issues. It achieves environmental and economically important results through fostering partnerships among scientists, managers, industries and local, State and Federal Governments.

These partnerships are further strengthened through sea grant's funding requirement that one-third of a program's grants must come from non-Federal sources. Sea grant has proven itself a very effective tool to leverage limited Federal dollars and, as a result, has built an outstanding network program that can use its remarkable research education and extension services to serve State and territorial needs.

Considering the widespread success and support for the National Sea Grant College Program, I was amazed to discover that the administration had actually chosen to cut funding and transfer sea grant from NOAA to the National Science Foundation.

Many researchers believe that the sea grant's priorities of applied research, outreach and education are incompatible with the fundamental mission of the National Science Foundation to support basic scientific research, and while I approve and certainly respect NSF's mission and scientists, and while I continue to support full funding for NSF, I, like many Members, believe that the national interest is best served by keeping sea grant in NOAA. This legislation, and gratefully I might add, to both the majority and minority Members, unequivocally reaffirms that commitment.

It is important because I believe in the importance of the sea grant program that I continue to support as well as the development of a sea grant regional program in the Western Pacific. I am proud that colleges and universities in that part of the world, in that region, College of the Marshall Islands, the College of the Micronesia and the FSM, Northern Marianas College, University of Guam and Palau Community College, have chosen to organize themselves as a consortium working towards attaining program status that would bring sea grant research, education and extension services to an ocean area equivalent to the total land area of the contiguous United States. With fully 100 percent of our residents living within 10 miles of the ocean, it is clear that the development of a regional sea grant program would flourish and serve both regional and national interests.

I continue to strongly advocate that the sea grant program designation process, especially for institutions in areas that are overlooked and lacking in the necessary infrastructure, such as the U.S. territories, requires Federal financial and technical assistance. More importantly, the manager's substitute amendment made in order under the rule includes an important benchmark provision to help guide the development of future sea grant programs.

The bill before us would also allow any developing programs access to a portion of moneys appropriated beyond the appropriated level funding in fiscal year 2002.

I do support the manager's amendment to H.R. 3389. However, I believe that the National Sea Grant College Program could play an even more important role in developing and protecting marine resources in the U.S. territories and freely associated States.

In closing, it is important that the House act expeditiously to pass H.R. 3389 and reauthorize the National Sea Grant College Program. To do so at this time would be a strong commitment, reaffirmation of Congress' unwavering commitment to maintain the National Sea Grant College Program as a vital element within NOAA. It would also represent a rousing endorsement of sea grant's marine research, education and extension services that benefit millions of Americans annually.

The bill before the House is noncontroversial, supported by the National Sea Grant Association. Moreover, it would make several improvements to the National Sea Grant College Program at a critical time in its history. This is good legislation. I strongly urge all Members of the House to vote yes on final passage of H.R. 3389.

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

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3389, which reauthorizes the National Sea Grant College Program. The bill before us today is a result of a bipartisan compromise between the House Committee on Resources and Committee on Science. The interaction of the two committees produced a better bill than either of us could have done alone, and I am pleased with the outcome.

The national sea grant program is unique in connecting research results with coastal communities through the combination of research, extension and education. Currently, there are 30 sea grant college programs which fund and incorporate research from hundreds of universities throughout the country.

I am especially proud of my home State program, the Michigan sea grant program. It plays a vital role in enhancing our Nation's knowledge and understanding of Great Lakes issues. Projects that Michigan sea grant is working on include ballast water cleanup and management strategies, remote sensing of pollution in Lake Superior, effects of community development on wetlands and fisheries, and changes in the Great Lakes food web and the effects on commercial and sport fishing.

Sea grant's importance is not solely in its funding of research but also in the education and outreach activities that ensure the research is conveyed to State and local decision-makers, commercial and recreational interests and future marine scientists.

While many have criticized the administration's fiscal year 2003 budget proposal to transfer the National Sea Grant College Program from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to the National Science Foundation, I saw it as an opportunity to more fully examine and improve the program, and H.R. 3389 does just that.

H.R. 3389 does not move sea grant to NSF. Rather, it reauthorizes sea grant within NOAA. The legislation does, however, mandate that sea grant better coordinate its activities with other programs within NOAA and with NSF. To this end, the bill requires NOAA to provide a strategic plan that establishes the priorities for the National Sea Grant College Program and must jointly submit, with NSF, a report about how the oceans and coastal research activities of both agencies will be coordinated.

H.R. 3389 provides much-needed increases in overall funding levels for sea grant. The authorization gradually increases from a total of $78 million for fiscal year 2003 to $103 million for fiscal year 2008. Included in that amount is $18 million a year specifically for research into aquatic nuisance species, harmful algal blooms, oysters and fisheries extension activities.

One issue that was raised during the Committee on Science's hearing on sea grant is the seemingly unfair nature of allocating Federal funding to sea grant programs. Currently, about 80 percent of the Federal funding goes directly to the State programs, based mostly on historical averages. Fifteen percent is for national competitive projects, and no more than 5 percent can be used for national administration of the program.

The Office of Management and Budget was highly critical of this process, and that seems to be one of the main reasons for proposing to move sea grant to NSF. Currently, only about $3

million of the total that is directly distributed to the State programs is based on the merit review process. This is the process by which each State program is reviewed by an outside panel and given a rating on how well its program is conducting its research, education and extension activities.

I understand that each State program needs a consistent level of funding to ensure it can adequately maintain its extension and education activities. However, I believe the system needs to be more transparent and based more on competition. Therefore, H.R. 3389 will require that any moneys appropriated above the fiscal year 2002 level shall be distributed to the State sea grant programs on a merit review, competitive basis, or distributed to national strategic initiatives.

We also allow this funding to be used for sea grant programs designated after the enactment of this act and for those universities trying to become new sea grant colleges or institutes.

Finally, I wanted to thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) for introducing this bill and for his efforts on behalf of the sea grant program. All of us benefit greatly from his leadership on these issues. I also want to thank his staff who helped to quickly and amicably bring resolution to the differences between our two versions of the bill, and I also thank my ranking member, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BARCIA), for his great assistance.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the manager's amendment and for H.R. 3389. Our Nation's coasts and Great Lakes are depending on it.

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

□ 1215

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BARCIA) to control the 10 minutes allocated to the minority on the Committee on Science.

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 3389, the National Sea Grant College Program Amendments of 2002. This bill reauthorizes a program of great importance to our Nation and to my home State of Michigan, and I too want to extend gratitude to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS), for his important work on this vital issue, not only to the Great Lakes region but to the entire Nation and beyond.

Since its establishment in 1966, the National Sea Grant College Program has expanded our knowledge about Great Lakes and coastal ecosystems, trained thousands of professionals in areas of resource management, marine technology, aquaculture, and fisheries, and has facilitated the transfer of research results to resource users throughout the country. This partnership between the Federal Government and participating States has truly been a success.

The Great Lakes and coastal areas play a vital role in our daily lives and in our economy. Information-based management of these important resources is essential if we are to continue to enjoy the recreational, environmental, and economic benefits that they provide.

The Sea Grant Program has supported research, education, and extension activities for over 30 years. Sportsmen, State and local officials, commercial fishermen, recreational users, and business people alike have come to rely upon the information and outreach services provided by the Sea Grant Program. In Michigan, sea grant researchers are working to tackle important problems that have emerged in the Great Lakes regions with invasive species, such as zebra muscles and the round goby. Researchers are also working to develop improved fisheries models for use by Great Lakes fisheries managers. These are only two examples of the important research being done in the Great Lakes region through the cooperative efforts of the University of Michigan and Michigan State University and the Sea Grant Program.

One of the most important aspects of the Sea Grant Program is that it is structured to ensure the transfer of research results into practical use. Extension offices, like the one in my district, in Tawas City, and throughout the State of Michigan, assist local communities, businesses, and citizens to tackle difficult issues such as coastal development, aquatic invasive species, and the development of aquaculture.

This bill provides modest increases in the authorization level for this important program through the year 2008. Members of the Committee on Resources and the Committee on Science cooperated in a bipartisan fashion to resolve the discrepancies in the two versions of the bill to produce a result that offers improvement to this important program. I urge my colleagues to endorse the fine work being done through the Sea Grant College Program throughout the country by supporting the passage of H.R. 3389.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) and that he be allowed to control that time.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) will control the balance of the time designated to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BARCIA).

There was no objection.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON).

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman of the subcommittee for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.R. 3389, the National Sea Grant College Program Act Amendments of 2002; and, Mr. Chairman, I would just like to say at this time that the hard work of the chairman, the gentleman from Maryland, should be noted here. To bring this bill as expeditiously as he did to the floor, I am sure, took a great deal of effort. My hat is also off to the ranking member, who works in a great bipartisan partnership with my friend, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST).

Mr. Chairman, this bill reauthorizes the National Sea Grant College Program for 5 years, encouraging more cooperation between the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, NOAA, and the sea grant researchers and outreach personnel. It also incorporates the Coastal Ocean Research Program into the National Sea Grant Program and provides funding for research on zebra muscles, harmful algal bloom, and oyster diseases and their possible human health effects.

The National Sea Grant Program was created in 1966 to improve the conservation and management of marine resources. Currently, there are 30 sea grant programs that represent a network of researchers, educators, and marine advisory agents at over 300 academic institutions. The program provides effective assistance to these schools for research, education, and advisory services.

Under this act, marine advisory staff educates the general public about marine conservation efforts as well as provides technical research findings to user groups. The program has been highly successful during the more than 40 years since its inception. It has enabled the education community to conduct important research on a variety of important marine conservation issues and then share their findings with the public in order to educate our people on the importance of ensuring we can work together to protect these important and often fragile ecosystems in our Nation's oceans and waterways.

Mr. Chairman, I commend all those who have participated in this program and committed themselves to the preservation of these ecosystems and habitats. I applaud Chairman GILCHREST in reauthorizing this important piece of conservation legislation and look forward to its passage out of this House.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA).

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.R. 3389, the National Sea Grant College Amendments Act of 2002, and I certainly want to thank the chairman of the Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST), and the ranking minority member, the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD), for their support and initiative in bringing this legislation for consideration at this time. I also want to thank the chairman of our

Committee on Resources, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), and our ranking member, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), for their support and endorsement of this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I introduced H.R. 1071, a bill which would increase authorization for the National Sea Grant Program, last year. Our chairman, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST), was kind enough to hold a hearing on the matter, and subsequently introduced H.R. 3389 as an alternative to my legislation. I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of H.R. 3389 and am also pleased to support the amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 3389.

This amendment reflects a compromise between the Committee on Resources and the Committee on Science. This amendment also includes provisions from the Senate companion bill, Senate bill 2428. The amendment maintains funding increases for core programs and research regarding zebra muscles, oyster diseases, et cetera, and $90 million to $100 million annually from fiscal year 2004 through 2008.

I am particularly pleased that this amendment also includes a provision which directs the Secretary of Commerce to report annually to the Committee on Resources and the Committee on Science of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Commerce, Science, Transportation of the Senate on efforts made by colleges, universities, institutions, associations, and alliances in the United States territories and freely associated States to develop the expertise necessary to be designated as sea grant institutions or colleges.

This provision also directs the Secretary of Commerce to report the administrative, technical, and financial assistance provided by the Secretary to those entities.

Mr. Chairman, I want to particularly thank the ranking member of our Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans, the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD), for his leadership and his outstanding service not only to his people but certainly to this institution. Although he intends to run for another office, I will say personally that I will sorely miss him, and I really wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

I have worked for some time with the gentleman from Guam in bringing attention to the unique and singular needs of the U.S. territories and the freely associated states. For most Pacific Islanders, the ocean is our farm, Mr. Chairman, and we are in dire need of administrative, technical, and financial assistance to develop sea grant affiliations within the region.

I would also like to note that the University of Hawaii's Sea Grant Program has been instrumental over the years in assisting Pacific Island communities in developing sea grant extension activities. And I would like to personally thank Dr. Gordon Grau, the director of the Hawaii Sea Grant Program, for his commitment to our remote communities. I also want to thank my colleagues, the gentlewoman from the State of Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) and the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE), for their support of this program and legislation.

Mr. Chairman, despite the bipartisan support, current funding for the National Sea Grant Program is only about 7 percent of the equivalent Federal funding of the Land Grant College Program. Land Grant receives approximately $900 million in Federal funding per year. Sea Grant receives approximately $62 million. And yet approximately 54 percent of our Nation's population lives along the coastlines. I believe this is a fact that bears repeating. Nearly 54 percent of our Nation's population lives along the coasts, but we devote only pennies to marine research.

In 1994, the National Research Council review pointed out that Sea Grant has been virtually the only source of funding in the United States for marine policy research. Yet, on average, there are fewer than seven extension agents per coastal State. In many cases, there is only one extension agent serving a major urban area. For example, in Los Angeles, there is only one extension agent serving 14 million people. In New York City, there is only one serving 12 million people.

Sea Grant funds, on an average, are less than $2 million per State program. Many geographic regions are not represented, including the western Pacific, which alone has a huge economic exclusive zone. Some States, like Mississippi and Alabama, share funding with others eligible States like Pennsylvania and Vermont, which have no institutional sea grant programs.

Although this authorization continues to fall short of Land Grant funding, Mr. Chairman, I do believe it is a movement in the right direction, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

I thank both the chairman of the Committee on Science and our ranking member of the Committee on Science as well as our Committee on Resources.

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT), the outstanding chairman of the Committee on Science.

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I want to thank our colleagues on the Committee on Resources, and especially my good friend and neighbor, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST), for working with us to reconcile the different versions of the bill that emerged from our two committees.

This is an important bill that reauthorizes a program that is vital to the Nation and to my home State of New York. In New York, the Sea Grant Program conducts important research that has helped preserve commercial and recreational fishing from the Long Island Sound to Lake Erie. The Sea Grant Program, through its research and extension activities, funds good science; and most importantly, it ensures that that good science is put to use. It is a model program.

Like any program, the Sea Grant Program can be improved; and this bill takes critically important steps to reform it. These steps will, among other things, address the concerns that lead the administration to suggest moving the program to the National Science Foundation.

The most significant feature of this bill is that it will ensure that more Sea Grant Program funds are distributed through the merit-reviewed competitions. Under the bill, any new money the program receives can be used solely for national strategic investments and/or competitive awards to the State Sea Grant programs.

We expect the competitions among the State programs to mirror National Science Foundation merit-reviewed competitions. Only those programs that are the best run and the most successful, and that can make the clearest case for why they need the additional money, should share in any funds that Sea Grant receives above the fiscal 2002 level. The amount of funding a meritorious State receives should be based on its demonstrated needs and not on any previous assumptions about funding formulas.

This competition will ensure that the taxpayers are getting their money's worth out of Sea Grant, and will create an incentive for every one of the State programs to ensure that their research and extension activities are exemplary.

Mr. Chairman, Sea Grant is an excellent program that we are making even better. I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

□ 1230

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN).

(Mr. GREEN of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I thank both the Committee on Resources and the Committee on Science for this legislation.

I rise in support of H.R. 3389, the National Sea Grant College Program Act Amendments of 2002. This important legislation reauthorizes the Sea Grant Program in Texas and its counterparts around the country to continue the important work done.

When Congress passed the Sea Grant College Program in 1966, it intended to apply the successful attributes of the Land Grant College Program to coastal and marine issues. Today, the National Sea Grant Program represents the bridge between government, academia, industry, scientists and private citizens to help Americans understand and maintain the oceans and Great Lakes for long-term economic growth.

Sea Grant also serves as a bond uniting 350 participating institutions in 35 States, U.S. territories and the District of Columbia and millions of people. In short, Sea Grant is an agent for scientific discovery, technology transfer, economic growth and public education as they involve coastal, ocean and Great Lakes resources.

Every day, Sea Grant scientists make progress on important marine issues of our time. A network of outreach professionals takes this information out of the laboratory and into the field, working to enhance a coastal business, a fishery, or a resident's safety and quality of life.

The dedicated corps of communication specialists builds public understanding, and bring discoveries into our Nation's schools to pioneer better ways of teaching.

Through these research, education and outreach activities, Sea Grant has helped position the United States as a world leader in marine research and the sustainable growth of coastal resources.

Mr. Chairman, Texas A&M University was among the first four institutions to be designated a Sea Grant College in 1971, and its researchers had been involved since passage of the National Sea Grant College and Program Act of 1968. As a Sea Grant College, Texas A&M provides research support for university-level faculty throughout the state through a competitive grants process. A great amount of this research is conducted at the Texas A&M—Galveston, Texas campus.

In Texas, the Sea Grant program has conducted research in hyperbaric physiology, endangered species ecology, marine aquaculture, coastal processes, fisheries biology and ecosystem health.

As a result of these and other Sea Grant efforts, we have seen development of a major shrimp aquaculture industry in South Texas, marina initiatives to adopt best management practices and minimize water pollution, nonpoint source pollution reduction from residential landscapes, improvements in seafood handling to reduced loss in the retail markets and expanding marine educational opportunities in support of the state's, and nation's teachers and students.

I urge my colleagues to support the National Sea Grant College Program Act Amendments of 2002.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Chairman, it is with great pleasure that I rise as a cosponsor of H.R. 3389, the National Sea Grant College Program Act Amendments of 2002. I thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) for yielding the time to me, but I particularly want to commend the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) for his tireless efforts on behalf of this program. I thank the gentleman personally for bringing this bill before us today.

Sea Grant enables us to understand our complex coastal and marine environments, and to develop these natural resources without overextending them. The United States' jurisdiction over marine environments is the largest of any country in the world. It covers an area greater than the entire U.S. landmass. Proper stewardship of the vast resources contained within these waters are of great concern both to the economic and environmental health of our Nation, and Sea Grant plays a pivotal role in the proper management of these areas.

Within Maryland, Sea Grant plays a vital role in maintaining the Chesapeake Bay. As many Members know, we have sorely abused this resource and mismanaged it in the past. Sea Grant is providing the science that is needed to return the bay to its former health and productivity. Sea Grant is improving our understanding of key fisheries issues, including the renowned blue crab stock and the return of the oyster reefs, which provide important food stocks to the region and the country as a whole. Sea Grant plays a lead role in the control of invasive species by studying ways to control the spread to foreign aquatic life and microbial organisms through ballast water and on ship hulls. And Sea Grant makes important contributions to the overall environmental condition by studying and monitoring various pollution and contamination issues through the entire watershed such as urban runoff and industrial waste.

Mr. Chairman, Sea Grant is an important educational program. In Maryland, Sea Grant alone has supported more than 150 graduate research fellows and a similar number of undergraduate fellows. Other programs include research opportunities for high school students, outreach and educational efforts all of the way down to kindergarten. Sea Grant also provides opportunities for public service, sponsoring programs which allow marine scientists to put their skills to practical use in governmental agencies and in the Congress. These programs provide a vital link between the policymakers and scientists, and enrich the decision-making process.

I hope I have convinced Members. Along with continuing these efforts, this bill also makes fundamental changes in the Sea Grant allocation process. Most notably, the Committee on Science, working in a bipartisan manner, has increased the amount of money allocated through merit-based review as opposed to historical involvement.

The best ideas and the most effective programs are most deserving of our limited resources, and should be given priority. Also, competition will allow new ideas and perspectives to gain a foothold in the grant process. These are very positive changes, and I am proud to have played a role in their inclusion. Sea Grant has been very successful, affected our Nation's economic and environmental health in a profound way. It deserves our support. I thank Members on both committees on both sides of the aisle for bringing this bill before us, and particularly the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST).

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN).

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3389, and I commend Members for bringing forth this outstanding reauthorization bill for the National Sea Grant College Program. I should note that I am a cosponsor of this important legislation.

H.R. 3389 makes significant improvements in the Sea Grant program. It reauthorizes the Sea Grant Program within NOAA for 5 years, increases the authorization for appropriations, extends the term of office for members of the Sea Grant Review Panel from 3 to 4 years, and specifies how funds appropriated above fiscal year 2002 levels shall be allocated.

The National Sea Grant Program is a nationwide network of over 300 colleges, universities, technical schools and research institutions that respond to issues and opportunities of national, regional, and local importance. Sea Grant engages partnerships with the public and private sectors to maximize the environmental, economic, and social value of the country's coastal, marine and Great Lakes resources, resulting in an extraordinary return on a small Federal investment.

Studies show that each Federal dollar is leveraged tenfold or more in private sector economic development, often in small businesses. For instance, the Sea Grant Program in my home State of South Carolina has been instrumental in supporting the involvement of students with diverse backgrounds in careers in marine science and others. South Carolina State University, my alma mater, was awarded a 3-year grant from Sea Grant in a national competition to encourage minority students to pursue education and careers in marine and related sciences.

Over the last year and a half, minority students have been supported with internships and mentored by scientists from the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources; the Oak Ridge National Laboratories; a fish hatchery in Orangeburg, South Carolina; and South Carolina State University.

In total, Sea Grant in South Carolina has supported more than 400 graduate and undergraduate students in the successful completion of their theses and dissertations over the last 2 decades, adding significant human and intellectual capital to the State and national workforces. Nationwide, Sea Grant has supported more than 14,000 college students in similar situations.

The southeastern region of the United States is subject to a variety of coastal natural hazards, including hurricanes during the summer and coastal storms during the fall and winter. Risks to life and property will only become more severe with the anticipated growth of coastal populations over the next several decades.

Since 1989 when Hurricane Hugo struck South Carolina, South Carolina Sea Grant has been supporting the work of wind engineers at Clemson University to develop low-cost methods to reduce the loss of lives and property. Many of these solutions can now be observed at the 113 Calhoun Street Sustainability Center, a regional educational and training facility dedicated to extending coastal hazards research information to a diverse group of users.

Mr. Chairman, I urge Members to recognize and acknowledge the many contributions of the National Sea Grant College Program to the Nation's economic development and resource conservation by voting in support of this important legislation.

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR).

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) for yielding me this time. It is sad that the gentleman will be leaving us when he gets elected Governor of Guam, and we will not have the privilege of his great leadership on the floor.

I rise in strong support of the Gilchrest substitute amendment to reauthorize the Sea Grant Program. I think we have all benefited here in Congress from the Sea Grant Program because they are also providing us with interns or fellows who are essentially people trained with master's degrees and above on ocean issues. They come and work in and around the legislature, and I have always thought there is a great need to have an understanding of science and politics. When we think about it, we rely on the facts of science in order to make public policy, and so often scientists do not have much knowledge about how public policy is formed or funded. This is a tiny way in at least on marine issues we can bring together scientists and policymakers.

Over half of the Sea Grant funding comes from non-Federal sources, so we are not the only ones that participate, and that means we get a better deal for the Federal buck. I support the Gilchrest substitute because the gentleman is a leader on ocean issues, and I would urge all Members to support it.

The increase in appropriations is necessary to face the growing challenges of the marine environments. We have talked about how important the ocean is to the world. Particularly, the ocean is the birthplace of weather on the planet. We know that we have to understand more about the ocean in order to protect not only our national security, but the world in itself, to be able to live peacefully on this planet.

The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) has taken the pains to produce a substitute bill which took into consideration the concerns of both the Committee on Resources and the Committee on Science, and even incorporates helpful parts from the Senate version.

Finally, this amendment strongly affirms that the place for the Sea Grant Program is in with NOAA, and I urge Members to support the Gilchrest amendment.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I just want to suggest that some of us agree with the President in where it is appropriate to have the Sea Grant Program administered. I just would like to reinforce for our future consideration the possibility and the logic of having this under the National Science Foundation because research is so important as part of the Sea Grant Program as we most effectively and efficiently move ahead with this issue.

It is especially important to the State of Michigan, and I am sure the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) will counsel with NSF as we proceed under his jurisdiction for Sea Grant.

□ 1245

But as we look at next year and the year after, I think it is important that we acknowledge what the administration has suggested in the most appropriate place for the jurisdiction of this program.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would like to acknowledge that one of the most important features of the Sea Grant Program is the Sea Grant fellows. Certainly there have been a number of Sea Grant fellows that have served the Democrat Members on the Committee on Resources. In addition to former fellows Dave Jansen and Jean Flemma, Mindy Gensler in my office and Catherine Ware on the Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans, other past Sea Grant fellows include Sarah Morison, Matt Huggler, Cynthia Suchman, John Fields, Debbie Colbert, and many, many others dating back to the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

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

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I just wish to respond to my good friend and colleague from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) in regard to his comments, because I also am a very strong supporter of the National Science Foundation and the way they handle their research efforts.

But I want to point out that a century and a half ago, this country established one of the landmarks in research efforts in this country, and that is the land grant university system. That system has worked very well precisely because it not only did the research but also through that system we developed a cooperative extension service that literally gets the results from the laboratory to the farmer's fields within 1 year. It is the best technology transfer program we have in the United States.

The reason that I did not support transferring Sea Grant to NSF is simply because they also have an extension service. The Sea Grant Program is modeled not after programs in NSF, but rather it is modeled after the land grant system. For that reason it is better to remain where it is and continue to operate as it is. However, what this bill does is move the Sea Grant Program in terms of its research grants into the NSF model. That is why we are requiring Sea Grant to work cooperatively and coordinate their work with the National Science Foundation and, furthermore, to report back to us on their progress on that score.

Furthermore, this bill also no longer will allocate all the money on an historical basis but, rather, the new money put into this activity from now on will be assigned on the basis of peer review and merit-based evaluations, which again is the model followed by the National Science Foundation.

In view of that, I believe it is better to have the Sea Grant Program remain where it is and not move to the NSF. The NSF is simply not equipped to do the extension and education activities that are included in this bill.

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

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I just wanted the opportunity to ratify what the gentleman from Michigan has just stated. The Sea Grant Program makes an enormous contribution not simply because of its applied research, but because of technology transfer and an excellent extension service. Going back to an earlier point made by the gentleman from American Samoa, it is a tremendous vacuum in terms of providing those level of services for Sea Grant in comparison to land grant.

Having worked, I am sure, like the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) in a university in my previous existence, I am very personally familiar with the enormous benefits given to the community, given to applied research, given to technology transfer, given to general community awareness provided by land grant institutions, and certainly one would hope that eventually not that Sea Grant would reach that level but approximate that level.

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

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would like to reiterate what the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) has said and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) has said concerning the issue of the National Sea Grant Program falling under the umbrella of the National Science Foundation, both very reputable scientific organizations, and the administration's

hope to improve the type of research in the science by connecting the National Sea Grant Program to the National Science Foundation and the peer review that is so respected that comes out of the National Science Foundation. But what the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) made a comment on in reference to the land grant programs and the agricultural extension agents is also true with the Sea Grant Program so that whenever there is a strange disease with a particular species called striped bass or a problem between the economics or the ecosystem approach to protecting crabs or dealing with a very difficult situation with a toxic microorganism known as physteria, the quick reaction time of the Sea Grant Program is second to none.

We respect the administration's proposal and we will continue to work with them on this issue, and we have in this legislation, to tie those two organizations more closely together. We feel that the independence of the National Sea Grant Program has affected this country in a very positive way.

I want to also thank the gentleman from Guam for his collaboration on the bipartisan work on this and also to work with him, perhaps even after the votes today, to talk about some of the issues dealing with Magnuson, because this is an outstanding piece of legislation that we have here this morning. We want to make sure that the Magnuson bill that we deal with next Tuesday is equally a bipartisan approach to protecting the Nation's fisheries.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, a friend of mine that I have not seen since May 14, 1967, as colleagues in the Marine Corps fighting for democracy in Vietnam, Mr. Gary Downs, is present this afternoon in the House of Representatives. He has worked, as a young man, for freedom for this country and as many years have passed, he has worked to continue that tradition and also to enhance the quality of life for all Americans through his environmental work. I thank Mr. Downs for being here today, and his family.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in full support of H.R. 3389, the National Sea Grant College Program Act. I am pleased that we are acting expeditiously to reauthorize this important program in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration so that Sea Grant programs can continue their work encouraging sustainable development of coastal and Great Lakes resources through education, research and outreach.

I believe that we need to strengthen our understanding of the coastal and marine environment given the ever-increasing pressures that threaten to harm these sensitive areas. In order for policy makers and managers to best understand how to direct the use and conservation of aquatic ecosystems and their resources, it is imperative that we have a strong scientific understanding as well as the support of local communities. Due to the interdisciplinary nature of environmental issues, partnerships with Sea Grant have proven to be highly successful in tackling problems that face our nation's oceans, coasts, and Great Lakes. As a Sea Grant extension agent myself, I had the opportunity to see first hand how successful this program can be.

Another reason that I support this bill is due to my concerns over the Administration's proposed transfer of the Sea Grant program from NOAA to the National Science Foundation. I am concerned that the applied science, management, as well as the education and outreach components of Sea Grant will be sacrificed in such a transfer. Sea Grant plays an important role in NOAA's ability to fulfill goals like building sustainable fisheries, protecting coastal and marine resources and mitigating the impacts of natural disasters. This bill calls for the reauthorization of Sea Grant within the Department where it belongs, NOAA.

In my home state of New Jersey, the benefits of the Sea Grant Program are innumerable. New Jersey Sea Grant facilitates technology transfer of research through constituent driven programs of instruction, publications and workshops that are all focused on outcome-based objectives. As a result, thousands of residents have been positively impacted. For example, New Jersey Sea Grant has been able to promote pollution prevention technologies and strategies that protect coastal resources from point sources and non-point sources of contamination.

Sea Grant is a unique program that has been successful over the past 30 years and should continue to grow. H.R. 3389 not only supports, but also strengthens the National Sea Grant College Program. I will vote today in favor of this bill and I would urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. GRUCCI. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 3389, the National Sea Grant College Program reauthorization. I thank Chairman EHLERS for his leadership on this important issue, as well as my colleagues on the Resources Committee for their work on this import legislation.

My district is home to the New York Sea Grant College program, of which I am extremely proud. Housed at the State University of New York at Stony Brook and in partnership with Cornell University, this program has conducted cutting edge research on many marine issues throughout the First Congressional District of New York. New York Sea Grant has also studied seafood safety and barrier beach breaches and the surrounding ecosystem, as well as many various marine science projects. Recently, my district experienced a severe die-off of lobsters in the Long Island Sound, a situation that had a serious effect on my constituents and the local economy. I am pleased that Sea Grant received $1.4 million to investigate this important issue and have been working to solve this baffling problem. New York Sea Grant extension and research specialists collaborated to produce a report on the ''Economic Contribution of the Sport Fishing, Commercial Fishing, and Seafood Industries to New York State,'' estimating the combined economic contribution of these three industries at approximately $11.5 billion in New York State. As you can see, the research done at New York Sea Grant is crucial to not only the natural resources but also the economic wellbeing of my constituents. This research is repeated in coastal communities throughout America, helping to understand our waters and marine ecosystems and make our natural resources vibrant and healthy.

H.R. 3389 is a strong, bipartisan bill that authorizes the Sea Grant College Program with its much needed resources. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN

The CHAIRMAN. Members are reminded to refrain from referring to individuals in the galleries.

All time for general debate has expired.

In lieu of the amendments recommended by the Committees on Resources and Science printed in the bill, it shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the 5-minute rule an amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in House Report 107–514. That amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered by sections as an original bill for the purpose of amendment and each section is considered read.

During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chair may accord priority in recognition to a Member offering an amendment that he has printed in the designated place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Those amendments will be considered read.

The Clerk will designate section 1.

The text of section 1 is as follows:

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 ''National Sea Grant College Program Act Amendments of 2002''.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the amendment in the nature of a substitute be printed in the RECORD and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

The text of the remainder of the amendment in the nature of a substitute is as follows:

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS TO FINDINGS.

Section 202(a)(6) of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1121(a)(6)) is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting '', including strong collaborations between Administration scientists and scientists at academic institutions.''.

SEC. 3. REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO NATIONAL SEA GRANT COLLEGE PROGRAM.

(a) QUADRENNIAL STRATEGIC PLAN.—Section 204 (c)(1) of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1123 (c)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

''(1) The Secretary, in consultation with the panel, sea grant colleges, and sea grant institutes, shall develop at least every 4 years a strategic plan that establishes priorities for the national sea grant college program, provides an appropriately balanced response to local, regional, and national needs, and is reflective of integration with the relevant portions of the strategic plans of the Department of Commerce and of the Administration.''.

(b) RANKING OF PROGRAMS.—Section 204(d)(3)(A) of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1123(d)(3)(A)) is

amended by inserting ''and competitively rank'' after ''evaluate''.

(c) FUNCTIONS OF DIRECTOR.—Section 204(d)(3)(B) of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1123(d)(3)(B)) is amended by striking ''and'' after the semicolon at the end of clause (ii) and by adding at the end the following:

''(iv) encourage and promote coordination and cooperation between the research, education, and outreach programs of the Administration and those of academic institutions; and''.

SEC. 4. COST SHARE.

Section 205(a) of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1124(a)) is amended by striking ''section 204(d)(6)'' and inserting ''section 204(c)(4)(F)''.

SEC. 5. FELLOWSHIPS.

(a) ACCESS.—Section 208(a) of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1127(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following: ''The Secretary shall strive to ensure equal access for minority and economically disadvantaged students to the program carried out under this subsection.''.

(b) POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWS.—Section 208(c) of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1127(c)) is repealed.

SEC. 6. TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP FOR SEA GRANT REVIEW PANEL.

Section 209(c)(2) of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1128(c)(2)) is amended by striking the first sentence and inserting the following: ''The term of office of a voting member of the panel shall be 3 years for a member appointed before the date of enactment of the National Sea Grant College Program Act Amendments of 2002, and 4 years for a member appointed or reappointed after the date of enactment of the National Sea Grant College Program Act Amendments of 2002. The Director may extend the term of office of a voting member of the panel appointed before the date of enactment of the National Sea Grant College Program Act Amendments of 2002 by up to 1 year.''.

SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Subsections (a), (b), and (c) of section 212 of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1131) are amended to read as follows:

''(a) AUTHORIZATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this title—

''(A) $60,000,000 for fiscal year 2003;

''(B) $75,000,000 for fiscal year 2004;

''(C) $77,500,000 for fiscal year 2005;

''(D) $80,000,000 for fiscal year 2006;

''(E) $82,500,000 for fiscal year 2007; and

''(F) $85,000,000 for fiscal year 2008.

''(2) PRIORITY ACTIVITIES.—In addition to the amount authorized under paragraph (1), there is authorized to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2008—

''(A) $5,000,000 for competitive grants for university research on the biology and control of zebra mussels and other important aquatic nonnative species;

''(B) $5,000,000 for competitive grants for university research on oyster diseases, oyster restoration, and oyster-related human health risks;

''(C) $5,000,000 for competitive grants for university research on the biology, prevention, and forecasting of harmful algal blooms, including Pfiesteria piscicida; and

''(D) $3,000,000 for competitive grants for fishery extension activities conducted by sea grant colleges or sea grant institutes.

''(b) PROGRAM ELEMENTS.—

''(1) LIMITATION.—No more than 5 percent of the lesser of—

''(A) the amount authorized to be appropriated; or

''(B) the amount appropriated, for each fiscal year under subsection (a)(1) may be used to fund the program element contained in section 204(b)(2).

''(2) USE FOR OTHER OFFICES OR PROGRAMS.—Sums appropriated under the authority of subsection (a)(2) shall not be available for administration of this title by the National Sea Grant Office, for any other Administration or department program, or for any other administrative expenses.

''(c) DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.—In any fiscal year in which the appropriations made under subsection (a)(1) exceed the amounts appropriated for fiscal year 2002 for the purposes described in such subsection, the Secretary shall distribute any excess amounts (except amounts used for the administration of the sea grant program) to—

''(1) sea grant programs that, based on the evaluation and competitive ranking required under section 204(d)(3)(A), are determined to be the best managed and to carry out the highest quality research, education, extension, and training activities;

''(2) national strategic investments authorized under section 204(b)(4);

''(3) a college, university, institution, association, or alliance for activities that are necessary for it to be designated as a sea grant college or sea grant institute; or

''(4) a sea grant college or sea grant institute designated after the date of enactment of the National Sea Grant College Program Act Amendments of 2002.''.

SEC. 8. ANNUAL REPORT ON PROGRESS IN BECOMING DESIGNATED AS SEA GRANT COLLEGES AND SEA GRANT INSTITUTES.

Section 207 of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (16 U.S.C. 1126) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(e) ANNUAL REPORT ON PROGRESS.—

''(1) REPORT REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary shall report annually to the Committee on Resources and the Committee on Science of the House of Representatives, and to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, on efforts and progress made by colleges, universities, institutions, associations, and alliances to become designated under this section as sea grant colleges or sea grant institutes, including efforts and progress made by sea grant institutes in being designated as sea grant colleges.

''(2) TERRITORIES AND FREELY ASSOCIATED STATES.—The report shall include description of—

''(A) efforts made by colleges, universities, associations, institutions, and alliances in United States territories and freely associated States to develop the expertise necessary to be designated as a sea grant institute or sea grant college;

''(B) the administrative, technical, and financial assistance provided by the Secretary to those entities seeking to be designated; and

''(C) the additional actions or activities necessary for those entities to meet the qualifications for such designation under subsection (a)(1).''.

SEC. 9. COORDINATION.

Not later than February 15 of each year, the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere and the Director of the National Science Foundation shall jointly submit to the Committees on Resources and Science of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on how the oceans and coastal research activities of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including the Coastal Ocean Program and the National Sea Grant College Program, and of the National Science Foundation will be coordinated during the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the report is submitted. The report shall describe in detail any overlapping ocean and coastal research interests between the agencies and specify how such research interests will be pursued by the programs in a complementary manner.

SEC. 10. COASTAL OCEAN PROGRAM.

Section 201(c) of Public Law 102–567 is amended by—

(1) striking ''Of the sums authorized under subsection (b)(1), $17,352,000 for each of the fiscal years 1992 and 1993 are authorized to be appropriated'' and inserting ''There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Commerce $35,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2003 to 2008''; and

(2) striking ''to promote development of ocean technology,''.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON-LEE OF TEXAS

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas:

At the end of section 5(a), after the first period insert the following: ''Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the National Sea Grant College Program Act Amendments of 2002, and every 2 years thereafter, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Congress describing the efforts by the Secretary to ensure equal access for minority and economically disadvantaged students to the program carried out under this subsection, and the results of such efforts.''.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, let me first of all acknowledge the wonderful partnership that has now been established between the Committee on Science and the Committee on Resources. I am delighted of the words Chairman GILCHREST mentioned with the partnership of the Sea Grant College program under the National Science Foundation to be able to enhance the college for the work that it already does but to provide those standards and accountability. I look forward to working with the Committee on Resources. I appreciate the work of Chairman GILCHREST. I do thank the distinguished gentleman from Guam who, I do not know if we allow a contempt of Congress, but we do not want him to leave. We thank him for his great leadership on these issues, and my colleagues on the Committee on Science, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BARCIA) for their leadership. I am a member of the Committee on Science and have seen the good work of this college.

I live in a coastal community, though many people would argue with me. I come from Houston, but we are 50 feet under sea level and certainly as our neighbors in Galveston saw the most horrific and maybe notorious hurricane in the early 1900s that literally took the island away, we know what it

is to face the sea in all of its challenges. But we also realize the bounty that the sea offers. Therefore, this particular college and its program, I believe, is very vital.

My amendment is simple, but it also reaffirms the good work that this amendment does. For example, I am very pleased to note that this amendment, the substitute amendment, provides fellowships. In particular, the Secretary shall strive to ensure equal access for minority and economically disadvantaged students to the program carried out under this subsection. So we have seen the difference with the access to fellowship in working with institutions in our Nation that reflect both Hispanic serving and African-American youngsters as well as other minorities and, of course, hard-to-serve areas. I cite in particular Texas Southern University, Prairie View A&M, all of the universities in Texas, in the Valley area in South Texas, who are outstanding, that the Pan-American and others that are reflective of the diversity of our State will have the ability to access this program.

The amendment I have calls for a report to Congress describing efforts by the Secretary to ensure equal access to the Sea Grant Program. Education opportunity is the fundamental principle behind the National Sea Grant College Program Act. This program enhances the careers and future of students interested in marine science, marine policy issues, by placing them in a position to take advantage of a national network of Sea Grant colleges and research institutions. When these students thrive in the study of marine science, we all benefit. They provide the cutting edge for scientific information that will help improve the outcome for our environment, increase the potential of our oceans to offer medicines and food, and save the precious resources that are so valuable to America.

All of us are in awe of the oceans and seas. They obviously take their place by being the dominant, if you will, element of this world's structure. Because of the importance of the Sea Grant, we understand more about our oceans and seas. We must ensure that all students with a potential to excel also have access to study the ocean and the seas.

According to census projections, minority groups will make up 50 percent of the United States population by 2050. What we want is all of America to be prepared to be able to tell the story that is so important and do the research that is so important to make this Nation better, but also to take advantage of our resources. It is vital that this partnership between the Committee on Resources and the Committee on Science go forward with the enhancement of the Sea Grant Program. I am particularly pleased as well that the partnership includes coordination with related activities of the National Science Foundation, the Coastal Ocean Research Program of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and a lot of other Federal agencies that have the ability to cooperate.

Let me acknowledge that we in America are looking more now for cooperative sharing of information. That usually is attendant to the tragedy of September 11, knowing more, cooperating more, exchanging information, exchanging intelligence. This is a legislative initiative, I believe, that will help us do so. My amendment, then, follows up by saying as we give access to minorities in underserved areas, let us have accountability. This amendment will require the Secretary to submit a report to the Congress describing the efforts by the Secretary to ensure equal access for minority and economically disadvantaged students to the program carried out under this section and the results of such efforts.

Mr. Chairman, I ask my colleagues to support this amendment inasmuch as it will provide accountability and good works on behalf of this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer an amendment to H.R. 3389, The National Sea Grant College Program Act. This amendment calls for a report to Congress describing the efforts by the secretary to ensure equal access to the National Sea Grant Program.

Educational opportunity is the fundamental principal behind the National Sea Grant College Program Act. This program enhances the careers and future of students interested in marine science and marine policy issues by placing them in a position to take advantage of a national network of Sea Grant Colleges and research institutions. When these students thrive in the study of marine science we all benefit. They provide the cutting edge scientific information that will help improve the outcome for our environment, increase the potential of our oceans to offer medicines and food, and save the precious resources that are so valuable to America.

Because of the importance of the Sea Grant we must ensure that all students with the potential to excel have access. According to census projections, minority groups will make up 50% of the U.S. population by 2050. Unfortunately, these groups are traditionally underrepresented in the sciences and more specifically marine sciences. This reality is especially concerning in Texas and similar states where we have a large and rapidly growing minority group such as Hispanic students and teachers. As the demographics of our Nation change we must do everything possible to have all of America involved in the decisions affecting our U.S. coastal resources.

Sea Grant programs have worked hard to change the trend of under-representation of minorities by providing the help and scaffold necessary to increase the participation of minority students at all levels of the educational system. To bring minority students into the sciences, Sea Grant has developed marine science projects that directly involve middle and secondary school students, train teachers, and create educational materials. At the undergraduate and graduate level, Sea Grant program shave provided scholarships, research assistantships, and fellowships to undergraduate students.

I believe this amendment will ensure that the hard work and meaningful efforts of the Sea Grant to encourage and support minority participation will have the broad reach that is so critical to equal access to the sciences. This amendment will help to monitor progress in reaching and providing opportunities for under-represented groups in undergraduate and graduate education.

The Sea Grant has played a major role in educating a significant portion of marine and Great Lakes scientists who hold research and policy degrees in the United States. More than 12,000 graduate assistants have been supported by the Sea Grant and have become a major factor in the Nation's marine sector. These scientists have the skills that will benefit our environment and build our economy. They will help communities address issues of erosion and flooding, improve public access to our marine resources, and shape tourism expansion in ways that protect the environment while enhancing the economy.

The Sea Grant is a relatively small annual appropriation yet it is an investment that yields a large return for our Nation. As a result of Sea Grant research and extension efforts, hybrid striped bass pond culture has expanded in just 10 years from a small demonstration project to an industry producing 10 million pounds of fish valued at $25 million annually. Sea Grant investigators have developed sterile oyster that can be grown year round and now makes up one third of the $86 million U.S. oyster market. Sea Grant research and outreach on Manila clams and blue mussel have resulted in new industries worth $19 million annually. Sea Grant's efforts to develop underwater preserves have boosted the economy of a wide range of businesses in Great Lakes coastal communities. A recent study suggests that diving activity provided an economic stimulus of at least $1.5 million over a two-year period for small towns near the preserves.

The present bill already reflects the need to have equal access of minorities and under-represented groups to Sea Grant programs. Mr. Chairman, this amendment will support the Sea Grant's current efforts to encourage minority participation and ensure accountability and progress in the endeavor to sustain racial, and socio-economic diversity of the Sea Grant Awardees.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) for her beautiful statement about this legislation, about the intent of the legislation. I also want to emphasize that in our legislation we have assured equal access to this program but her addition to that ensures that in an enhanced way and we are prepared to accept the gentlewoman's amendment.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILCHREST. I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I would like to compliment the Committee on Resources and the Committee on Science. As a member of the Committee on Science, I came in with the commitment that we should open up science and math and the understanding of our resources to all of our Nation and have often offered these amendments to expand the outreach.

□ 1300

But I want to applaud the committee for having the access provision. This amendment will hopefully complement it to the extent of providing the accountability.

Might I also say that this is the first amendment of a new staff person of mine, Sophia King. I wanted to acknowledge that and hope she will have many more to open up the opportunities for all of us.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman so very much.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, as part of the compromise before us, we have agreed to amend the John A. Knauss Marine Policy Fellowship Program to encourage the Secretary of Commerce to strive to ensure equal access for minority and economically disadvantaged students. There was broad agreement that this was a worthy refinement to this outstanding program.

The amendment offered by our colleague, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE), would simply amend this provision to require the Secretary to provide an initial report to describe the level of minority and disadvantaged student participation within the Knauss Fellowship Program and also require subsequent reports every 2 years thereafter on progress in providing opportunities for under-represented groups to participate.

I agree with the intent of this amendment, and I congratulate our colleague for this excellent amendment. Certainly we want to encourage NOAA to reach out to under-represented groups to offer them the opportunity to compete for Knauss fellowships like every other graduate student.

Additionally, NOAA has implemented a commendable program of outreach to historically black and minority institutions of higher education, higher learning over the past few years. I would add that all of the institutions I mentioned in the Western Pacific are minority institutions. This amendment would appear consistent with that overall initiative as well.

I believe that the Jackson-Lee amendment will improve the bill, and I urge its adoption.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded. All those in favor of taking this by a recorded vote are asked to stand and remain standing.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, since there will be a recorded vote on the entire bill, I thought it was going to be voiced, if there is going to be a recorded vote on the entire bill, I withdraw my request for a vote on my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The request is withdrawn.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further amendments?

If not, the question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HOEKSTRA) having assumed the chair, Mr. SUNUNU, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3389) to reauthorize the National Sea Grant College Program Act, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 446, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on the amendment to the amendment in the nature of a substitute adopted by the Committee of the Whole? If not, the question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, this vote will be followed by a 5-minute vote on the motion to instruct conferees offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 407, nays 2, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 237]

YEAS—407

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Bachus
Baird
Baldacci
Baldwin
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilirakis
Blumenauer
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Boozman
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Combest
Condit
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cubin
Culberson
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Farr
Fattah
Ferguson
Filner
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Frank
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grucci
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Harman
Hart
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kerns
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Lynch
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Markey
Mascara
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Mica
Millender-McDonald
Miller, Dan
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Miller, Jeff
Mink
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Sanchez
Sandlin
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaffer
Schiff
Schrock
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions

Shadegg
Shaw
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stump
Stupak
Sullivan
Sununu
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Velazquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watkins (OK)
Watson (CA)
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—2

Flake
Paul

NOT VOTING—25

Armey
Baker
Bishop
Blagojevich
Blunt
Collins
Conyers
Cooksey
Deal
Gutierrez
Hilliard
Kleczka
Lewis (GA)
Linder
McHugh
Napolitano
Norwood
Putnam
Roukema
Sanders
Schakowsky
Shays
Sweeney
Taylor (NC)
Traficant

□ 1327

Mr. PAUL changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 237, had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 237, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 3295, HELP AMERICA VOTE ACT OF 2001

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SUNUNU). The pending business is the question of agreeing to the motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 3295 offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The Clerk will designate the motion.

The Clerk designated the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS).

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 206, nays 210, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 238]

YEAS—206

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Baird
Baldacci
Baldwin
Barrett
Becerra
Bentsen
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop
Blumenauer
Bonior
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Condit
Costello
Coyne
Cramer
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Ehrlich
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Ford
Frank
Frost
Gephardt
Gilman
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green (TX)
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hill
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hoeffel
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Horn
Hoyer
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
John
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
Kleczka
Kucinich
LaFalce
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee
Levin
Lipinski
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Luther
Lynch
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Markey
Mascara
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Millender-McDonald
Miller, George
Mink
Mollohan
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Phelps
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Quinn
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanchez
Sandlin
Sawyer
Schakowsky
Schiff
Scott
Serrano
Sherman
Shows
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Spratt
Stark
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thurman
Tierney
Towns
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Velazquez
Visclosky
Waters
Watson (CA)
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weiner
Wexler
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NAYS—210

Aderholt
Akin
Armey
Bachus
Baker
Ballenger
Barr
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bereuter
Biggert
Bilirakis
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Boozman
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Coble
Collins
Combest
Cox
Crane
Crenshaw
Cubin
Culberson
Cunningham
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
DeLay
DeMint
Diaz-Balart
Doolittle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Emerson
English
Everett
Ferguson
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Fossella
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Goode
Goodlatte
Goss
Graham
Granger
Graves
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grucci
Gutknecht
Hansen
Hart
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hilleary
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hostettler
Houghton
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Isakson
Issa
Istook
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kerns
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
LoBiondo
Lucas (OK)
Manzullo
McCrery
McInnis
McKeon
Mica
Miller, Dan
Miller, Gary
Miller, Jeff
Moran (KS)
Myrick
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Nussle
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Oxley
Paul
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Portman
Pryce (OH)
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Reynolds
Riley
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Saxton
Schaffer
Schrock
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skeen
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Stearns
Stump
Sullivan
Sununu
Tancredo
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Toomey
Upton
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins (OK)
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—19

Barcia
Blagojevich
Conyers
Cooksey
Deal
Edwards
Gutierrez
Hilliard
Lewis (GA)
Linder
McHugh
Moore
Norwood
Putnam
Roukema
Sanders
Shays
Sweeney
Traficant

□ 1340

Mr. FERGUSON changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So the motion to instruct was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, today I voted for the Motion to Instruct Conferees on H.R. 3295, the Help America Vote Act; however the voting machine apparently did not register my vote. Please let the RECORD reflect that I intended to vote "aye" on House Vote 238.

ESTABLISHING THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 449 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 449

Resolved, That there is hereby established a Select Committee on Homeland Security.

SEC. 2. COMPOSITION.—The select committee shall be composed of nine Members appointed by the Speaker, of whom four shall be appointed on the recommendation of the Minority Leader. The Speaker shall designate one member as chairman.

SEC. 3. JURISDICTION.—The select committee may develop recommendations and report to the House on such matters that relate to the establishment of a department of homeland security as may be referred to it by the Speaker and on recommendations submitted to it under section 6.