United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 108th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 150 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2004 No. 131

House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m.

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Lord God of heaven and Earth, during this time between the national election and the national celebration of Thanksgiving, this country stands humbly before You, grateful for free elections and our constitutional way of life.

Proud to be Americans, may Your people find gracious ways to express thoughtfulness for others and broaden the parameters of social inclusion into the very fabric of this Nation.

Do not allow partisan differences to deter leaders from finding ways to strengthen national unity, while always seeking equal justice and greater security for all Your people.

May Your reconciling Spirit, which first brought the 108th Congress together, now revitalize this body to complete the tasks You set before them for the common good of all.

Out of gratitude we choose to serve You humbly now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 1113. An act to authorize an exchange of land at Fort Frederica National Monument, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1446. An act to support the efforts of the California Missions Foundation to restore and repair the Spanish colonial and mission-era missions in the State of California and to preserve the artworks and artifacts of these missions, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1630. An act to revise the boundary of the Petrified Forest National Park in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1964. An act to assist the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania in conserving priority lands and natural resources in the Highlands region, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 3936. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the principal office of the United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims to be at any location in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area, rather than only in the District of Columbia, and expressing the sense of Congress that a dedicated Veterans Courthouse and Justice Center should be provided for that Court and those it serves and should be located, if feasible, at a site owned by the United States that is part of or proximate to the Pentagon Reservation, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 4516. An act to require the Secretary of Energy to carry out a program of research and development to advance high-end computing.

H.R. 4593. An act to establish wilderness areas, promote conservation, improve public land, and provide for the high quality development in Lincoln County, Nevada, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 4548. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 4548) ''An Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes,'' requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. HATCH, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. BOND, Mr. LOTT, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. WARNER, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. LEVIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BAYH, Mr. EDWARDS, and Ms. MIKULSKI, to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills and concurrent resolutions of the following titles in which concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 353. An act for the relief of Denes and Gyorgi Fulop.

S. 437. An act to provide for adjustments to the Central Arizona Project in Arizona, to authorize the Gila River Indian Community water rights settlement, to reauthorize and amend the Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act of 1982, and for other purposes.

S. 1042. An act for the relief of Tchisou Tho.

☐ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., ☐ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

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S. 1129. An act to provide for the protection of unaccompanied alien children, and for other purposes.

S. 1379. An act to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of veterans who became disabled for life while serving in the Armed Forces of the United States.

S. 1433. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide assistance in implementing cultural heritage, conservation, and recreational activities in the Connecticut River watershed of the States of New Hampshire and Vermont.

S. 1466. An act to facilitate the transfer of land in the State of Alaska, and for other purposes.

S. 1614. An act to designate a portion of the White Salmon River as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

S. 1678. An act to provide for the establishment of the Uinta Research and Curatorial Center for Dinosaur National Monument in the States of Colorado and Utah, and for other purposes.

S. 1852. An act to provide financial assistance for the rehabilitation of the Benjamin Franklin National Memorial in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the development of an exhibit to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin.

S. 2012. An act for the relief of Luay Lufti Hadad.

S. 2042. An act for the relief of Rocco A. Trecosta of Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

S. 2044. An act for the relief of Alemseghed Mussie Tesfamical.

S. 2142. An act to authorize appropriations for the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route, and for other purposes.

S. 2181. An act to adjust the boundary of Rocky Mountain National Park in the State of Colorado.

S. 2302. An act to improve access to physicians in medically underserved areas.

S. 2314. An act for the relief of Nabil Raja Dandan, Ketty Dandan, Souzi Dandan, Raja Nabil Dandan, and Sandra Dandan.

S. 2331. An act for the relief of Fereshteh Sani.

S. 2334. An act to designate certain National Forest System land in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

S. 2408. An act to adjust the boundaries of the Helena, Lolo, and Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forests in the State of Montana.

S. 2567. An act to adjust the boundary of Redwood National Park in the State of California.

S. 2571. An act to clarify the loan guarantee authority under title VI of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996.

S. 2622. An act to provide for the exchange of certain Federal land in the Santa Fe National Forest and certain non-Federal land in the Pecos National Historical Park in the State of New Mexico.

S. 2656. An act to establish a National Commission on the Quincentennial of the discovery of Florida by Ponce de Leon.

S. 2668. An act for the relief of Griselda Lopez Negrete.

S. 2688. An act to provide for a report of Federal entities without annually audited financial statements.

S. 2691. An act to establish the Long Island Sound Stewardship Initiative.

S. 2693. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1475 Western Avenue, Suite 45, in Albany, New York, as the ''Lieutenant John F. Finn Post Office''.

S. 2839. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 555 West 180th Street in New York, New York, as the ''Sergeant Riayan A. Tejeda Post Office''.

S. 2847. An act to reauthorize the Water Resources Research Act of 1984.

S. 2856. An act to limit the transfer of certain Commodity Credit Corporation funds between conservation programs for technical assistance for the programs.

S. 2938. An act to grant a Federal charter to the National American Indian Veterans, Incorporated.

S. 2976. An act to amend the Controlled Substances Act to lift the patient limitation on prescribing drug addiction treatments by medical practitioners in group practices, and for other purposes.

S. 2979. An act to amend title 5, United States Code, to authorize appropriations for the Administrative Conference of the United States for fiscal years 2005, 2006, and 2007, and for other purposes.

S. Con. Res. 8. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that there should be established a National Visiting Nurse Association Week.

S. Con. Res. 113. Concurrent resolution recognizing the importance of early diagnosis, proper treatment, and enhanced public awareness of Tourette Syndrome and supporting the goals and ideals of National Tourette Syndrome Awareness Month.

S. Con. Res. 121. Concurrent resolution supporting the goals and ideals of the World Year of Physics.

S. Con. Res. 136. Concurrent resolution honoring and memorializing the passengers and crew of United Airlines Flight 93.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, October 12, 2004.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on October 12, 2004 at 3:45 p.m.:

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 712.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 867.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2010.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2023.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2400.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 2984.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3056.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3217.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3391.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3478.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3479.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3706.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3797.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 3819.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4046.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4066.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4306.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4381.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4471.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4481.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4556.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4579.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4618.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4632.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4731.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4827.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 4917.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5027.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5039.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5051.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5107.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5131.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5133.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5147.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 5294.

That the Senate agreed to conference report H.R. 4200.

That the Senate agreed to conference report H.R. 4520.

That the Senate agreed to conference report H.R. 4567.

That the Senate agreed to conference report H.R. 4837.

That the Senate passed without amendment H.J. Res. 57.

That the Senate passed without amendment H. Con. Res. 473.

That the Senate passed without amendment H. Con. Res. 486.

That the Senate passed without amendment H. Con. Res. 514.

That the Senate passed without amendment H. Con. Res. 518.

That the Senate passed without amendment H. Con. Res. 519.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAHL,
Clerk of the House.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT) laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, October 18, 2004.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on October 15, 2004 at 12:00 p.m.:

That the Senate concurs in House Amendments S. 2292.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

GERASIMOS C. VANS,
Deputy Clerk of the House.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, October 18, 2004.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on October 16, 2004 at 10:40 p.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 2845.

That the Senate agreed to conference report H.R. 1350.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

GERASIMOS C. VANS,
Deputy Clerk of the House.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, October 18, 2004.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on October 18, 2004 at 9:58 a.m.:

That the Senate concurs in House Amendment S. 129.

That the Senate concurs in House Amendment S. 144.

That the Senate concurs in House Amendment S. 643.

That the Senate concurs in House Amendment S. 1194.

That the Senate concurs in House Amendment S. Con. Res. 135.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

GERASIMOS C. VANS,
Deputy Clerk of the House.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, Speaker pro tempore WOLF signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, which the Clerk will recite by number and, without objection, the respective titles will appear at this point in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

On Tuesday, October 12, 2004:

H.R. 1533, to amend the securities laws to permit church pension plans to be invested in collective trusts;

H.R. 2608, to reauthorize the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction program, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2714, to reauthorize the State Justice Institute;

H.R. 3858, to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the supply of pancreatic islet cells for research, and to provide for better coordination of Federal efforts and information on islet cell transplantation;

H.R. 4175, to increase, effective as of December 1, 2004, the rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of certain service-connected disabled veterans, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4278, to amend the Assistive Technology Act of 1998 to support programs of grants to States to address the assistive technology needs of individuals with disabilities, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4555, to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend provisions relating to mammography quality standards;

H.R. 4567, making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4837, making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30. 2005, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5185, to temporarily extend the programs under the Higher Education Act of 1965;

H.R. 5186, to reduce certain special allowance payments and provide additional teacher loan forgiveness on Federal student loans;

S. 524, to expand the boundaries of the Fort Donelson National Battlefield to authorize the acquisition and interpretation of lands associated with the campaign that resulted in the capture of the fort in 1862, and for other purposes;

S. 1368, to authorize the President to award a Gold Medal on behalf of the Congress to Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr. (Posthumously) and his widow, Coretta Scott King, in recognition of their contributions to the Nation on behalf of the civil rights movement;

S. 2195, to amend the Controlled Substances Act to clarify the definition of anabolic steroids and to provide for research and education activities relating to steroids and steroid precursors;

S. 2864, to extend for eighteen months the period for which chapter 12 of title 11, United States Code, is reenacted;

S. 2883, to amend the International Child Abduction Remedies Act to limit the tort liability of private entities or organizations that carry out responsibilities of the United States central authority under this act;

S. 2895, to authorize the Gateway Arch in St. Louis, Missouri, to be illuminated by pink lights in honor of Breast Cancer Awareness Month;

S. 2896, to modify and extend certain privatization requirements of the Communications Satellite Act of 1962.

On Friday, October 15, 2004:

H.R. 712, for the relief of Richi James Lesley;

H.R. 867, for the relief of Durreshahwar Durreshahwar, Nida Hasan, Asna Hasan, Anum Hasan, and Iqra Hasan;

H.R. 2010, to protect the voting rights of members of the armed services in elections for the delegate representing American Samoa in the United States House of Representatives, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2023, to give a preference regarding States that require schools to allow students to self-administer medication to treat that student's asthma or anaphylaxis, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2400, to amend the Organic Act of Guam for the purposes of clarifying the local judicial structure of Guam;

H.R. 2984, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act to remove the requirement that processors be members of an agency administering a marketing order applicable to pears;

H.R. 3056, to clarify the boundaries of the John H. Chafee Coast Barrier Resources System Cedar Keys Unit P25 on otherwise protected Area P25P;

H.R. 3217, to provide for the conveyance of several small parcels of National Forest System land in the Apalachicola National Forest, Florida, to resolve boundary discrepancies involving the Mt. Trial Primitive Baptist Church of Wakulla County, Florida, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3391, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands and facilities of the Provo River project;

H.R. 3478, to amend title 44, United States Code, to improve the efficiency of operations by the National Archives and Records Administration and to reauthorize the National Historical Publications and Records Commission;

H.R. 3479, to provide for the control and eradication of the brown tree snake on the island of Guam and the prevention of the introduction of the brown tree snake to other areas of the United States, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3706, to adjust the boundary of the John Muir National Historic site, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3797, to authorize improvements in the operations of the Government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4381, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2811 Springdale Avenue in Springdale, Arkansas, as the ''Harvey and Bernice Jones Post Office Building'';

H.R. 4046, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 555 West 180th Street in New York, New York, as the ''Sergeant Riayan A. Tejeda Post Office'';

H.R. 4066, to provide for the conveyance of certain land to the United States and to revise the boundary of Chickasaw National Recreation Area, Oklahoma, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4306, to amend section 274A of the Immigration and Nationality Act to improve the process for verifying an individual's eligibility for employment;

H.R. 4471, to clarify the loan guarantee authority under title VI of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996;

H.R. 4481, to amend Public Law 86–434 establishing Wilson's Creek National Battlefield in the State of Missouri to expand the boundaries of the park, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4556, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1115 South Clinton Avenue in Dunn, North Carolina, as the ''General William Carey Lee Post Office Building'';

H.R. 4579, to modify the boundary of the Harry S Truman National Historic site in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4618, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 10 West Prospect Street in Nanuet, New York, as the ''Anthony I. Lombardi Memorial Post Office Building'';

H.R. 4632, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 19504 Linden Boulevard in St. Albans, New York, as the ''Archie Spigner Post Office Building'';

H.R. 4731, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize the National Estuary Program;

H.R. 4827, to amend the Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area and Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness Act of 2000 to rename the Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area as the McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area;

H.R. 4917, to amend title 5, United States Code, to authorize appropriations for the administrative conference of the United States for fiscal years 2005, 2006, and 2007, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5027, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 411 Midway Avenue in Mascotte, Florida, as the ''Specialist Eric Ramirez Post Office'';

H.R. 5039, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at United States Route 1 in Ridgeway, North Carolina, as the ''Eva Holtzman Post Office'';

H.R. 5051, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1001 Williams Street in Ignacio, Colorado, as the ''Leonard C. Burch Post Office Building'';

H.R. 5107, to protect crime victims' rights to eliminate the substantial backlog of DNA samples collected from crime scenes and convicted offenders, to improve and expand the DNA testing capacity of Federal, State and local crime laboratories, to increase research and development of new DNA testing technologies, to develop new training programs regarding the collection and use of DNA evidence, to provide post-conviction testing of DNA evidence to exonerate the innocent, to improve the performance of counsel in State capital cases, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5131, to provide assistance to Special Olympics to support expansion of Special Olympics and development of education programs and a Healthy Athletes Program, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5133, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 11110 Sunset Hills Road in Reston, Virginia, as the ''Martha Pennino Post Office Building'';

H.R. 5147, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 23055 Sherman Way in West Hills, California, as the ''Evan Asa Ashcraft Post Office Building'';

H.R. 5294, to amend the John F. Kennedy Center Act to authorize appropriations for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and for other purposes;

H.J. Res. 57, expressing the sense of the Congress in recognition of the contributions of the seven Columbia astronauts by supporting establishment of a Columbia Memorial Space Science Learning Center;

S. 1134, to reauthorize and improve the program authorized by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965;

S. 1721, to amend the Indian Land Consolidation Act to improve provisions relating to probate of trust and restricted land, and for other purposes;

S. 2292, to require a report on acts of anti-Semitism around the world.

On Wednesday, October 20, 2004:

H.R. 3819, to redesignate Fort Clatsop National Memorial as the Lewis and Clark National Historical Park, to include in the park sites in the State of Washington as well as the State of Oregon, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4200, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4520, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to remove impediments in such Code and make our manufacturing, service, and high-technology businesses and workers more competitive and productive both at home and abroad;

S. 129, to provide for reform relating to Federal employment, and for other purposes;

S. 144, to require the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a program to provide assistance to eligible weed management entities to control or eradicate noxious weeds on public and private land;

S. 643, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with the University of New Mexico, to construct and occupy a portion of the Hibben Center for Archaeological Research at the University of New Mexico, and for other purposes;

S. 1194, to foster local collaborations which will ensure that resources are effectively and efficiently used within the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

CELEBRATING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

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

Mr. COX. Madam Speaker, this year is the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Republican Party. Over a century and a half from the abolition of slavery to the establishment of women's suffrage to the liberation of millions of people in the Soviet Union, Afghanistan, and Iraq, the Republican Party has been the most effective political organization in the history of the world in advancing the cause of freedom.

So that all of us can learn more about the achievements of this fundamentally American institution in its 150th anniversary year, the House Republican Policy Committee has published the 2005 Republican Freedom Calendar. Each day the Republican Freedom Calendar lists an important milestone in the Republican Party's history of advancing freedom and the civil rights of every American.

On this day in 1948, we mourned the death of California Republican woman from my home State, Florence Kahn, the first Jewish woman to serve in the United States House of Representatives, who paved the way by her service for many more Jewish women who have followed.

□ 1415

She was a Member of Congress from San Francisco from 1925 to 1937.

Madam Speaker, the 2005 Republican Freedom Calendar is available on the Internet at policy.house.gov.

TRIBUTE TO ARMY SPECIALIST RAYMOND L. WHITE

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

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, the Bible tells us if you owe debts, pay debts; if honor, then honor; if respect, then respect. I rise humbly today to pay a debt of honor and respect to Army Specialist Raymond L. White of Elwood, Indiana.

On November 12, 2004, Ray lost his life while fighting to defend America and liberate Iraq. His convoy, with the 1st Battalion, 8th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Calvary Division, Fort Hood, Texas, was ambushed this last Friday by 30 insurgents while traveling near Baghdad to meet with local community leaders.

Ray died, according to all of his superiors and all of those present, courageously providing cover to protect his fellow soldiers. While there were injuries, there were no casualties as a result of his self-sacrifice. His bravery saved the lives of each of his men.

Ray was a hero who believed in this great Nation. As his father recounted to me yesterday, Ray recently told his mother, ''It is my patriotic duty, mom.

I would rather fight terrorists in their country than have them come here and have my friends, family and Americans killed on our soil.''

He entered the military in April of 2003 to fulfill his duty, following in the footsteps of his father, uncle, grandfather and great-grandfather.

Madam Speaker, Specialist Raymond White is a hero, whose service and sacrifice brought freedom to 25 million Iraqis. Memory of his sacrifice will forever be emblazoned on hearts of two grateful nations.

I offer my deepest condolence to his parents, Henry and Sharon, his three brothers, Henry, Jesse and Daniel, his grandparents Clayton and Clara Menefee, and John Francis, and all other families and friends who loved and admired this courageous American hero.

May God rest the soul of Army Specialist Raymond White.

WHY PRESIDENT BUSH WON REELECTION

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, just 2 weeks ago today, in an historic election, a clear majority of more than 60 million Americans voted to elect President George W. Bush to a second term in office. This was an increase over President Bush's 2000 totals of more than 10 million votes, showing an astonishing growth in the support for his positive agenda to move America forward.

The President ran a campaign based on optimism and an overriding belief in the goodness and compassion of the American people. His message resonated across every demographic group in America. President Bush increased his support among Hispanics, African Americans, Jewish Americans, Asian Americans and women.

Of the 3,154 counties in America, President Bush carried 2,542 counties and Senator JOHN KERRY carried only 611. He became the first Republican President in 104 years to win reelection with increases in U.S. House and Senate seats. With a 53 percent majority in the U.S. House and a 5 percent majority in the U.S. Senate, the President clearly has won the respect of the American people.

In conclusion, may God bless our troops, and we will never forget September 11.

TRIBUTE TO SCOTT HUDELSON

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

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, it is my sad duty today to rise and honor my friend Scott Hudelson of Flower Mound, Texas. He was a devoted philanthropist and a local dentist who died Friday, November 12, when his single engine plane developed engine trouble and crashed near Lexington, Kentucky. Scott was en route to Chicago to meet his wife Mary, a Lewisville physician, who was attending an allergy conference there.

Scott Hudelson, a Minnesota native, opened his Flower Mound dental practice after serving in the Army Reserve's Dental Corps during Operation Desert Storm. He had earned degrees in engineering and dental surgery from the University of Minnesota and is listed as a member of the American Dental Association.

In addition to running a successful practice, Scott made monthly trips in his small plane on his own time with his own finances to clean and fill the teeth of young patients at the Oklahoma School for the Deaf. The school has about 150 students and most live on campus. He talked with the patients in their own sign language to help put them at ease.

Scott Hudelson married Mary Brandt on July 4, 1992. Together, they have six children, including a grown daughter who is working as an accountant in Tikrit, Iraq.

Tomorrow, I will give the eulogy for my dear friend Scott. I cannot adequately express my sorrow to the Hudelson family, but I can say I was blessed to have him in my life. My prayers are with Mary and Scott and his family as I honor him today.

LEARNING IMMIGRATION LESSONS FROM HOLLAND

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

Mr. STEARNS. Madam Speaker, we recently read in the newspapers of the murder of a prominent filmmaker, a distant relative of Vincent van Gogh, in the Netherlands, or Holland.

Holland has been a very open, tolerant society for many decades. However, many immigrants just simply refuse to assimilate into the Dutch culture, and this resulted in one-sixth of the population rejecting that culture, western civilization and its values, and after the recent barbaric act, Holland has now been forced to re-think its immigration policy, the relaxed way that they viewed this whole process of letting people into their country.

I believe frankly, Madam Speaker, that there are lessons for us here in America in terms of helping to assimilate our immigrants into our culture here in the United States.

BIPARTISANSHIP HARD TO ACHIEVE

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

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, the day after the election President Bush said, ''So today I want to speak to every person who voted for my opponent. To make this Nation stronger and better, I will need your support, and I will work to earn it.''

Regrettably, even after the election, the attacks on President Bush have continued. Leading the pack were opinion makers of the New York Times. A November 5 Times column headlined ''No Surrender'' described President Bush as ''a radical, the leader of a coalition which deeply dislikes America.''

Perhaps the most notable example of why national unity will be difficult to achieve were the words of Senator KERRY's running mate, Senator JOHN EDWARDS. In his concession speech, Senator EDWARDS used the phrase ''the battle rages'' four times. He described the battle as one where ''the fight has just begun.''

President Bush has reached out to his opponents. Unfortunately, they have turned their backs on him.

WHAT DOES RAISING THE DEBT LIMIT MEAN FOR AMERICAN FAMILIES?

(Ms. SOLIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SOLIS. Madam Speaker, today I rise because I am concerned about the impact of raising the debt limit on American families.

One of my constituents recently wrote to me just 2 weeks ago questioning the credibility of the U.S. Government and wondering about her Social Security benefits. The median income in my district is approximately $41,394. The average Social Security benefit is only $11,940 per year. Seniors, children and veterans depend on Federal programs like the Pell Grant program, Social Security and Medicare. Our veterans especially, many of whom are disabled and many struggling financially, deserve these benefits. Yet America's growing debt will ensure that our children and our grandchildren are overtaxed for the rest of our lives.

We need to have a plan to control the deficit. Democrats are fighting to put the budget on a pay-as-you-go system. Do not spend more than you earn. That is what our households are demanding, and we should take that advice here in the U.S. House of Representatives.

REAPPOINTMENT AS MEMBER OF SOCIAL SECURITY ADVISORY BOARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). Pursuant to section 703 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 903 Note) the order of the House of December 8, 2003, and with the advice of the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the Chair announces that on October 9, 2004, the Speaker reappointed the following member on the

part of the House to the Social Security Advisory Board for a 6-year term to fill the existing vacancy thereon:

Mrs. Dorcas R. Hardy, Spotsylvania, Virginia.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS TO LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to Section 1 of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board Act (2 U.S.C. 154 Note) and the order of the House of December 8, 2004, the Chair announces that on October 19, 2004, the Speaker appointed the following members on the part of the House to the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, each for a 5-year term:

Mr. Edwin L. Cox, Dallas Texas, reappointment;

Mr. Anthony Welters, Vienna Virginia, appointment to fill the existing vacancy thereon.

REAPPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 301 of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 USC 1381), amended by Public Law 108–329, and the order of House of December 8, 2003, the Chair announces on behalf of the Speaker and minority leader of House of Representatives and the majority and minority leaders of the United States Senate their joint reappointment on October 27, 2004, of the following individuals to a 5-year term to the Board of Directors of the Office of Compliance:

Mr. Allen V. Friedman, Los Angeles California.

Ms. Susan S. Robfogel, Rochester, New York.

Ms. Barbara Childs Wallace, Ridgeland, Mississippi.

REMOVAL OF MEMBER AND APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 11 of rule I, the Chair announces the Speaker's removal of the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) from the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and pursuant to clause 11 of rule X, clause 11 of rule I, and the order of the House of December 8, 2003, appoints the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT) to fill the existing vacancy thereon.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HON. BART STUPAK, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable BART STUPAK, Member of Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, October 20, 2004.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a civil subpoena for documents issued by the United States District Court for the Western District of Michigan.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that partial compliance is consistent with the privileges and precedents of the House.

Sincerely,

BART STUPAK,
Member of Congress.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

SUPPORTING GOALS AND IDEALS OF PANCREATIC CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. PLATTS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 641) supporting the goals and ideals of Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 641

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

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

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

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

Whereas when symptoms of pancreatic cancer generally present themselves, it is too late for an optimistic prognosis, and the average survival rate of those diagnosed with metastasis disease is only 3 to 6 months;

Whereas pancreatic cancer does not discriminate by age, gender, or race, and only 4 percent of patients survive beyond 5 years;

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

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

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

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PLATTS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 641.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise to strongly support this resolution that admirably supports the goals and ideals of Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month.

Madam Speaker, few Americans may understand that pancreatic cancer is a horrific killer. Because early detection methods are largely unsuccessful, 99 percent of those diagnosed will lose their lives, the highest mortality rate of any form of cancer. By the time the symptoms become evident in patients, it is almost always too late. Individuals diagnosed have an average life expectancy of just 3 to 6 months.

This year alone, more than 31,000 Americans will be diagnosed with pancreatic cancer. The Pancreatic Cancer Action Network, known as PANCAN, is the only national advocacy organization available for pancreatic cancer patients, their families and friends and all Americans.

PANCAN regards each November as Pancreatic Cancer Month. By adopting House Resolution 641 today, this body will offer strong support for this outstanding organization and, most importantly, help to increase awareness of pancreatic cancer so that we can help to improve detection and treatment approaches.

Madam Speaker, since all of our fellow citizens have family, friends and neighbors who are regrettably vulnerable to this dreaded disease, I urge support from my distinguished colleagues for this resolution here today.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, this year, approximately 28,000 people will die from cancer of the pancreas. Most pancreatic cancers arise from the ductal cells of the pancreas. The pancreas, an organ situated deep in the abdominal cavity, serves several critical functions, including the production of enzymes that are delivered to the small intestine to aid in the digestion of food and the control of sugar levels in the body.

Unlike other types of cancer where progress is being made to treat the disease, the medical community continues to be baffled by pancreatic cancer. Close to 99 percent of those diagnosed will die from the disease.

It is imperative that we work together to raise awareness about this fatal disease. Therefore, I join with my colleague from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS) to voice my strong support for H. Res. 641, a bill supporting the goals and ideals of Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month.

The journey to find a cure for pancreatic cancer will certainly be a long and difficult one. However, I am pleased that the Pancreatic Cancer Network, known as PANCAN, has worked diligently since 1999 to focus national attention on the need to find a cure for pancreatic cancer. This organization believes that with hard work and cooperation from government a cure for pancreatic cancer will be discovered. I share this view.

It is very important that we signal to the American people and to those struggling with this terrible disease that we are indeed serious about finding a cure. Designating November as Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month will serve to help educate communities across the Nation about pancreatic cancer and the need for research funding, early detection methods, effective treatments and preventive programs.

So, Madam Speaker, again I want to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS) for his tireless effort on this important issue and urge that we all join with him in supporting H. Res. 641.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I certainly appreciate and thank the gentleman for his kind words of support and his efforts to help raise awareness of this deadly disease.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 641.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GUARDIANS OF FREEDOM MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. PLATTS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2640) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1050 North Hills Boulevard in Reno, Nevada, as the ''Guardians of Freedom Memorial Post Office Building'' and to authorize the installation of a plaque at such site, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2640

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF GUARDIANS OF FREEDOM MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Post Office located at 1050 North Hills Boulevard in Reno, Nevada, shall be known and designated as the ''Guardians of Freedom Memorial Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Guardians of Freedom Memorial Post Office Building''.

SEC. 2. INSTALLATION OF PLAQUE.

(a) AGREEMENT.—The Postmaster General may enter into an agreement with the Office of Veterans' Services of the State of Nevada under which the Office of Veterans' Services of the State of Nevada agrees—

(1) to install a plaque to be displayed at the Guardians of Freedom Memorial Post Office Building referred to in section 1(a); and

(2) to maintain and update such plaque, as appropriate and in accordance with subsections (b) and (c).

(b) INSCRIPTIONS.—

(1) DEDICATION.—The plaque installed pursuant to subsection (a) shall bear the following inscription: ''This post office building is dedicated in the memory of those men and women of the State of Nevada who have lost their lives while serving in the Armed Forces of the United States in the Global War on Terrorism and in Operation Iraqi Freedom.''.

(2) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—The plaque installed pursuant to subsection (a) shall also include with respect to the men and women of the Armed Forces referred to in paragraph (1) inscriptions containing the names, ranks, branches of service, hometowns, and dates of death of such men and women.

(c) EXPENDITURE OF COSTS.—The agreement referred to in subsection (a) shall provide that the Office of Veterans' Services of the State of Nevada shall have sole responsibility for the expenditure of all costs associated with the installation, maintenance, and updating of the plaque.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PLATTS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 2640.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 2640, a bill to designate the Reno, Nevada, Post Office as the Guardians of Freedom Memorial Post Office Building. The House version of this legislation, H.R. 4442, introduced by my esteemed colleague, the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS), passed this body on September 7 of this year. I now urge like support for the Senate bill here today.

I am pleased that this deserved legislative tribute to our Nation's military servicemen and women will soon be on the President's desk and become law.

As our Nation is engaged in the global war on terror, courageous American troops work and fight each day to make us all safer here at home. When President Bush accepted his nomination for the presidency this summer, he stated, ''We have fought the terrorists across the Earth not for pride, not for power, but because the lives of our citizens are at stake.''

□ 1430

These words remain true today. And, thus, the sacrifices of our brave troops across the world continue to be so invaluable to all of us.

This Guardians of Freedom Post Office in Reno, Nevada, is a relatively small, but critically important and very relevant, gesture of the American people's appreciation of Nevada's veterans. We will never take their blood, sweat, and tears for granted. I thank both the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS) and his colleague in the Senate, Senator JOHN ENSIGN of Nevada, for their meaningful work towards establishing the Guardians of Freedom Memorial Post Office.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, as a member of the House Committee on Government Reform, I am pleased to join my colleague in consideration of S. 2640, legislation designating the postal facility in Reno, Nevada, in memory of the Guardians of Freedom. This measure, which was sponsored by Senator JOHN ENSIGN, passed the Senate unanimously on July 22, 2004. S. 2640 is closely related to H.R. 4442 which passed the House by voice vote on September 7, 2004.

The name Guardians of Freedom Memorial Post Office was chosen by the Nevada North Valley High School Air Force Junior ROTC cadets and honors the Nevada men and women who lost their lives while serving in the military on the global war on terrorism and in Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Madam Speaker, I was pleased to join last week with veterans in my hometown of Chicago at the George Giles and Dorrie Miller posts, as we all commemorated Veterans Day and we all paid tribute to the men and women who have given their lives in defense of this country. Therefore, I am pleased to support the men and women in the military, commend the young people at the Nevada high school for arriving at the name, and join with my colleague in urging swift passage of this bill.

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

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS).

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS), for granting me the time.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great honor and privilege to rise today in support of Senate 2640, the Guardians of Freedom Memorial Post Office Building Designation Act. The concept of this legislation, while generated and originated in our office on the House side, was the genesis for the bill introduced by my good friend, Senator JOHN ENSIGN, as companion legislation to my bill, H.R. 4442. All five members of Nevada's congressional delegation fully support the memorial that these bills would realize.

This bill honors Nevada's military personnel who have made that ultimate sacrifice during the global war on terror and the liberation of Iraq. Nevada's families have lost precious loved ones during these conflicts, and many members of Nevada's communities have requested help in providing some form of recognition for these noble men and women.

This bill helps provide such recognition by establishing the Guardians of Freedom Memorial Post Office building in Reno, Nevada, a consecration of ground forever preserving the memories of these valiant individuals.

The name for this special memorial post office originates through a contest in a high school in the North Valleys area of Reno, Nevada, and the name Guardians of Freedom Post Office was selected from a name generated by the Junior ROTC of North Valleys High School in Reno. Those students created a name which best embodies the spirit of our recently fallen heroes.

I congratulate these young Nevadans on their achievement and thank them for their participation in this special honor that will forever recognize these fallen patriots.

To my knowledge, Mr. Speaker, no other post office in the United States honors the memories of all of those of a community who have fallen in defense of our Nation's liberty. At the Guardians of Freedom Post Office, a plaque will be placed at this site bearing the names of the Nevadans who have made the ultimate sacrifice in fighting terrorism and who have died defending America's liberties.

It is my hope that the names permanently etched into this plaque will be an enduring reminder to future generations that freedom is never free, and those who defend liberty will never be forgotten.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this bill.

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support this resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2640.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MIKE MANSFIELD POST OFFICE

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2214) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3150 Great Northern Avenue in Missoula, Montana, as the ''Mike Mansfield Post Office''.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2214

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

SECTION 1. MIKE MANSFIELD POST OFFICE, MISSOULA, MONTANA.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3150 Great Northern Avenue in Missoula, Montana, shall be known and designated as the ''Mike Mansfield Post Office''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Mike Mansfield Post Office''.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 2214.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of this legislation that will name the postal facility in Missoula, Montana, after one of Montana's favorite sons, Senator Mike Mansfield. To put it forthrightly, Mike Mansfield was one of America's finest leaders. He was the longest-serving Senate Majority Leader ever, presiding over the other body during a critical and tumultuous time in our Nation's history from 1961 to 1977.

Before entering government service, Senator Mansfield bravely served stints in three different branches of the military. Perhaps more remarkably, he began his military service as a seaman at just the age of 14 in the United States Navy during World War I. Later, he joined the Army from 1919 to 1920, and the Marine Corps from 1920 to 1922.

Senator Mansfield became a history and political science professor at Montana State University for a decade prior to being elected to the first of his five terms in the House of Representatives in 1942. Then, in 1952 he won election to the Senate, where he would become a national household name, and the body where he would spend the next 24 years. Senator Mansfield rapidly became majority whip, the number two post in the Senate in 1957. When Senator Lyndon Baines Johnson left the Senate to become Vice President, Senator Mansfield was the natural choice to replace him. He became majority leader and held the post for an extraordinary 16 years, again from 1961 to 1977.

After retiring from the Senate, President Jimmy Carter appointed him Ambassador to Japan, an office he held through 1988. The distinguished Senator died of congestive heart failure here in Washington at the age of 98 on October 5, 2001. His body was buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

Mr. Speaker, the Nation benefited monumentally from Senator Mike Mansfield's legendary, yet humble, leadership. Therefore, I urge all Members to support this legislation that honors him.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Committee on Government Reform, I am pleased to join my colleague in consideration of S. 2214, legislation designating the postal facility in Missoula, Montana, after the late Senator Mike Mansfield. This measure, which was sponsored by Senator CONRAD BURNS, passed the Senate unanimously on June 9, 2004.

Michael Joseph Mansfield was born in 1903 in New York City. In 1906 he moved with his family to Montana where he attended public schools. At the age of 14 he entered the United States Navy serving for 4 years, the U.S. Army for 1 year, and the U.S. Marine Corps for 2 years. After serving in the military, he returned to Montana to further his education, graduating from college and receiving a master's degree.

From 1943 to 1953, Mike Mansfield, a Democrat, served in the United States House of Representatives, representing Montana's First Congressional District. In 1952, Representative Mansfield was elected to the U.S. Senate where he served until 1977. During his Senate career, Senator Mansfield served as democratic whip, majority leader, Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration, and Select Committee on Secret and Confidential Documents.

A man of impeccable integrity, Senator Mansfield was instrumental in securing passage of the Civil Rights Bill in 1964. Although an early supporter of the Vietnam War, he later was a leading voice to end that war. After his service in the Senate, he was appointed Ambassador to Japan under Presidents Carter and Reagan.

Prior to his death in 2001, he served as senior advisor to Goldman Sachs in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleague for seeking to honor the memory and legacy of the late Senator Mike Mansfield, and I urge swift passage of this bill.

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

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of S. 2214, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2214.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LIEUTENANT JOHN F. FINN POST OFFICE

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2693) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1475 Western Avenue, Suite 45, in Albany, New York, as the ''Lieutenant John F. Finn Post Office''.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2693

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

SECTION 1. LIEUTENANT JOHN F. FINN POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1475 Western Avenue, Suite 45, in Albany, New York, shall be known and designated as the ''Lieutenant John F. Finn Post Office''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the Lieutenant John F. Finn Post Office.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 2693.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, this legislation designates the postal facility located at 1475 Western Avenue in Albany, New York, as the Lieutenant John F. Finn Post Office.

Lieutenant John Finn, a 12-year veteran of the Albany Police Department, was shot three times while chasing a robbery suspect on December 23, 2003.

Amazingly, he endured in spite of his wounds for nearly 7 weeks, before sadly passing away on February 12 of this year.

Last month, on October 6, the House passed H.R. 5053, an identical bill that memorialized Lieutenant Finn's service and bravery to his grateful Nation. With passage of the Senate bill here today, the House can ensure that the Lieutenant John F. Finn Post Office will soon be established in Albany.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCNULTY) for advancing H.R. 5053, and Senator SCHUMER of New York for shepherding today's bill, S. 2693, through both Chambers.

Lieutenant Finn and his family greatly deserve this honor, and I urge passage of this legislation.

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. MCNULTY), the sponsor of this legislation in the House of Representatives.

Mr. MCNULTY. Mr. Speaker, I simply want to thank Senator SCHUMER, Senator CLINTON, the gentleman from New York (Mr. SWEENEY), and all the members of the New York delegation, Albany Mayor Jerry Jennings, and all of those who worked so hard to bring this legislation to the floor today.

John Finn was a police officer who was killed in the line of duty. He literally laid down his life for his friends. Mr. Speaker, we consider this bill today in memory of all of his service through the years to the Albany Police Department, and also for his wife, Maura, his children, Clara and Molly, and all of his fellow police officers and friends.

I ask all of my colleagues to approve this legislation as a small tribute to a true American hero, Lieutenant Finn.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time to comment on S. 2693, which designates the United States Post Office at 1475 Western Avenue in Albany, New York as the "Lieutenant John F. Finn Post Office."

This bill was introduced by our former colleague, my good friend from New York, Senator CHUCK SCHUMER.

I was pleased to introduce the House companion to this legislation, HR 5053, which passed the House unanimously on October 6th of this year.

I would also like to thank the gentleman from New York, Mr. SWEENEY, for his steadfast support of this legislation and his leadership on issues of importance to the law enforcement community.

And I also thank Albany Mayor Jerry Jennings for his steadfast support for the entire Finn family.

Mr. Speaker, John Francis Finn was born in Port Jefferson on Long Island. He was the son of Bill and Mary Finn, and he was a great brother to Bill, Michael, Mary and Rose. He graduated from Smithtown High School, also on Long Island, and the University of Albany.

He joined the Albany Police Department on January 31, 1991. He had a 13-year career with the Albany Police Department with many diverse assignments. He completed them all with exemplary commitment, dedication, and compassion.

He was named a detective in the juvenile unit in 1993, promoted to sergeant in 1996, and promoted to lieutenant in 2001.

Mr. Speaker, on December 23, 2003, Lt. Finn responded to an armed robbery at a convenience store. Although he was wearing a protective vest, the suspect, armed with a semiautomatic weapon, struck Lt. Finn three times in the lower abdomen and leg.

Overe the next few weeks, John underwent numerous surgeries and received exceptional care at the Albany Medical Center.

He passed away 51 days later, on February 12th of this year, becoming the ninth member of the Albany Police Department to be killed in the line of duty.

Mr. Speaker, over 5,000 officers and mourners from around the northeastern United States attended the memorial service in February at the Pepsi Arena in Albany. The service recalled John's distinguished career and life of service and sacrifice. He had received two lifesaving awards from the Albany Police Department.

In 2000, the Kiwanis Club named him Officer of the Year, and the Albany County Youth Recognition Awards have been renamed in honor of Lt. Finn.

Governor Pataki named Lt. Finn Police Officer of the Year in 2003 and presented that award to Lt. Finn's wife, Maura McNulty-Finn, and to his two daughters, Clara and Molly.

Maura was the love of his life, and Clara and Molly were his pride and joy. He brought his daughters to work with him when he volunteered, as he frequently did.

He was also instrumental in creating the Children and Family Services Unit in the Albany Police Department.

Mr. Speaker, at John's memorial service, I quoted scripture in saying, "No greater love can one man have than that he lay down his life for his friends." That is what John Finn did.

At this particular time, when we have many service personnel serving overseas, we are mindful of their sacrifice. We remember their service on a daily basis, as well we should.

We should always remember that had it not been for all the men and women who wore the uniform of the United States military, the rest of us would not have the privilege of going around bragging, as I often do, about how we live in the freest and most open democracy on the Earth. Freedom is not free. We paid a tremendous price for it.

I think we sometimes neglect to remember the sacrifices made by those protecting the homeland, who put themselves at risk every single day, just like John Finn did on December 23, 2003, when he gave his life for his friends.

So I am honored to be here today, Mr. Speaker, to recall John's life of service and sacrifice, to pay this small tribute to him, and to do what I know he would really like—to thank all police officers across the Nation who put their lives on the line for us every single day.

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

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Committee on Government Reform, I am pleased to join with my colleagues in the consideration of S. 2693, legislation designating the postal facility in Albany, New York, after Lieutenant John F. Finn.

□ 1445

This measure, which was sponsored by Senator CHARLES SCHUMER, passed the Senate unanimously on October 10, 2004. S. 2693 is identical to H.R. 5053 which passed the House by a voice vote on October 6, 2004.

A 12-year veteran of the Albany, New York, Police Department, Lieutenant John F. Finn was shot while pursuing a robbery suspect. Sadly, Lieutenant Finn passed away last year from his wounds.

Mr. Speaker, we appreciate the enormous sacrifice paid by Lieutenant Finn for protecting his community. Therefore, I join with all of those who would seek to honor his life, his work and his memory and urge swift passage of this bill.

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

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, I again urge support for passage of Senate 2693. We are blessed by the courageous service of individuals such as Lieutenant Finn who went into harm's way for the safety and security of all of us fellow citizens.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PLATTS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2693.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING 130TH ANNIVERSARY OF CREATION OF LIFESAVING STATIONS ON THE GREAT LAKES

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 750) recognizing the 130th anniversary of the creation of lifesaving stations on the Great Lakes, which became part of the United States Life-Saving Service, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 750

Whereas in 1871 Sumner Increase Kimball was appointed as the Chief of the Revenue Marine Division of the Department of the Treasury;

Whereas in overhauling the Revenue Marine Division and decentralizing the system of lifesaving stations, Mr. Kimball recommended the establishment of lifesaving stations on the Great Lakes;

Whereas in 1874 Congress authorized the organization of the Life-Saving Service into 12 districts, including 3 on the Great Lakes;

Whereas the 8th district consisted of Lakes Erie and Ontario, the 9th district consisted of Lakes Huron and Superior, and the 10th district consisted of Lake Michigan;

Whereas in 1878 these lifesaving stations were organized with others around the Nation as a separate agency of the Department of the Treasury known as the United States Life-Saving Service;

Whereas in 1854 at the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, lifesaving capabilities were first introduced to the Great Lakes with 9 lifeboats placed on Lake Ontario, 14 lifeboats placed on Lake Erie, 23 lifeboats placed on Lake Michigan, and 1 lifeboat placed on Lake Superior;

Whereas the forgotten heroes who served at lifesaving stations contended with giant squalls, wrecked vessels, and low pay;

Whereas these men performed amazing rescues, but by far the largest amount of work for the crews revolved around drilling with the rescue equipment, patrol and lookout duty, and general station upkeep;

Whereas the United States Life-Saving Service enabled the shipping industry to rapidly grow on the Great Lakes;

Whereas when the United States Life-Saving Service ended in 1915, 63 Great Lakes stations were in operation, including one on the Mississippi River in Louisville, Kentucky;

Whereas during the years of its operation, the Great Lakes Life-Saving Service contended with 9,763 disasters, saving 55,639 people and $110,038,860 in property;

Whereas over the course of the United States Life-Saving Service, 20 brave employees gave their lives while performing their duties;

Whereas the organization that Mr. Kimball formed provided the basis for the new search and rescue organization of the Coast Guard; and

Whereas the constant attention to practice with rescue equipment and inspections employed by the United States Life-Saving Service is still in use today: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the 130th anniversary of the creation of lifesaving stations on the Great Lakes, which became part of the United States Life-Saving Service;

(2) commends the personnel of the United States Life-Saving Service whose efforts saved lives and property on the Great Lakes; and

(3) acknowledges Sumner Increase Kimball for his foresight in the field of marine safety and commitment to maritime safety on the Great Lakes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SIMMONS) and the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SIMMONS).

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

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 750, which was introduced by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MCCOTTER), recognizes the 130th anniversary of the creation of life-saving stations on the Great Lakes. It commends the personnel of the United States Life-Saving Service for their efforts to save lives and property on the Great Lakes and acknowledges the leadership of Sumner Increase Kimball in protecting maritime safety.

The United States Life-Saving Service was established in 1874. The Life-Saving Service operated as an independent agency within the Department of the Treasury before these operations were transferred to the newly established United States Coast Guard in 1915. The efforts by the brave heroes of the Life-Saving Service formed the basis for the Coast Guard's search and rescue functions that continue to this very day.

As part of the service, numerous life-saving and lifeboat stations were built on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts and along the shores of the Great Lakes. Over a period of 40 years, the men of the Life-Saving Service saved the lives of more than 55,000 people, and they saved more than $110 million in property in the Great Lakes region alone. These rescues were often made in the face of dangerous storms and under treacherous conditions. Twenty brave men gave their lives while performing their duties as employees of the Life-Saving Service, and we honor their service and their sacrifice with this resolution here today.

I certainly commend my colleague, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. MCCOTTER), for introducing this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the anniversary of the creation of life-saving stations on the Great Lakes.

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

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

Those of us who live on or along the Great Lakes or within the Great Lakes basin know what a great resource this extraordinary collection of individual bodies of fresh water is. It is 20 percent of the fresh water on the face of the earth. We think of it as a great fresh water resource, but it is also a highway of commerce, and we recognize today that in this highway of commerce there are dangers for those who ply the waterways.

The story of today's legislation begins in 1871, when a young lawyer from Maine named Sumner Kimball was appointed chief of the Treasury Department's Revenue Marine Division.

Not many people know, or if they knew recall, that the Coast Guard we know today started out as a revenue cutter service. It was the main source of revenue for the fledgling U.S. government. So the Revenue Marine Division leader began a review of the Department's life-saving network. He found equipment old, rusty, in need of replacement and that the Department's lifesaver employees were too old for life-saving missions, few were competent, and that their selection depended more on politics than qualifications in handling boats.

It was indeed a very dark time for life-saving, especially on the treacherous waters of the Great Lakes, whether it is Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie or Ontario.

Kimball went to Congress to ask for and was successful in getting an appropriation of $200,000 to hire the necessary life-saving personnel. He instituted six-man boat crews at all stations, built new stations, set performance standards, physical standards for crews and also schedules for the life-saving stations.

Within 3 years, by 1874, Mr. Kimball's life-saving stations had been established not only across the Great Lakes but all across the country, three of those in particular on key points on the Great Lakes.

By 1878, the life-saving mission within the Department of Treasury was split off as a separate organization, named the U.S. Life-Saving Service. Sumner Kimball would be named superintendent of this service and remain there until his civilian service was merged with the revenue cutter service that I mentioned a moment ago in 1915 to create what we know today as the U.S. Coast Guard.

For over 10 years, the Life-Saving Service and the Coast Guard operating the Great Lakes have encountered over 10,000 disasters, saved 55,000 people, and over $110 million in property damage protected. Over 40 life-saving and Coast Guard personnel have sacrificed their lives in the pursuit of this service and their duties.

The legacy of Sumner Kimball and the Life-Saving Service continues in the Great Lakes. The Great Lakes region is part of the 9th Coast Guard District, with two air stations, two air facilities, five group offices, eight marine safety offices, 10 cutters and 46 small boat stations, protecting more than 6,700 miles of coastline in the eight States in the 9th Coast Guard District.

We talk a great deal about homeland security in this post-9/11 era, and that certainly is one of the missions of the Coast Guard, but far predating homeland security was that of life security, and there is no organization in the Federal Government better suited to saving lives than the U.S. Coast Guard. Its personnel are rigorously trained, highly skilled, a great sense of mission, and today we recognize a great sense of history in the carrying out of their life-saving responsibilities that we know today as the search and rescue service of the U.S. Coast Guard.

With great pleasure, we bring to the House floor from our Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure H. Res. 750 recognizing the extraordinary and valiant service of the men and women of the Life-Saving Service and the U.S. Coast Guard on our Great Lakes.

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

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 130th anniversary of the creation of life-saving stations on the Great Lakes.

Congressman MCCOTTER and I recently introduced House resolution 750 to recognize the heroes who paved the way in improving modern maritime safety and enabling the Great Lakes shipping industry to take hold and expand in the early part of the 20th century.

Despite facing long hours and low pay, these individuals risked their lives—tackling giant squalls and wrecked vessels to ensure the safety of individuals and property traveling on the Great Lakes. In all, the Great Lakes Life-Saving Service saved over 55,000 people and $110 million in property.

In the late 1870s while Chief of the Revenue Marine Division of the Department of Treasury, Sumner Increase Kimball played a key role in redesigning the network of life-saving stations around the country and championed the idea of establishing stations on the Great Lakes.

These life-saving stations, which became part of the United States Life-Saving Service, combined with the Revenue Cutter Service in 1915 to form the United States Coast Guard.

The organization provided in these units serving the Great Lakes provided a basis for the new United States Coast Guard's search and rescue organization for years to come.

I would like to thank Congressman MCCOTTER for his efforts to acknowledge the heroic performance of the Life-Saving Service on the Great Lakes.

Please join me in recognizing the personnel of the United States Life-Saving Service, especially the 20 brave rescuers who gave their lives in duty during the Services' existence, and Mr. Kimball for his commitment to marine safety on the Great Lakes, by supporting this resolution.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, seeing that there are no more speakers on this side, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SIMMONS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 750.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 750.

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

There was no objection.

RECOGNIZING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE DURING WORLD WAR II

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 110) recognizing the 60th anniversary of the Battle of the Bulge during World War II.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.J. RES. 110

Whereas the battle in the European theater of operations during World War II known as the Battle of the Bulge was fought from December 16, 1944, to January 25, 1945;

Whereas the Battle of the Bulge was a major German offensive in the Ardennes forest region of Belgium and Luxembourg which took Allied forces by surprise and was intended to split the Allied forces in Europe by breaking through the Allied lines, crippling the Allied fuel supply lines, and exacerbating tensions within the alliance;

Whereas 600,000 American troops, joined by 55,000 British, Belgian, Canadian, and other soldiers, participated in the Battle of the Bulge, overcoming numerous disadvantages in the early days of the battle that included fewer numbers, treacherous terrain, and bitter weather conditions;

Whereas the Battle of the Bulge resulted in 81,000 American and 1,400 British casualties, of whom approximately 19,000 American and 200 British soldiers were killed, with the remainder wounded, captured, or listed as missing in action;

Whereas the worst atrocity involving Americans in the European theater during World War II, known as the Malmédy Massacre, occurred on December 17, 1944, when 86 unarmed American prisoners of war were gunned down by elements of the German 1st SS Panzer Division;

Whereas American, British, Belgian, Canadian, and other forces overcame great odds throughout the battle, including most famously the action of the 101st Airborne Division in holding back German forces at the key Belgian crossroads town of Bastogne, thereby preventing German forces from achieving their main objective of reaching Antwerp as well as the Meuse River line;

Whereas the success of American, British, Belgian, Canadian, and other forces in defeating the German attack made possible the defeat of Nazi Germany four months later in April 1945;

Whereas thousands of United States veterans of the Battle of the Bulge have traveled to Belgium and Luxembourg in the years since the battle to honor their fallen comrades who died during the battle;

Whereas the peoples of Belgium and Luxembourg, symbolizing their friendship and gratitude toward the American soldiers who fought to secure their freedom, have graciously hosted countless veterans groups over the years;

Whereas Luxembourg has erected over 90 monuments and plaques commemorating the liberation of Luxembourg by United States Armed Forces during World War II;

Whereas the 60th anniversary of the Battle of the Bulge in 2004 will be marked by many commemorative events by citizens of the United States, Belgium, Luxembourg, and many other nations;

Whereas the friendship between the United States and both Belgium and Luxembourg is strong today in part because of the Battle of the Bulge; and

Whereas section 204 of the Veterans Benefits Act of 2002 (38 U.S.C. 2409 note) authorized the Secretary of the Army to place in Arlington National Cemetery a memorial marker honoring those who fought in the Battle of the Bulge: Now, therefore, be it:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress—

(1) recognizes the 60th anniversary of the the battle in the European theater of operations during World War II known as the Battle of the Bulge, which began with a German surprise attack in the Ardennes forest region of Belgium and Luxembourg and ended with an Allied victory that made possible the defeat of Nazi Germany four months later;

(2) honors those who gave their lives during the Battle of the Bulge;

(3) authorizes the President to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to honor the veterans of the Battle of the Bulge with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities; and

(4) reaffirms the bonds of friendship between the United States and both Belgium and Luxembourg.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING).

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.J. Res. 110. This joint resolution recognizes the 60th anniversary of the Battle of the Bulge and honors those who sacrificed their lives in the European theater of operations during World War II. From December 16, 1944, to January 25, 1945, 600,000 American troops and 55,000 British, Belgian, Canadian and other soldiers fought honorably in this battle. The defeat of Nazi Germany 4 months after the conflict would not have been possible without the success of the Allied forces during this crucial battle.

The Battle of the Bulge was a surprise German offensive against Allied forces and was intended to permanently defeat the Allied forces. The battle began before dawn on the morning of December 16, and the soldiers faced treacherous conditions of subfreezing temperatures, snow, rough terrain, limited supplies and limited manpower, but they never ceased to fight valiantly against the Nazi Army.

During this battle, Mr. Speaker, there were 81,000 U.S. casualties, including 19,000 Americans who were killed. Additionally, 1,400 British soldiers were killed.

There were many outstanding successes during this battle. For instance, the 101st Airborne captured Bastogne before the Germans could launch a siege of the city, and this was very strategic for this battle.

Mr. Speaker, it is also to be noted, though, that this legislation was introduced by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT), the Speaker of the House, who has a supreme interest in all matters involving World War II. In fact, this past summer, I had the privilege of traveling to Normandy to commemorate the 60th anniversary of D-Day, and I know of the intense interest the Speaker has in honoring all the men and women of the Greatest Generation who sacrificed so much to defeat the Nazis and the Japanese during World War II.

Also, it should be noted that the Speaker's ancestors come from Luxembourg, and he has a special interest in this legislation because the Battle of the Bulge forged distinctly close relationships between the Americans and the people of Belgium and Luxembourg. In fact, to this day, Luxembourg has numerous memorials and monuments honoring the great sacrifices made by the United States during World War II and specifically after the Battle of the Bulge.

So this joint resolution recognizes the 60th anniversary of the Battle of the Bulge, authorizes the President to issue a proclamation calling upon American citizens to honor the veterans of the Battle of the Bulge with appropriate programs and ceremonies and activities.

This joint resolution not only reaffirms the bonds of friendship between the citizens of the United States, Belgium and Luxembourg, but encourages citizens of all countries to honor those who bravely fought for world peace in the Battle of the Bulge.

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

□ 1500

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I too want to rise in strong support of this resolution. I also want to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING), my friend and colleague on the other side of the aisle, for speaking in favor of this resolution. I also want to thank the Speaker, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HASTERT), for introducing this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, the resolution before the House recognizes an important turning point in World War II, the Battle of the Bulge. With the outcome of the war uncertain, American forces proved that neither bitter winter nor enemy fire could sway the resolve in the greatest battle of that war.

I am most pleased we are moving expeditiously to recognize this critically important battle. The roughly 4 million World War II veterans who remain from the original 16 million are in the twilight of their years and 1,200 die every day. We are rapidly losing both our witnesses to history and the chance for many of us to thank them.

And so we remember that great battles are won not with rhetoric, but by our soldiers on the battlefield. While we commemorate those soldiers who left behind families and careers during World War II to fight for freedom, we also honor those for whom adult life was just beginning, the young men of the 106th Infantry, whose average age was 22 years old.

The determination, intelligence, and valor that General Eisenhower showed as military commander at the Battle of the Bulge would later be called upon in his service as President of the United States. We can only hope that our future leaders being tested today in the deserts of Iraq will have the same strength in war, but also a love for peace.

Let me just talk about a couple of statistics from the Ardennes Offensive. It was the coldest, snowiest weather in memory in the Ardennes Forest on the Belgium-German border. There were over 1 million men, 500,000 Germans, 600,000 Americans, more than who fought at Gettysburg, and 55,000 British soldiers. There were three German Armies, 10 corps, the equivalent of 29 divisions. The American Armies had three armies, six corps, the equivalent of 31 divisions. There were 100,000 German casualties, killed, wounded, or captured, and 81,000 of our own American casualties, including 23,554 captured, and as the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING) mentioned, 19,000 of our young men killed. There were 1,400 British casualties, including 200 killed, and 800 tanks lost on each side, along with 1,000 German aircraft.

I might also mention something that even I knew, and my colleague knows as well, and he was born 18 years after this incredible battle, is the story of Major General Anthony McAuliffe, whom Hitler called upon to surrender Bartongre Garrison, and his response has been lauded and made known to millions of Americans throughout history. His response to Hitler was ''nuts.''

The United States and Luxembourg remain steadfast allies. As common members of NATO, our countries have cooperated on many issues, including peacekeeping during the first Gulf War and recent humanitarian aid for Iraq. Our friendship is historic, and more than 5,000 American soldiers, including General George S. Patton, are buried at the American military cemetery near its capital.

Although an occasional critic of the United States, Belgium is still a solid ally and a member of NATO. The Belgian people continue to exhibit good will and gratitude for the Allied Forces that freed them from Nazi occupation. Today, they form a wealthy, prosperous nation possessing some of the highest levels of education, health, and well-being in the world today.

When we look back on World War II, we see it was a battle against tyranny, against Fascism. The United States and her allies will always stand on the side of freedom and democracy and against totalitarian regimes wherever they are.

Let this resolution and the Battle of the Bulge Memorial Marker in Arlington National Cemetery serve as a reminder for all those who gave their all, and also as a reminder that we should thank our veterans whenever we have the opportunity.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to include for the RECORD the statistics I read off, which were provided via the Internet by John Kline, who was at the Battle of the Bulge.

BATTLE EXPERIENCE AND RELATED FACTS: BATTLE OF THE BULGE, DECEMBER 16, 1944 TO JANUARY 25, 1945

(By John Kline)

On 16 December 1944 the Germans started their Ardennes Offensive. The 106th Infantry Division, in place of a salient jutting out into Germany were hit with full force. After three days of battle, two of the Regiments, the 422nd and the 423rd were surrounded. The 424th, south of the other two regiments, was able to withdraw and join with the 112th Regiment of the 28th Infantry Division. They

formed a Regimental Combat Team and were successful in the oncoming days of January 1945 in helping counter the German attack driving the Germans back through the same area where the 106th had been in position in mid-December 1944. This German Offensive became known in the U.S. Forces journals as The Battle of the Bulge.

BATTLE FACTS

The coldest, snowiest weather ''in memory'' in the Ardennes Forest on the German/Belgium border.

Over a million men, 500,000 Germans, 600,000 Americans (more than fought at Gettysburg) and 55,000 British.

3 German armies, 10 corps, the equivalent of 29 divisions.

3 American armies, 6 corps, the equivalent of 31 divisions.

The equivalent of 3 British divisions as well as contingents of Belgian, Canadian and French troops.

100,000 German casualties, killed, wounded or captured.

81,000 American casualties, including 23,554 captured and 19,000 killed.

1,400 British casualties 200 killed.

800 tanks lost on each side, 1,000 German aircraft.

The Malmedy Massacre, where 86 American soldiers were murdered, was the worst atrocity committed against American troops during the course of the war in Europe.

My division, the 106th Infantry Division, average age of 22 years, suffered 564 killed in action, 1,246 wounded and 7,001 missing in action at the end of the offensive. Most of these casualties occurred within the first three days of battle, when two of the division's three regiments was forced to surrender.

In it's entirety, the ''Battle of the Bulge,'' was the worst battle—in terms of losses—to the American Forces in WWII.

SHORT HISTORY

On a wintry mid-December day in 1944, three powerful German armies plunged into the semi-mountainous, heavily forested Ardennes region of eastern Belgium and northern Luxembourg. Their goal was to reach the sea, trap four allied armies, and impel a negotiated peace on the Western front.

Thinking the Ardennes was the least likely spot for a German offensive, American Staff Commanders chose to keep the line thin, so that the manpower might concentrate on offensives north and south of the Ardennes.

The American line was thinly held by three divisions and a part of a fourth, while the fifth was making a local attack and a sixth was in reserve. Division sectors were more than double the width of normal, defensive fronts.

Even though the German Offensive achieved total surprise, nowhere did the American troops give ground without a fight. Within three days, the determined American stand and the arrival of powerful reinforcements insured that the ambitious German goal was far beyond reach.

In snow and sub-freezing temperatures the Germans fell short of their interim objective—that of reaching the sprawling Meuse River on the fringe of the Ardennes. All the Germans accomplished was to create a Bulge in the American line. In the process they expended irreplaceable men, tanks and material. Four weeks later, after grim fighting, with heavy losses on both the American and German sides, the Bulge ceased to exist.

Battle Action Credits: The 106th Infantry Division was credited with a holding action that used much of the precious time of the German Offensive. Time was an important and vital ingredient in Hitler's plan to break through to the Meuse River and then to go for Antwerp. The first three days of battle were vital and the 106th Infantry Division slowed his advance in the St. Vith area. By doing so the 106th played a large role in the final defeat of the German Army. The delay and extended battle used so much of the precious resources of the German Army that they were never again able to recoup and fight the style of war they had in earlier days. This delay in time was a big key in the final downfall of the German plans for their Ardennes Offensive. The loss of their resources, both human and equipment accelerated their final defeat and caused an early end to the long war in Europe.

On 16 December 1944, the day the battle started, I was a 19 year old Sergeant, heavy machine gun squad leader (30 cal water cooled) turning twenty on January 10, 1945.

The 106th Infantry Division, my division, was spread over a 21 mile front. Normally a division covers five miles. We received the initial thrust of the German counter-offensive. I was captured on 19 December, 1944. I spent four months as a Prisoner of War, walking over 525 miles, with a loss of 50 pounds of ''fighting'' body weight. I was only in a sheltered camp for one month and one week.

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

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to thank my good friend from New York (Mr. CROWLEY) for his supporting comments and for the great work he does on behalf of our veterans, certainly World War II veterans.

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to those American heroes who fought so valiantly alongside our allies during the Battle of the Bulge in World War II. I urge the House to pass this resolution. In doing so, we're honoring the memory of those heroes who changed the course of history.

On December 16, 1944, Nazi forces launched a counter offensive through the Ardennes Forest in Belgium. Surprising the Allies, the German Army managed to force their way deep into Belgium and break through Allied lines, thus creating a territorial bulge. Six hundred thousand Americans joined the British, Belgians, Canadians and other allied forces in a month long effort to stop Nazi Germany's last-ditch attempt to save their evil regime. Nineteen thousand Americans made the ultimate sacrifice during the Battle of the Bulge. Countless others were wounded.

Among those who fought bravely and forever altered the course of history was my good friend and mentor from Illinois, our former Republican Leader, Bob Michel. Bob was awarded the Purple Heart after being injured by a merciless hail of machine gun bullets fired by enemy combatants from the Third Reich. Along with his Purple Heart, he received the Bronze Star and four battle stars for his selfless, heroic efforts. People like Bob Michel and his brothers-in-arms are great examples of why we live in a free world today. The world is better off because of those brave heroes who stood their ground in the Ardennes Forest and stopped the spread of fascism. By passing this resolution, we can forever remember those Americans and our allied friends for everything they gave.

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, sixty years ago, the forces of the Third Reich pushed forward into the mountainous and heavily forested Ardennes region of Luxembourg and Belgium. Since the landing of Allied forces in Normandy six months before, the war had not gone well for Germany. This offensive represented the last desperate gasp of Germany to save itself from total defeat. The Nazi goal was to reach the North Sea, hamstring Allied armies, and force a negotiated peace on the western front. The offensive failed.

Although the Nazis surprised the Allied forces, American troops gave no ground without a fight. Perhaps the most famous story demonstrating American tenacity is the story of General Anthony McAuliffe. Although surrounded by German forces demanding his surrender. General McAuliffe replied with a single word: Nuts. Despite continued German attacks, McAuliffe's determination and stubbornness had been demonstrated and the American lines were not broken.

American and Allied bravery during the Battle of the Bulge cannot be doubted. Hundreds of thousands of soldiers fought during this battle bravely to bring peace and freedom to Europe. Over half a million Allied soldiers, the bulk of whom were American, took part in the battle. During the month and a half long battle 81,000 Americans were injured and 19,000 killed.

The Battle of the Bulge sealed the fate of Germany on the western front. Notwithstanding our ultimate success, we faced many obstacles, including weather and supply problems, which could have slowed our victory. December 1944 was one of the most inclement winters on record. Snow and rain had slowed the Allied advance and hampered our ability to wage war.

Fearing what would happen if the foul weather continued, General George Patton of the American Third Army, distributed the following prayer to his troops during the Battle of the Bulge:

> Almighty and most merciful Father, we humbly beseech Thee, of Thy great goodness, to restrain these immoderate rains with which we have had to contend. Grant us fair weather for Battle. Graciously hearken to us as soldiers who call upon Thee that, armed with Thy power, we may advance from victory to victory, and crush the oppression and wickedness of our enemies and establish Thy justice among men and nations.

Although some object to praying to God for victory in battle, General Patton pointed out that American troops were fighting for freedom from evil and tyranny. They were not fighting only for themselves, but also for millions of people they had never met. Their cause was right and just.

As the United States is currently engaged in a right and just battle, I cannot help but draw parallels between our brave soldiers then and now. Then, as now, the enemy was a tenacious foe determined to break our will and break our spirit. Then, as now, our troops did not give an inch without a fight. And then, as now our troops were battling to bring peace and freedom to a region that has seen so much evil, destruction, and heartache. Then, as now, our case was right and just.

On the sixtieth anniversary of the Battle of the Bulge, I will join Speaker HASTERT and other Members in Luxembourg at ceremonies honoring all of our soldiers who fought so bravely many years ago. Although many of them are no longer with us, the memory of their accomplishment and the gratitude of millions of people will never be forgotten.

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING) that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 110.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. KING of New York. 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.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on House Joint Resolution 110.

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

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1833

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. OSE) at 6 o'clock and 33 minutes p.m.

RECOGNIZING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE DURING WORLD WAR II

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 110.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. KING) that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 110, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 392, nays 0, not voting 40, as follows:

[Roll No. 531]

YEAS—392

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldwin
Ballenger
Barrett (SC)
Bartlett (MD)
Barton (TX)
Bass
Beauprez
Becerra
Bell
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NY)
Bishop (UT)
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonner
Bono
Boozman
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Bradley (NH)
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Brown-Waite, Ginny
Burgess
Burns
Burton (IN)
Butterfield
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Cantor
Capito
Capuano
Cardin
Cardoza
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Carter
Case
Castle
Chabot
Chandler
Chocola
Clyburn
Coble
Cole
Collins
Conyers
Cooper
Costello
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cubin
Culberson
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (AL)
Davis (CA)
Davis (IL)
Davis (TN)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal (GA)
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DeLay
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart, L.
Diaz-Balart, M.
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Emanuel
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Farr
Fattah
Feeney
Ferguson
Filner
Flake
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Garrett (NJ)
Gerlach
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gingrey
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grijalva
Gutknecht
Hall
Harman
Harris
Hart
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hensarling
Herger
Herseth
Hill
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley (OR)
Hostettler
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hyde
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kleczka
Kline
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Majette
Maloney
Manzullo
Markey
Marshall
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCollum
McCotter
McCrery
McGovern
McHugh
McIntyre
McKeon
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Mica
Michaud
Miller (FL)
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Murphy
Musgrave
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neugebauer
Ney
Northup
Nunes
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pearce
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Renzi
Reyes
Reynolds
Rodriguez
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Royce
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (OH)
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Sánchez, Linda T.
Sanchez, Loretta
Sanders
Sandlin
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Scott (GA)
Scott (VA)
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Sullivan
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Towns
Turner (OH)
Turner (TX)
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Van Hollen
Velázquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden (OR)
Walsh
Wamp
Watt
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—40

Brown, Corrine
Burr
Cannon
Capps
Clay
Cox
Davis (FL)
Delahunt
DeMint
Dooley (CA)
Gephardt
Gutierrez
Hastings (FL)
Hoeffel
Houghton
Hunter
Isakson
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jones (OH)
Langevin
Linder
Lipinski
Lowey
Lynch
McCarthy (NY)
McDermott
McInnis
Millender-McDonald
Murtha
Neal (MA)
Nethercutt
Norwood
Roybal-Allard
Schrock
Stark
Taylor (NC)
Toomey
Waters
Watson
Waxman

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OSE) (during the vote). Members are advised 2 minutes remain in this vote.

□ 1857

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the joint resolution was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 531, had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Ms. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 531, had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 4818, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2005

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 4818) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona? The Chair hears none and, without objection, appoints the following conferees:

From the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs of the Committee on Appropriations, for consideration of the House bill and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. KOLBE, KNOLLENBERG, LEWIS of California, WICKER, BONILLA, VITTER, KIRK, CRENSHAW, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. ROTHMAN and Ms. KAPTUR.

From the Committee on Appropriations, for consideration of the House bill and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Messrs. YOUNG of Florida, REGULA, HOBSON, OBEY and VISCLOSKY.

There was no objection.

□ 1900

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OSE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

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

(Mr. COLE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. EMANUEL addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

SMART SECURITY AND PRESIDENT BUSH'S SECOND TERM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, George W. Bush will lead the United States, and the free world, for another 4 years. With the weight of the Presidential contest behind him, it is my sincere hope that he will take this opportunity to shun the aggressive, unyielding, and unilateral approach to world affairs that has bedeviled his first term and ostracized the United States from our allies. Instead, Mr. Speaker, the President must lead the country in a new, stronger and safer direction, one that makes use of aggressive diplomacy and the rule of law to accomplish what needs to be done. The point has never been clearer that, in the vast majority of situations, negotiations work; and the recent developments in Iran are a perfect example. The Bush administration's approach to Iran's pursuit of nuclear weapons has consisted of little more than saber-rattling and aggressive posturing. While the U.S. has attempted unsuccessfully to flex its muscles, three European countries have banded together to achieve real results. The United Kingdom, France, and Germany announced earlier this week that they had reached a deal to prevent the development of Iran's nuclear program for the purpose of creating nuclear weapons. In exchange, the three European powers promised that Iran would not face U.N. Security Council sanctions. The promise will be upheld because France and the U.K. are both permanent members of the Security Council and can veto any sanctions against a fully compliant Iran. To be sure, it will take months, if not years, to assure that Iran does not pose a nuclear threat to the rest of the world, but the consequences of these negotiations are significant.

By engaging Iran in direct talks, instead of a political wrestling match, three European powers were able to achieve tangible results. Negotiations worked, while U.S. aggression has not.

There has to be a better way to respond to the threats America faces, a better way than the chest-thumping aggression that was adopted by the first-term Bush administration. That is why I have introduced H. Con. Res. 392, a SMART Security Platform For the 21st Century. SMART stands for sensible, multilateral, American response to terrorism. SMART security treats war as an absolute last resort. It fights terrorism with stronger intelligence and multilateral partnerships. It controls the spread of weapons of mass destruction with uncompromising diplomacy, strong regional security arrangements, and vigorous inspection regimes. SMART security defends America by relying on the very best of America, not our nuclear capabilities but our capacity for multinational leadership and our commitment to peace and freedom around the world.

Mr. Speaker, President Bush should view the example of Iran as a lesson in how to engage so-called ''rogue nations'' over the next 4 years. He no longer has a reelection campaign to worry about, and there is nothing to stop him from using smarter alternatives when conducting America's foreign policy.

What kind of world will the President leave when he steps off the global stage in the year 2008? A world at war for the foreseeable future, or a world at peace, guided by the smart choices of diplomacy and engagement? The choice is in his hands.

THE SITUATION IN IRAQ

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

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, to find out how chaotic, how messed up the situation in Iraq is, all you need to do is read the front page of yesterday's Washington Post. The top headline said, ''Trouble Spots Dot Iraqi Landscape.'' The subhead read: ''Attacks erupting away from Fallujah.''

The story says:

''The fighting started in Mosul 2 days after U.S. tanks entered Fallujah. Armed men appeared in a sudden tide on a main street in Iraq's third largest city, a wide avenue where so many American convoys had been ambushed that locals nicknamed it 'Death Street.'

''At 11 a.m. Thursday, the target was an armored SUV. Witnesses said that after its Western passengers were chased into a police station, the driver was burned alive atop the vehicle as the attackers shouted, 'Jew!' The city of 1.8 million people then devolved into chaos. Thousands of police officers abandoned their precinct houses. The governor's house was set alight. Insurgents took the police chief's brother, himself a senior officer, into his front yard and shot him dead.

''By Sunday, the dawn of a 3-day festival celebrating the end of Ramadan, control over sections of the city remained in doubt. In streets emptied by fear and gunfire, insurgents battled hundreds of Iraqi National Guard reinforcements dispatched by the interim government to quell an uprising that was at once largely expected and disquieting.''

This is a story about fighting in Mosul.

U.S. troops have taken control of Fallujah, but the insurgents have simply moved out to fight alongside supporters in several other Iraqi cities. At least 38 additional U.S. troops have been killed and at least 320 more wounded in this most recent fighting.

Fortune magazine, Mr. Speaker, in its November 25, 2002 edition, a couple of months before the war started, had an article entitled ''Iraq—We Win—What Then?'' The Fortune article said:

''A military victory could turn into a strategic defeat. A prolonged, expensive, American-led occupation could turn U.S. troops into sitting ducks for Islamic terrorists.'' How right this article was.

James Webb, a hero in Vietnam and President Reagan's Secretary of the Navy, wrote in The Washington Post before the war: ''The issue before us is not whether the United States should end the regime of Saddam Hussein but whether we as a Nation are prepared to occupy territory in the Middle East for the next 30 to 50 years.'' Secretary

Webb was strongly opposed to such an occupation.

Charley Reese, the very popular conservative columnist, wrote, again before the war: ''Just let the United States try to occupy the Middle East, which will be the practical result of a war against Iraq, and Americans will be bled dry by the costs both in blood and treasure.''

A few months ago, our own government took a poll and found that 92 percent of Iraqis regard us as occupiers rather than liberators. These people really do not appreciate what we have done for them. No one can legitimately criticize our troops, and I certainly would not. They are simply following orders and doing a great job. But when people say we made a mistake going in there but now that we are there we have to stay, we have to get the job done, that is like saying we know we are going the wrong way down the interstate, but we have to keep going anyway. I think you get off at the next exit.

We should announce to the world that we have done far more than any other nation has done for another country in the history of the world. We have spent almost $200 billion, more than 90 percent of the money and casualties have been American, but we really cannot help any more until Iraqis stop killing our young soldiers and stop blowing each other up. That is what we should announce.

For those who say Iraq would go into chaos if we leave, they should read yesterday's Washington Post. The chaos is already there.

Columnist Georgie Anne put it best: ''Critics of the war against Iraq have said since the beginning of the conflict that Americans, still strangely complacent about overseas wars being waged by a minority in their name, will inevitably come to a point where they will see they have to have a government that provides services at home or one that seeks empire across the globe.''

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

(Mr. HINCHEY addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of turn on the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEY's) time.

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

There was no objection.

IN PURSUIT OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC JUSTICE

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

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on November 2, Ohio Democrats took our moral values to the polls. For many of us, our faith guided us, too, and our final vote for President was far too close to declare us or assail us, as some now do, as a State full of evangelical fundamentalists. For many of us, moral values are grounded in our religious faith. My Lutheran upbringing instructs me, and my fellow Christians, in the teachings of Jesus, to read and to follow as best we can the words of the Beatitudes, to try to live our lives and practice our faiths as Jesus would have wanted us to. For others of us, those moral values take the form of a faith in our country's greatness to solve our most pressing problems of racial inequality and inaccessible health care, the poverty of millions of American children, and the war in Iraq.

For 3 years I have worn a lapel pin depicting a canary in a cage. A century ago, miners took a canary into the mines to warn them of toxic gases. Miners were forced to provide for their own protection. No mine safety laws. No trade unions able to help. No real support from their government.

A baby born 100 years ago had a life expectancy of about 47 years. Today, because of public health initiatives, worker safety laws, Medicare and Social Security, we live decades longer. Every bit of progress in the struggle for economic and social justice, often rooted in our Judeo-Christian beliefs, every bit of progress prevailed over the opposition of society's most privileged and most powerful.

Today, those struggles continue. Our fight for seniors who are forced to choose between medicine and food and our fight against the large pharmaceutical companies' greed is our understanding of the Holy Word. Our opposition to tax cuts for America's most privileged adults and Head Start cuts afflicting our least privileged children follow from the teachings of Christ. Our opposition to the death penalty, George Bush approved an execution of a Texan every 2 weeks as Governor, is grounded in the Scriptures. And our belief that government programs like Medicare and Social Security, not privatized imitations of them, should serve all Americans bespeaks a faith in the greatness of our country and its ability and willingness to lift up all of God's children.

□ 1915

As we have seen over the last 4 years, Republicans campaign on their religious beliefs and on their moral values, mostly opposition to abortion and gay marriage; and then they govern for and with their corporate allies and contributors.

On this floor of the House of Representatives, in the light of day, we hear much talk about moral values. But in the committee rooms and the cloakrooms, choices are made that run counter to the teachings of Christ and Mohammed and the Jewish prophets, and fly in the face of the values upon which this Nation was founded.

This Congress hurts families by underfunding Leave No Child Behind and college student loans, while giving tax cuts to the wealthiest among us. This Congress hurts the elderly by defeating legislation to bring down the price of prescription drugs and then passing a Medicare bill that further enriches the drug industry and insurance companies. This Congress hurts God's Earth when it caves to the energy and chemical companies. This Congress hurts our communities when it gives tax breaks to encourage the largest corporations, most of them big contributors to the Bush administration, to outsource our jobs. And this Congress hurts our grandchildren when it loads huge burdens of debt on future generations.

Tens of thousands of Ohioans worked feverishly for months to help change our Nation's course because of their moral values, because of their faith in God, because of their belief in our Nation's history of using the Biblical term ''taking care of the least among us.''

In no way do I question the faith of my political opponents. But I am weary of the far right's claim that they are the only ones guided by the hand of God. My understanding of the teachings of Christ and my religious upbringing call me to walk a different path and to express and act upon my faith in the cause of social and economic justice.

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

(Mr. BLUMENAUER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. STUPAK addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

(Mr. PALLONE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

WELCOMING NEW REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. CHOCOLA) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. CHOCOLA. Mr. Speaker, I have to say I am thrilled to be here tonight. Ever since Election Day, I have been very anxious to get back here to Washington and join my colleagues, in fact, the growing Republican majority. For the first time ever, the Republicans have grown their majority in two consecutive cycles, and now we have the most Republican Members we have ever elected since 1946.

Mr. Speaker, there is a lot of talk about a divided America, but I do not see a divided America. When we look at the results of the election, and this is a very historic election, we see that the President won the popular vote margin by 3½ million votes. He is the first President to win the majority vote of over 50 percent since 1988. He received the most votes of any candidate for President in our Nation's history with almost 60 million votes, and he was reelected and gained seats in both Houses of Congress, both Chambers of Congress, for the first time since 1936.

Mr. Speaker, when we look at the map of America as a result of the elections, especially when we look at the county-by-county map, it is overwhelmingly red.

So, Mr. Speaker, America spoke in a loud and united voice on Election Day and sent people here to Washington to serve in this body to express their voice, and they sent very good people. So tonight I am very pleased and honored to be joined by many of my colleagues to introduce to America those that will be serving as new freshman Members in the Republican Party in the 109th Congress.

Mr. Speaker, we have got a lot of people to introduce and an hour to do it. So we are going to get right to it. So it is my honor to yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GINGREY).

Mr. GINGREY. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor indeed to be a part of this time tonight to introduce our new Members of the Republican majority, and it is my distinct pleasure to talk about three of them, two who are from my State of Georgia who will be representing the sixth and the eighth congressional districts.

First of all, let me talk briefly about Dr. TOM PRICE. Dr. PRICE is an orthopedic surgeon. I have known him for many years. He served in the Georgia senate for 8 years, the past 8 years, and actually was a mentor to me when I was first elected to the senate and served for 4 years. Dr. PRICE at that time was the minority whip and went on to become the first senate majority leader, Republican majority leader, in the history of the Georgia general assembly.

As I say, Dr. PRICE has practiced medicine in northwest Atlanta for over 20 years as an orthopedic surgeon. He comes to the Congress to represent the sixth district and will do an absolutely fantastic job as he did in the Georgia general assembly. And it is certainly my honor, as a physician Member, to have a fellow physician serving with me. I think that will make eight or nine physician Members, Mr. Speaker, in the United States Congress, and to have two of them from the State of Georgia and actually two who represent the same county, Cobb County, that has got to be unprecedented.

TOM PRICE is married to his wife, Elizabeth, Betty, who is also a physician; and they have a 12-year-old son, Robert. It is a great honor to be able to introduce Dr. PRICE for the very first time this evening to my colleagues in the House.

Representative LYNN WESTMORELAND will be representing the Eighth Congressional District of Georgia, the district that has been represented so effectively by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) for the past 12 years. LYNN WESTMORELAND is from Sharpsburg, Georgia. He and his wife, Joan, have three children and three grandchildren. LYNN has served in the Georgia House for 12 years and 2 years ago became minority leader. LYNN led the Georgia house as minority leader and was very instrumental in this last election cycle when Georgia finally took over control of both the senate and the house.

And I think a great deal of credit goes to these two gentlemen, Dr. TOM PRICE, who will be representing the sixth congressional district, and Representative LYNN WESTMORELAND in the eighth. I share counties with both of these Members. I commend them to my colleagues. They will work tirelessly in a bipartisan fashion as we continue the leadership that we have in this great body.

Last but not least, it is my distinct honor to introduce to the Members Representative BOBBY JINDAL. BOBBY will be representing Louisiana's First Congressional District. He was born and raised in the State of Louisiana. He has served as a public servant in both health and education. Before entering politics, he served as Secretary for the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals. And most recently he was appointed by President Bush as a health policy adviser to the administration. BOBBY JINDAL has also served as president of the University of Louisiana system, and during his tenure, the universities there raised their graduation and retention rates, increased private donations and the number of endowed chair positions.

A graduate of Brown University and a graduate degree from Oxford, BOBBY JINDAL has received the National Jefferson Award by the American Institute for Public Service and the Christus Health Advocacy Award for Leadership. He has been married to his wife, Supriya, for 6 years and is the father of two children, Selia Elizabeth and Shaan Robert.

Mr. Speaker, as I said at the outset, it is indeed an honor to be part of this Special Order as we introduce the new Republican Members of the 109th Congress. We look forward to working with them.

Mr. CHOCOLA. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I thank the gentleman from Georgia for welcoming his new colleagues from Georgia and Louisiana, doing such a fine job.

Next it is my honor to yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURPHY), newly elected president of the soon-to-be sophomore class, to introduce two of his new colleagues from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Indiana for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize and welcome Congressman-elect MICHAEL FITZPATRICK, who was just elected to serve in the 109th Congress from the eighth district of Pennsylvania. The eighth district, mainly to the north of Philadelphia, consists of Bucks County, parts of Montgomery County, and a small portion of Philadelphia. Mr. FITZPATRICK resides in Levittown with his wife, Kathy, and six children. He received an honors degree from St. Thomas University in Miami, Florida, and a law degree from Dickinson Law School of Pennsylvania State University.

Prior to his election in Congress, Mr. FITZPATRICK has served as a member of the Bucks County Board of Commissioners since 1995, on which he served as chairman for 5 years, and as the Commissioner, he oversaw a county budget of $385 million and a workforce of 2,600 employees. He also sought improvements in the local 9/11 system and the construction of a state-of-the-art emergency operations center.

Mr. FITZPATRICK has also received numerous honors relating to personal achievements, including the American Red Cross Citizen of the Year in the year 2000 and the Habitat for Humanity Leadership Award for 2003. I am certain all my colleagues will join in welcoming our newly elected Congressman MIKE FITZPATRICK.

I would also like to recognize a friend who I met while I served in the Pennsylvania senate, and that is Congressman-elect CHARLIE DENT, who was also elected to the 109th Congress from the fifteenth district in Pennsylvania. The fifteenth district is located in the heart of Lehigh Valley and includes the cities of Allentown, Bethlehem, and Easton. Mr. DENT's wonderful family has lived in the region for six generations, and he currently resides in Allentown with his wife, Pamela, and three children: Kathryn, William, and Jack.

CHARLIE received a BA from Penn State University in foreign service and international politics and a master's in public administration from Lehigh University. He began his political career early on as an interim for former

Representative Don Ritter, who also served the fifteenth district.

He was first elected to the Pennsylvania house in 1991, representing Allentown and South Whitehall. And in 1999 Mr. DENT was elected to the Pennsylvania senate, where we served together until my election to Congress in 2002. As a State senator, CHARLIE served as chairman of the Urban Affairs and Housing Committee and vice chairman of the Veterans Affairs and Emergency Preparedness Committee. I had the pleasure, while serving with CHARLIE, of oftentimes in the evenings going jogging together along the Susquehanna River, and throughout that time CHARLIE constantly talked of policy. So I am assuming he will do the same along the banks of the Potomac as he gets here. And as my colleagues will recognize, he loves to talk about policy.

So I ask all Members of the Congress to join me in welcoming CHARLIE DENT and MICHAEL FITZPATRICK to the 109th Congress.

Mr. CHOCOLA. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I thank the gentleman for his remarks.

Mr. Speaker, this election put new meaning to the phrase ''Don't mess with Texas.'' And to help explain that, it is my honor to yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS).

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Indiana for putting together this hour.

Mr. Speaker, it is my high honor tonight to welcome two new Members of the Texas delegation. First from out in west Texas, Texas 11, we welcome Representative MIKE CONAWAY. MIKE is an Army veteran from Fort Hood and has had a distinguished career with Price Waterhouse & Coopers. He is a native Texan, and he grew up in Odessa. He graduated from Texas A&M University-Commerce in 1970 with a BBA degree in accounting.

In 1995 Governor George W. Bush appointed MIKE to the Texas State Board of Public Accountancy, a State regulatory agency that regulates the practice of accountancy in Texas. MIKE CONAWAY has volunteered his time to serve the citizens of Texas on the board for 7 years, including more than 5 years as chairman. He has served as chairman and board member of the Family Services of Midland, Texas. He and his wife, Suzanne, have four children and four grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, my next-door neighbor, my new next-door neighbor in Texas 24, is Representative KENNY MARCHANT. KENNY is a former Carrollton City councilman and mayor of that city. He is currently the chairman of the House State Affairs Committee and the former chairman of the House Financial Institution Committee in the Texas house of representatives. Outside of politics, KENNY is a local small businessman and a home builder in Dallas County, Denton County, and Northeast Tarrant County.

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He also serves on the Advisory Board of Children's Medical Center and heads a local nonprofit foundation which funds church-related humanitarian aid projects around the world.

KEN MARCHANT has both a bachelor's degree and an honorary doctorate degree from Southern Nazarene University. He and his wife Donna have raised their three sons and one daughter in the Twenty-Fourth Congressional District. They are also now the proud grandparents of a new granddaughter.

Madam Speaker, it is my honor to welcome these two members of the Texas delegation. We are indeed fortunate. And, as the gentleman from Indiana pointed out, ''Don't mess with Texas.''

Mr. CHOCOLA. Madam Speaker, continuing with the Texas tradition, it is my honor to yield time to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CARTER).

Mr. CARTER. Madam Speaker, I want to introduce three distinguished Texans to this House.

First is Representative LOUIE GOHMERT. Judge GOHMERT is an attorney who returned to private practice this last year before being elected to Congress. Prior to that time, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals in Texas.

He served his country as a captain in the United States Army. He is a Fighting Texas Aggie, graduating from Texas A&M University where he was class president and Brigade Commander of the Corps of Cadets. He earned his law degree from Baylor University School of Law, where he was the class president.

Judge GOHMERT has served as the President of the South Tyler Rotary Club, on the Boy Scout District Board of Directors and as deacon in the Green Acres Baptist Church. He also has been a director of leadership in Tyler, Texas, and a director of Centrepoint Ministries, among other numerous efforts.

He and his wife Kathy have three children, Katy, Caroline and Sarah. He is going to be an asset to the State of Texas and to the United States, and I ask that we welcome him to our Congress.

Judge TED POE, another judge, we are going to form an organization of Texas judges before this is over, Judge TED POE is a native of Harris County. Before being elected to Congress, he served as a felony court judge, having been appointed in 1981 and elected six times as a felony district judge.

Before becoming a judge, Judge POE was a felony prosecutor for the District Attorney's Office in Harris County for 8 years and served in the United States Air Force Reserve. He taught criminal justice courses at the University of Houston, conducted training at the FBI National Academy in Quantico, Virginia, and at West Point.

Judge POE has received awards from the National Victim's Center, Foundation for Improvement of Justice, the Texas District Attorney's Association, Kansas Peace Officer's Association, Houston Bar Association, Houston Police Officers Association and the Harris County Deputy Sheriff's Office.

TED POE received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Abilene Christian University in political science and his J.D. degree from the University of Houston Law Center where he was a member of the Law School Honor Society.

TED POE has lived in Humble, Texas, with his wife Carol for over 24 years and has four grown children, Kim, Kara, Kurt and Kellee. He is an active member of the Church of Christ.

I ask that you welcome now Congressman TED POE to the 109th Congress.

Finally, a man who took a vast majority of my old district in Texas, the Tenth District, Representative MIKE MCCAUL.

MIKE MCCAUL was the Chief of the Terrorism and National Security Section with the Criminal Division of the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Western District of Texas before he was elected to Congress. He is a member of the Bush-Cheney transition team as well as Attorney General Greg Abbott's transition team.

MIKE MCCAUL served as Deputy Attorney General under JOHN CORNYN and was a Federal prosecutor with the Public Integrity Section of the Justice Department's Criminal Division.

MCCAUL received his BS from Trinity University in San Antonio and got a law degree from St. Mary's University School of Law. He is also a graduate of the Senior Executive Fellows Program at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government.

MIKE MCCAUL will be a great asset to this Congress, and we should all look forward to serving with him, and I ask that you welcome him to the 109th Congress.

Mr. CHOCOLA. Madam Speaker, it is my pleasure and honor to introduce the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART).

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Indiana.

I am so pleased today to be able to introduce three brilliant Members to the United States Congress, three brilliant additions to our conference.

The first one is a person I have had the privilege to know for a number of years. He comes from a very strong background. His name is CONNIE MACK. That is a name that is very familiar in the State of Florida. We all know that his father served with such great distinction here in the United States Congress.

This CONNIE MACK, his son, was born and raised in Southwest Florida. He is, again, the son of the former Senator Connie Mack. He will represent the Fourteenth District of Florida, which borders the district that I am honored to represent, and also the district that has been so ably represented until now by our now CIA Director Porter Goss, who was for many years the chairman of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

CONNIE, though, I got to know during his tenure, our joint tenure, in the

Florida State Legislature. He was a great leader in the Florida legislature, an active member of that legislature. He helped create and chaired the Freedom Caucus in the State House of Representatives, the Florida State House of Representatives, which fought hard and successfully, I may add, through the leadership of CONNIE MACK, to keep taxes low, to cut taxes, to cut regulation, to shrink the size of government.

CONNIE comes with a wealth of experience. He will help promote President Bush's fiscally conservative agenda and tax relief and make sure that America's families are not overburdened by excessive taxation.

Again, CONNIE MACK, now Congressman-elect CONNIE MACK, has a wealth of experience coming from the Florida legislature, particularly on issues of fiscal responsibility. He has shown great leadership, and I am anxious to have him as my partner because, again, we have adjoining districts. We are going to be working very closely together, as we have in the past, and I am excited to have him as part of the team.

Another person who joins us now from the State California with just a huge wealth of experience is Congressman-elect DAN LUNGREN. He had served, by the way, here in the House between 1979 to 1989. He now returns to the House after serving as the Attorney General of California, which, by the way, he did so for 8 years until 1998.

He, along with Newt Gingrich, formed the Conservative Opportunity Society here and really laid the foundation for the Contract with America. He is a man who, again, has been tested, really tested, and has always shown great leadership qualities, the ability to lead, the ability to fight for the issues that he believes are important. It is wonderful to have his wealth of experience back now on the majority team.

The third person that I am just excited, Madam Speaker, to be able to introduce is Congressman-elect LUIS FORTUNO, La Isla Del Encanto, representing Puerto Rico.

LUIS is a brilliant lawyer who has had significant experience in the business community, including being, by the way, for example, appointed as Puerto Rico's first Secretary of the Department of Economic Development and Commerce, an area he cares so deeply about.

I am just so excited to have him in the majority party, to work on issues that are dear to his heart, including economic development and many, many other issues.

LUIS is going to be the first Republican Resident Commissioner in the history of Puerto Rico. Think what that means, Madam Speaker. LUIS FORTUNO now will be in the majority party, will be speaking from the side of the majority when he speaks for the people that he represents. What a difference that is going to make for the people of Puerto Rico.

LUIS is also going to be a member of the Congressional Hispanic Conference, a growing group here of members of the majority who are concerned about, obviously, everybody in the country, but particularly concerned about the issues that particularly affect those of Hispanic descent and Portuguese descent.

So we are excited to have LUIS FORTUNO. It is a huge deal for the Island of Puerto Rico and for the people there, and it is a huge deal for us to have now as a member of the majority party a person who will now represent the Island of Puerto Rico. It is a distinct honor.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Indiana for this opportunity to introduce three extremely capable, extremely talented members now of the growing majority conference.

Mr. CHOCOLA. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida.

It is now my honor and privilege to introduce the gentlewoman from Florida, CATHERINE HARRIS.

(Ms. HARRIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. HARRIS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, 2 weeks ago today the most important election in a generation came to a close. As always, the American people cut through the heated rhetoric to render their well-considered, common-sense decision and have provided their mandate for our approach to fighting terrorists abroad and creating jobs and economic security at home.

These victories this year stem from an effective message, coupled with exceptional candidates who will quickly become extraordinary Members of Congress. I am deeply honored tonight to introduce two of these individuals.

CATHY ANNE MCMORRIS, who will replace the gentleman from Washington (Mr. NETHERCUTT) as the representative from Washington's Fifth District, understands the challenges associated with operating a small family business. For 14 years, she helped her family run the Peachcrest Fruitbasket Orchard and Produce Stand in Kettle Falls, Washington. Meanwhile, she compiled an outstanding record in the State government.

Beginning as a legislative assistant to State Representative Bob Morton, CATHY MCMORRIS was appointed to succeed Representative Morton in December 1993. She was elected to that seat in 1994 and was reelected by overwhelming margins in 1996, 1998, 2000 and 2002. Her colleagues in the Washington House of Representatives elected her as the Republican Leader in 2002.

She has been named by the National Federation of Independent Business as Outstanding Legislator and by the Washington State Farm bureau as Legislator of the Year, among numerous additional honors.

Newly elected GEOFF DAVIS has spent a lifetime serving his Nation, his community and his family. He worked as a janitor during high school to help pay for his family's bills. Then he enlisted in the United States Army and won an appointment to West Point.

He spent 6 years as an Army Ranger and assault helicopter pilot, serving in the Middle East after being chosen to run the U.S. Army Flight Operations for the Peace Enforcement mission between Israel and Egypt. He rose to the rank of captain before leaving the Army in 1987.

In 1992, GEOFF DAVIS started his own business, Capstone Inc., which specializes in consulting lean manufacturing and high technology systems integration. In 1995, this firm was named as an Outstanding Consulting Resource by The Executive Committee, a 3,500-member organization of CEOs.

GEOFF DAVIS has also served as a mentor and tutor in inner-city Cincinnati schools, as well as a volunteer chaplain for the Kentucky Corrections Cabinet. He and his wife Pat have six children.

On behalf of my colleagues, I wish to welcome these outstanding new Members to what I hope will be a long and fulfilling tenure in this House. They will join us as we continue to keep faith with the American people by making tax relief we passed during the last 2 years permanent so our economy will keep growing for them and by continuing to support our troops as they battle for freedom in Iraq, Afghanistan and around the globe.

For the sake of our children and our grandchildren, let us get to work. We will not and we cannot let them down.

Mr. CHOCOLA. Madam Speaker, it is now my pleasure to introduce the newly-elected vice president of the soon-to-be sophomore class, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. BARRETT).

Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, it was not long ago I was wandering the halls of the Capitol, we call it Capitol Hill, trying to figure out what the heck was going on. But when I arrived, I found that D.C. was very warm and welcoming.

This week it is my turn to extend a warm welcome to the freshman class of the 109th Congress. And what an exciting time for all of them. I think they will find, as I did, that their classmates will fast become close and trusted friends.

Madam Speaker, it is my honor to talk tonight specifically about two new Members from my so-called neck of the woods, VIRGINIA FOXX and my dear friend BOB INGLIS.

Before I welcome this first person to Congress, though, let me make just a brief comment and give my heartfelt congratulations to her predecessor, Senator-elect RICHARD BURR. RICHARD's office has been around the corner from mine for the past 2 years, and I want to thank him personally and all his staff for all they have done for me over the

last 2 years. He has become a good friend, and I look forward to continuing working with him in the future.

VIRGINIA FOXX was elected by the people of the Fifth Congressional District in North Carolina to succeed the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BURR).

□ 1945

She served as a State senator for five terms. Prior to election to the State Senate she served as president and consultant at Mayland Community College. She was confirmed by the U.S. Senate to the Education Advisory Committee and has served as a consultant for the U.S. Department of Education.

As a former small business owner and running a family business myself, I am pleased to say that Representative-elect FOXX and her husband, Tom, own and operate Grandfather Mountain Nursery. I believe that the perspective that a small business owner brings to the Congress is quite unique, Madam Speaker. I look forward to working with Dr. FOXX to bring a more commonsense business approach to our everyday work here on Capitol Hill.

The next gentleman, Madam Speaker, is from my home State of South Carolina. He is a good man, and he has been a dear friend of mine for years. Mr. BOB INGLIS. BOB actually served from the Fourth Congressional District in Congress from 1993 to 1998. After leaving Congress, BOB returned to the firm where he had worked from 1986 to 1992, Leatherwood, Walker, Todd and Mann. It is a pleasure for me to welcome BOB back and his lovely wife, Mary Anne, and their children to the United States Congress.

I look forward to working closely with BOB on issues important to South Carolinians and all Americans, such as homeland security, strong national defense, individual freedom and strong families, which I know BOB is a very strong proponent of.

I would also be remiss, Madam Speaker, if I did not extend congratulations to BOB's predecessor and a dear trusted friend of mine, Senator-elect JIM DEMINT. JIM served the people of the Fourth Congressional District well, and he has always put their needs and the needs of our State and Nation ahead of politics. And I know he will continue to do the same as South Carolina's next junior Senator.

Madam Speaker, it is always humbling to walk the Halls of Congress and stand on the floor of the people's House. Again, I want to congratulate these incoming Members and I look forward to serving with them. I know they will do a fantastic job.

Mr. CHOCOLA. Madam Speaker, it is my honor and privilege to introduce the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GARRETT).

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me. I think that message right up there says it all: ''America Speaks.'' And America spoke very loudly and correctly on November 2, 2004. November 2, 2004, was really a great day not only for the Republican Party but for the American people in this country as well. President Bush won reelection by over 3.5 million votes on that day, becoming the first Presidential candidate to win more than 50 percent of the vote since 1988.

The Republican majority also maintained the majority in both the House and the Senate, while also gaining seats in both Chambers. For House Republicans, that means this cycle Republicans made history by increasing their majority two cycles in a row. This historic game proves the critics' claims that the House was up for grabs and there was a general discontent among American voters with the Republican leadership false. Those arguments were all wrong. Republicans won 22 of the 39 so-called hotly contested seats.

Yes, on November 2 the voters confirmed that the agenda of this Republican-led Congress is in fact best for America and what the Americans want; that the Americans are for tax relief for American families and hard-working Americans everywhere; that they realize that their economic and growth policies of these last several years are right for America; that our job creation and pro-growth policies have worked. Perhaps more importantly, they realize that America's security is best in the hands of the Republican President and this Congress.

So I want to congratulate not only the President but also these newly elected Members of Congress today that made this historic feat possible. And I look forward to working with them as they come in January to be sworn in to further the successes in the 109th Congress. Because we must deliver on the confident hope of millions of American voters across this country.

We are going to be faced with enormous challenges ahead; and in a bipartisan effort, we must really support behind this agenda. So I welcome two new Members to this Congress. JOHN R. ''RANDY'' KUHL, JR., of the southern tier of the western New York region was elected to the 29th Congressional District in New York, and he is one of those great new Members. Now, KUHL's past experiences will bring a wealth of information and experience to this Congress. It includes three consecutive terms in the New York State Assembly and election to the State senate in 1986. There he was appointed to the senate as assistant majority leader for house operations back in 1995. He also served as senate chairman of the senate Standing Committee on Agriculture in 1987 through 1999 when he was then appointed chairman of the senate Standing Committee on Education. He served as chairman of that committee up until 2003 when he was appointed chairman of the senate Standing Committee on Transportation.

KUHL is also a former State chairman of ALEC, a group that I am familiar with, that is the American Legislative Exchange Council, a group for States rights, and vice chairman of the National Conference of State Legislatures, that is the NCSL. In addition to this, he is a member of the senate Select Committee on Interstate Cooperation, the New York State Early Intervention Coordinating Council, the NCSL assembly on State issues, their committee on education, and their assembly on Federal issues and their committee on education, labor and workforce development. Also another national organization, the CSG, the Council of State Governments' Intergovernmental Affairs Committee, and the CSG Eastern Regional Conference Committee on Economic Affairs.

With all of this we know that he is going to be a valued addition to this Congress, and we welcome Congressman KUHL.

I would also like to welcome newly elected Representative THELMA DRAKE. Ms. DRAKE served as a delegate in the Virginia house for 9 years to represent the people of the 87th district. She is also a Realtor with RE/MAX Allegiance Realty's Hampton Roads home team, and she has worked as a Realtor in real estate for over 20 years.

DRAKE also served on the house finance, the general laws, rules and commerce and labor committees; and as a long-standing member of that committee on general laws she served as chairman of its subcommittee on housing and also as chairman of the finance tax preference committee.

In addition, she has held a leadership position in that Republican house majority. In addition to all this as well, she has served as chairman of the Virginia housing commission, is a member of the mayor's task force on ocean view, and is a board member of the Virginia Zoological Society, and also a recipient of the John Marshall Alliance for Leadership and Property Rights.

We welcome Ms. DRAKE. Her background and skills will be an asset to the House. As we have heard of all of the accomplishments of all the Members and the Members that we are about to hear as well, these accomplished individuals to the Republican freshman class of 2005 is a strong loop and will remain committed to working in the House of Representatives promoting the values of the American people, and I welcome you all.

Mr. CHOCOLA. Madam Speaker, it is my honor and pleasure to introduce the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING).

Mr. KING of Iowa. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. CHOCOLA) for yielding to me. I appreciate the time and opportunity to say a few words to this House and to Americans.

One thing I would point out, for the first time in 20 years since the Reagan landslide in 1984, the great State of Iowa finally voted state-wide for a Republican President. It has been a long

time coming. It took a lot of work to do that, and it took a lot of energy. What turned out that energy was the strongest ag economy since at least 1979. In fact, a lot of folks say the strongest ever. 2003 was a very good year; 2004 is an even better year yet. Our economy is strong. Our people care about families. They care about marriage. They care about the quality of life we have. Who in the world would vote against that is the question they were asking, especially in western Iowa where we had a tremendous turn out, and a much larger collection of votes than we had seen ever before.

I am thrilled to be here in this growing majority of conservative Republicans who will manage this budget with strict responsibility and move this Nation towards its national destiny. And people will be taking part in that in this upcoming 109th Congress. I have the privilege of introducing two of them to this Chamber. The first is Congressman-elect JOE SCHWARZ from Michigan's 7th district. JOE has served the people of Michigan in many capacities. He is a former State senator. He was considered to be a key senator on higher education and health care issues. He was elected president pro tem by his colleagues in the Michigan senate. He was chairman of the subcommittees on higher education and general government.

When I get through with his resume, you will wonder how he had time to do all these things. Congressman-elect SCHWARZ has also served as mayor and city commissioner of Battle Creek, Michigan, a sister city to Battle Creek, Iowa, I am sure. He built a medical practice around his reputation as a skilled surgeon. Prior to his political career, SCHWARZ served as a Naval officer in Vietnam and as a CIA operative. He serves on the boards of the Kellogg Community College Foundation; the Wayne State University Foundation; the University Musical Society in Ann Arbor, Artrain which is in Ann Arbor; Olivet College; and Detroit Receiving Hospital.

He was born and raised in Michigan. SCHWARZ received his bachelor's degree in history from the University of Michigan and his medical degree from Wayne State University. Quite a resume. He brings a lot to this Chamber.

I look forward to this freshman class going to work. They bring new ideas and new energy and help energize all of us.

I will tell you that I built a personal bond and a great respect and appreciation for another Member-elect, JEFF FORTENBERRY from Nebraska. I represent the 5th district of Iowa, which is the western third of Iowa, and I at one time declared it to be the eastern Nebraska district because it is isolated alone out there along western Iowa, and I found out that South Dakota wanted to be included in that. But JEFF FORTENBERRY represents the real eastern Nebraska district. He will be stepping into the very big shoes of DOUG BEREUTER who served here for 26 years and did so honorably.

After Congressman BEREUTER's retirement, JEFF FORTENBERRY stepped into a 3-way primary and demonstrated his ability. As I watched him make decisions and take stands on positions, I watched him around his colleagues and the campaign staff and in the communities, and I watched him with his wife, Celeste, and his family, it built more and more respect for the man who is JEFF FORTENBERRY. He served on the Lincoln City Council, and he has been involved in a number of things. Economic development issues, urban revitalization projects, transition of a major public hospital, and a new baseball stadium. Maybe his skills here in Washington, D.C. could be utilized as we figure out how we are going to place a professional team here in this city.

Prior to his congressional campaign, JEFF FORTENBERRY had worked in the publishing industry for Sandhills Publishing; he has worked for the United States Senate with the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations. He is currently a member of the Nebraska National Guard Civilian Leadership Council, and a member of Lincoln Independent Business Association. He has a bachelor's degree in economics, which will come in useful, from Louisiana State, a masters in public policy from Georgetown, and also a masters of theology from Franciscan University of Steubenville.

So both of these gentlemen's credentials are tremendous. They have proven in their life before they arrive here in Congress their ability. It is a tremendous venue for them to continue to develop their skills and develop those skills here and contribute to all of the people in this country. I look forward to working with them and the other Members of this class. I welcome both of these men to the 109th Congress.

Mr. CHOCOLA. Madam Speaker, it is my honor and pleasure to introduce the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KIRK).

Mr. KIRK. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. CHOCOLA) and want to say that this was a resounding majority for the President of the United States. Unlike previous elections for the White House where a plurality of voters supported the candidate, this candidate won a solid majority of the American people.

When we look to who else won the majority, we look at some of the new stars that have come into the Congress to take their places as Members-elect: like DAVE REICHERT from Washington's 8th district, an expert on both domestic and international security. He brings with him a wealth of experience in law enforcement where he delivered a remarkable record of service to the citizens of King County, Washington. Prior to his election to Congress, REICHERT served as King County Sheriff since 1997, and he work within the sheriff's office since 1972 after serving in the United States Air Force.

I will say that DAVE REICHERT joins a very small number of veterans still serving in the Congress. There was a time when three-quarters of us had military backgrounds. Now we are down to just one in five, but DAVE REICHERT will be one of those advocates for Americans in uniform. During his leadership as sheriff, REICHERT brought national recognition to the sheriff's office as head of a task force that solved one of the largest serial murder cases in U.S. history, apprehending the infamous Green River Killer. The people of Washington are safer because DAVE REICHERT chose public service.

He is the recipient of the prestigious 2004 National Sheriff's Association Sheriff of the Year Award and is a two-time Medal of Valor Award recipient from the King County sheriff's office.

□ 2000

DAVE is a graduate of Concordia Lutheran College in Portland, where he played football and met his wife of now 34 years, Julie Reichert.

The Reicherts currently have three grown children, Angela, Tabitha and Daniel, and no less than five grandchildren. He is a family man and expert on international security and especially domestic law enforcement.

Now joining him is another star of our class, PATRICK MCHENRY from North Carolina, an expert on the Internet, someone who knows about labor issues and is a key to building the ownership society as a real estate broker.

Prior to his election, he was a State legislator in North Carolina, worked as an executive with DCI/New Media, Incorporated, and served as a director of the Bush for 2000 Presidential Campaign.

He served his country and the United States Department of Labor and, yes, is a licensed real estate broker and owner of his own real estate company, someone who brings that service to the Congress who can help Americans take part in the ownership society that the President has talked about.

PATRICK MCHENRY also knows to those that are given great abilities much is expected, and PATRICK MCHENRY sits on the board of directors of the United Way's Success By 6 youth program.

He brings these skills in real estate for ownership, in Internet-based economy, in making sure that we know how to support charities and how to make sure that we give back to the community.

For all of these reasons, we are thrilled that PATRICK MCHENRY joins us as well as DAVE REICHERT, with other stars, to join in the Republican ranks here in the House, and I thank the gentleman from Indiana for yielding.

Mr. CHOCOLA. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman and I thank all of my colleagues who have joined me this evening in welcoming this very impressive freshman Republican class that will be sworn in on January 4, 2005, and we all look forward to that day.

There is still one Member of the freshman class to introduce, Madam Speaker. I am a little biased. It happens to be my favorite Member of the freshman class. He is a Hoosier. That is not the only reason that he is my favorite Member. He is also a businessperson, someone that has actually created jobs, has actually learned how to seize the opportunities of economic growth and has contributed greatly to his local community before being elected to Congress.

He also ran for Congress in 2002 and was unsuccessful and ran again in 2004 and proved that persistence pays off, and that is a very admirable quality.

I am talking about MIKE SODREL. MIKE SODREL comes from his small business, his family business, called Sodrel Trucking. I see his trucks on the roads of Indiana every single day. He expanded that business in 2000 when he founded Sodrel Logistics.

He has served as a past chairman for the Southern Indiana Chamber of Commerce. He has also been recognized as the Southern Indiana Small Businessperson of the Year.

Service to his Nation is nothing new for MIKE SODREL. He served in the Army National Guard and continues service as a member of the American Legion. He is a community leader in many respects, and he leads many organizations, including the Boy Scouts of America, his Rotary Club, Junior Achievement, the Chamber of Commerce, the National Federation of Independent Businesses and the Boys and Girls Club.

MIKE is a native of New Albany, Indiana. He lives there today, and he has been married to his wife Marquita for 36 years. Together, they have two children, Noah and Keesha, and they are the proud grandparents of six grandchildren.

I know that MIKE will serve this body well, and I certainly look forward to working with him and all of his colleagues of the freshman class to serve Hoosiers and every citizen of this country.

Madam Speaker, we have just introduced a great class, and this great class will take the oath in the next coming months, and they will become part of the 109th Congress. I fully expect that the 109th Congress will be an historic Congress because it was the result of an historic election and, indeed, is an historic time for our Nation.

We did more than just keep our majority. We received a mandate from the American people. In the last 2 years, we delivered on health care, we delivered on security, cutting taxes and much, much more.

Our constituents recognized that. As the NRCC chairman, the gentleman from New York (Mr. REYNOLDS), stated, ''The only people that think the GOP needs to be repudiated are two Democrat leaders from California, while the whole United States obviously disagrees.''

What the United States wants and what the people of this country want is a Congress that keeps working on their behalf, and as we have seen from the headlines, America has spoken. What America has said is they want Members of Congress that will get over the bickering and work on their behalf and do things like have budget process reform to make sure that we have more clarity and responsibility in how we spend the taxpayers' money and reduce the deficit.

America has spoken that says we want to have lawsuit abuse reform, to make sure we lift the burden of frivolous lawsuits off of our economy, which really hurts the creation of jobs and economic growth.

We have also heard from the American people that we need to have things like tax reform, to make sure we have a fair and flatter tax system that helps grow our economy as well.

We have also heard that we need to make sure that every generation of American gets the Social Security benefits they have earned and they deserve; and, most of all, we have heard from the American people that we have to make sure that we keep this Nation and our families and our communities safe and secure.

So, Madam Speaker, this has been an extraordinary hour where we have met an extraordinary class of incoming freshmen to the Republican-controlled Congress. So it has been my honor to have my colleagues join me. I thank them and I look forward to working with them in the 109th Congress, as well as all of the Members of this body.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 4794. An act to amend the Tijuana River Valley Estuary and Beach Sewage Cleanup Act of 2000 to extend the authorization of appropriations, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5163. An act to amend title 49, United States Code, to provide the Department of Transportation a more focused research organization with an emphasis on innovative technology, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5213. An act to expand research information regarding multi-disciplinary research projects and epidemiological studies.

H.R. 5245. An act to extend the liability indemnification regime for the commercial space transportation industry.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills and a concurrent resolution of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2280. An act to establish a coordinated national ocean exploration program within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

S. 2283. An act to extend Federal funding for operation of State high risk health insurance pools.

S. 2489. An act to establish a program within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to integrate Federal coastal and ocean mapping activities.

S. 2526. An act to reauthorize the Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education Program.

S. 2618. An act to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to extend medicare cost-sharing for the medicare part B premium for qualifying individuals through September 2005.

S. Con. Res. 145. Concurrent resolution to correct the enrollment of H.R. 1417.

INCREASING THE DEBT LIMIT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. MUSGRAVE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. SPRATT. Madam Speaker, 4 years ago, the Bush administration was just getting started. They sent us their first budget, then told us, based upon a projected $5.6 trillion in surpluses over the next 10 years, that there could be huge tax cuts, between a trillion five and $2 trillion, huge tax cuts and still a budget surplus, and that they would not have to even come back to Congress to ask again for an increase in what we call the debt ceiling until the year 2008, 7 years later.

The debt ceiling is a statutory limit, a limit that we impose by law on the total amount of debt that the United States of America can incur. It currently stands at a level of $7.384 trillion.

We did not buy into this argument. We did not vote for the tax cuts, and we on this side of the aisle were not surprised, disappointed, bitterly disappointed, because we had strived mightily to put the budget in surplus for the first time in 30 years during the 1990s. We did not vote for it, but we were not surprised when in the year 2002, not 2008 as predicted, but in the year 2002, the Bush administration came back to Congress and said that the statutory debt ceiling is about to be hit. In other words, we have run up so much debt that we are right at the ceiling of the total amount of debt that the government of the United States can incur, and, therefore, we need a $450 billion increase in the debt this year, 2002.

The next year they were back asking for more, and now they are back asking for still more, this time $800 billion. It is phenomenal when you consider that the last increase occurred 18 months ago and amounted to $984 billion. That was the largest increase at any one given time in the fiscal history of this country. As a matter of fact, $984 billion, the amount by which the debt ceiling was increased in May of 2003, $984 billion is more than the total indebtedness of the United States when Ronald Reagan came to office in 1981, and how long has it lasted, this $984 billion increase in the debt service? Eighteen months.

In fact, right now, this administration, under its fiscal policy of the budgets passed by the Republican majorities in this House and the Senate, has

run up a debt of $1 trillion over the last 18 months. That is a rate at which we are accumulating debt right now, $1 trillion every 18 months.

If we add together the increases to date since 2001, it was $450 billion in 2002; $984 billion, May 26, 2003; and then a request which must come to the floor sometime this week in one form or another, because the Treasury Department tells us they cannot continue to incur debt or meet their obligations unless we raise the debt ceiling, allowing them to borrow still more money, $800 billion will have to be passed some time this week. Those three increases for the last 4 fiscal years total $2.234 trillion. That is the amount of indebtedness that has to be accommodated by increases in the debt ceiling in order to allow room for the Bush budgets over the last 3 fiscal years.

We think at the very least an increase of this magnitude, $800 billion, requires an unambiguous yes or no vote, a straight up and down vote under a clean bill that only deals with the debt ceiling, with one exception. We believe that it is unconscionable to continue incurring debt at this rate, $2.3 trillion over 4 years, without doing something to stop this juggernaut, this headlong descent into debt.

So we propose that at least we be offered an amendment on the House floor to amend the debt ceiling increase to reinstate something we call the pay-as-you-go rule. The pay-as-you-go rule provides, quite simply, that if you want to increase an entitlement, liberalize an entitlement payment, you have to identify new revenues to pay for the increase or decrease another entitlement by a commensurate amount. On the other hand, if you want to cut taxes, you have to raise revenues elsewhere or cut an entitlement by the same amount so that the effect is neutral, has no effect on the bottom line of the deficit.

That rule was in play in this House for at least 12 years during the 1990s, and it accounted for a phenomenal effect upon other measures we took up and the deficit of the United States.

As this chart shows, when President Clinton came to office in 1993, the deficit the previous year was $290 billion. We passed a Deficit Reduction Act here sent to us by the President on February 17, passed it within 3 months. Every year thereafter the bottom line of the budget got better, until the year 2000 when we had a surplus of $236 billion. Four short years ago, we had a surplus of $236 billion.

Every year since the onset of the Bush administration, the bottom line of the budget has gotten worse and worse, to the point where in the year 2002 we were back in deficit by $158 billion, and the year 2003 we had a record deficit, $377 billion, and this past year, which ended September 30, 2004, we booked a deficit of $413 billion in the Federal budget, $413 billion.

Now, what happened? I mentioned earlier the big tax cuts passed by the Bush administration passed in 2001. There were more in 2002, still more in 2003.

□ 2015

And instead of having a rebounding effect, a sort of supply-side effect so that the pick-up in the economy resulting from the tax cuts sort of replenished the lost revenues, instead of that happening, as projected, this was the curve that was projected, that there would be barely any loss of revenues, instead taxes have followed this particular actual curve, dropping from $1.73 trillion back in the year 2001 to $811 billion this year.

Now, there are other sources of the problem. Terrorism is taking its toll on the budget. The war in Iraq and Afghanistan has cost over $150 billion thus far. No question they have had an effect on the bottom line. But the tax cuts, based on this miscalculation, have had a substantial impact, and this is a course that was chosen by those who voted for it.

Here is where we were in the year 2001 when President Bush came to office. This was the statutory debt ceiling, the limit on the total indebtedness the government could incur, $5.950 trillion. It was raised to $6.4 trillion, then raised again May 2003 to $7.384 trillion. It will now be raised again to $8.200 trillion, by $800 billion. And, folks, that is not the end of it. That is the hard part of it. That is what has happened thus far.

Let me just summarize, though, where we are right now with the debt ceiling increases that have had to be adopted to accommodate the fiscal policies of this administration. Here we see it. In the year 2002, $450 billion, the next year $984 billion, now $800 billion, it comes to an increase, the amount I mentioned just a while ago, $2.234 trillion. That is the amount in 4 years by which the debt ceiling of the United States has had to be raised in order to accommodate the budgets and fiscal policy of this administration.

As I said, the last increase, $985 billion, was the largest in our history. Not only that, that amount, $984 billion, exceeded the total indebtedness of the United States in 1980–81, when Ronald Reagan came to office. The total debt of the United States then was $908 billion. We had one increase that has lasted 18 months, that is all. We have already run through $984 billion on the watch and under the policies of this administration.

As I said, it does not stop here. It would be bad enough if it did, but it does not stop here. This is what we really have to be concerned about and why we think at the very least there should be one single solid step taken in this debt ceiling increase to slow down this head-long descent into debt. This is the level of the debt ceiling in 2001 when President Bush came to office.

The Congressional Budget Office, at our request on the Committee on the Budget last year, projected the Bush budget through the year 2014, from 2005 through 2014, for 10 years, and came back and told us if we follow this course, by 2014 the United States will have accumulated $14.545 trillion in debt. This is where the Bush administration started, this is where they would end in 2014, projecting forward on a current services basis, the tax cuts and other policies that they have.

Let me make one final observation about this. As serious as it is, and anyone can look at this and realize the gravity of it, everybody understands the economics, everybody understands the fiscal effects, but the real issue here is the moral question. Is this the kind of legacy we are going to leave our children: $14.545 trillion? Because that is the course we are on right now.

And let me give one other aspect with this second poster here. One other aspect of this problem, before turning to my colleagues, that everybody knows simply cannot be sustained. This lower line, the black line, is the gross domestic product of the United States from 1980 through 2014, slowly rising, growing every year. That is the GDP. This is the debt of the United States during the same period of time. And you can see that the debt of the United States is growing faster than our income.

Everybody, every household, every business, and every government, State, Federal, or local, knows that you simply cannot sustain that kind of increase in your debt over and above your annual income for a prolonged period of time. But that is the course we are on right now.

Madam Speaker, I wish to recognize at this point the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL), the ranking Democrat on the Committee on Ways and Means, who will be our floor person on this issue when and if the debt ceiling increase comes to the floor.

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

Mr. RANGEL. Madam Speaker, let me thank the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT) not for what he does for our party or for the Congress, but what he does for our great country.

I would like to talk about the question of morality, the responsibility of government. And some may say, well, what has that got to do with the debt ceiling? Well, it would seem to me that if people would look at the responsibility of our government as relates to spending, to believe that we have a credit card, because that is what we do, we are borrowing money, and that the head of our household was borrowing money but not letting anybody know what he was doing, that would be irresponsible and immoral.

It seems to me that if we had a head of a company that inherited a $5.6 trillion surplus and then when we went to look at the books found out that he wasted $9 trillion and had a $2.6 trillion indebtedness, that that person may not

be impeached but certainly would be fired from the job.

Some might say that they do not really feel the pain of borrowing. And I guess irresponsible heads of households really do not feel the pain of borrowing. Imagine how good it might feel to somebody to be given a credit card and to be told they do not have a limit on what they spend; or to feel that they do not have to tell the American people what they are spending and what they are borrowing; or to be able to say, well, it does not make any difference, I will hide it in a bill and they will not ask me any questions; or to believe that the best way to run the country is to give a $1 trillion or a $2 trillion decrease in taxes to those people who are in the highest income tax bracket. Suppose those people knew that in order to do this that you would have to borrow the money in order to please a small group of people?

To get back to the questions of moral values, is it morally right to spend money, to give tax cuts, knowing that the Social Security System, where we made a moral and political and legal contract with the American people, promising that if they lived long enough or if they had disabilities or if they survived a tragedy that that system would be there for them? Is it fair to leave that system so insecure that young people now have no idea whether it is going to be there for them, when that money could have been used to shore up the Social Security System so that we would be fulfilling a moral promise to these people rather than fulfilling a political obligation to supporters?

To talk about moral values, if you knew that 45 million Americans, most of whom work every day and had no health insurance, what would be more important morally, to provide for the health care of human beings, Americans, or to give a tax cut?

Let us talk about moral values in terms of education, to make a person more productive, to make a person have self-esteem, to make a person want to get married and have a family. Is that not moral values? Is it more important to give a tax cut and to borrow money to do that than to make certain that every kid in America has a chance to fulfill whatever their brains would allow them to do because they had access to education?

What about our old folks? Getting old is getting to be a problem just in maintaining one's health because of the cost of prescription drugs. They let you get to a doctor, but you cannot even afford to do what the doctor is suggesting that you do. You do not have to be religious to understand that if you had the money to provide national health care prescription drugs, the moral thing to do is to help those who have not got and to say God already blessed the wealthy. Those are moral values, to be able to do that.

It just seems to me that the most irresponsible thing to do is to borrow the money and to know that you will never pay for it, to borrow the money and to know that the interest rates are going to fall on your children, not you. You will enjoy the benefit of supporting the war and giving the tax cuts and rewarding all of the lobbyists, but the people who pay for it are not just today's taxpayers, not just today's children, but the unborn are born with this debt on their heads. It will be hard to explain to them what happened in this Congress, what happened in this Presidency, what happened in this era that caused us to believe that we knew so much about the economy that we could go into debt $14 trillion and say, let our kids pay for it. Is that the moral thing to do?

Madam Speaker, it is not the political thing to do, it is not the moral thing to do, but that seems to be what is so important. The President would have us believe that he may not be right all the time, but we know where he stands. How are we going to know where he stands if his party does business in the middle of the night? How are we going to know where he stands if we cannot even find out what the interest on the debt is going to be?

And let me say this. Every household plans for what they have to spend, and it is difficult to explain this in terms of trillions of dollars, but what if you knew as the head of a household that you had this credit card, that you could buy anything that you wanted on this credit card and not pay for it? But every month the credit company will be sending you a bill, and it will show you what the service charge is going to be, what the penalty is going to be, or in our case what the interest is going to be.

And what would happen in this household, I ask the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT), if you looked at your bill and you looked at what you had to pay and you found out that in 10 years the interest that you are paying on the money that you borrowed exceeded all of your budgetary responsibility for clothing, for health care, for rent or mortgage, except for one issue?

And that is where in 10 years this great country of ours will be; that the interest that we are paying on the debt that grows 50 percent faster than the economy will reach the point that it would exceed all of our discretionary expenditures, with the exception of defense.

□ 2030

Which means what? It means that Republicans and others can say I supported Social Security, but the money was not there. I wanted to do more with education, but the money was not there. I want health to be improved, but the money is not there. And at the end of the day they may have succeeded in breaking our responsibility as a government for every social program that we have and the only item that would receive priority would be defense and supporting the war.

Madam Speaker, I think that this type of thinking really violates our national security because Americans should know who are we borrowing the money from, who do we owe this money to, and how mean can we be in disagreements we have with people whom we owe money to. How angry can we get with the bank if we know they can foreclose? And the people who are lending this money are foreigners. It is not as though in the last 4 years we have made a lot of friends with foreigners, but they thought they were making a lot of money off our interest. And as the interest goes up, we would like to believe that we can borrow more money from them.

But, guess what, one of the biggest purchasers of our debt is the People's Republic of China. A large chunk of the money that we owe to foreigners is to China. And whom do we have a problem with in terms of trade? The People's Republic of China. So what do we say as a great nation and lead organization of the World Trade Organization? We told China if they do not do what we tell them to do in terms of fairness and equity as relates to international trade, we will not do business with them. We want them to reevaluate how they deal with their currency. We want them to be fair and not dump their goods and have us lose jobs.

And China would say to us, suppose we do not do any of those things? What are you going to do? What are you going to do to the bank that you owe money to? Suppose they unload that debt and let it flow out in the market, suppose we cannot borrow any more money, then we have to appease the people that we owe.

Madam Speaker, it would be ironic that because of our hunger and our thirst to borrow, our irresponsible need to support tax cuts for the rich, our complete disregard for the health, education and welfare of our people, who brings us to our feet is the communists, not because of their guns, weapons and power but because they understood the capitalist system so well that they defeated the strongest capitalistic country that God has ever seen.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT) for just sharing with the American people the economic and fiscal policy that we are directing. I hope that some of the people who are as concerned as we are with moral values would recognize that far more important than just fiscal policy is how do we treat the American people that have needs. We owe them an education, a place to live, aspirations and health care, and it would be a shame if we are paying China more than we are paying for health care.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT) for giving me this opportunity to say what a moral pleasure it is for me, with the Committee on Ways and Means, in working with you in trying

to get the people to understand that we are not trying to beat up on Republicans. We just want them to tell the American people what they intend to do, not in the middle of the night, not locked up in some omnibus bill, but to come here and challenge anything that has been said tonight. We will not see them, because too many people are watching. I hate to believe this will follow the pattern where at 2 in the morning they will have a bill and it will pass by one vote.

Mr. SPRATT. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for eloquently expressing the moral dimensions of a swelling debt, $8 trillion today, growing to $14 trillion in just 10 years.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY).

Mrs. MALONEY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT) for yielding me this time and for organizing this Special Order to highlight the outrageousness of the administration's demand that Congress raise the debt limit for the third time.

Remember, my colleagues, when President Bush took office, the administration said that the debt ceiling would not be reached until 2008. But, instead, the majority has led the country so far into debt that we have had three huge increases in 4 years. The last raise, only a year ago, of $984 billion was far greater than any in United States history.

Remember, in February of 2001, the Bush administration was predicting that the publicly held public debt would be paid down to $1.2 trillion by 2008. In its latest midsession review this summer, the administration itself was now projecting that the debt would be $5.5 trillion in 2008. In fact, the $800 billion increase the administration now demands under threat of default would raise the debt ceiling to $8.2 trillion and give the administration the greatest increase in debt of any administration ever. What a terrible distinction. What an appalling legacy for future generations. And under President Bush's policies, the CBO and other economists predict that the debt will continue to rise to at least $14 trillion and as much as $14.5 trillion in the next 10 years. What have the Republicans done to our economy?

Remember, when President Bush took office, the CBO was projecting a 10-year baseline budget surplus of $5.6 trillion. A surplus. That was the result of President Clinton's policies that paid down the deficits and reduced the public debt. But after only 4 years of Republican leadership CBO is now projecting a cumulative 10-year deficit of $2.3 trillion. That is a swing of almost $8 trillion after only one term. Dare we ask my colleagues how bad will the next term be?

The budget deficit reached a record 3.5 percent of GDP this year. As a share of GDP, the deficit is larger than it has been at any time since 1993. And let us not blame the war on terrorism. This is the direct product of their fiscal policies, the President's tax cuts that have left this Nation reeling.

In the private sector, there is a bipartisan consensus that the deficit is killing the U.S. economy. Last week, the Wall Street Journal released a November survey of 55 prominent economists on what the top priorities of the President should be in his new terms. These are conservative folks, financial leaders in our country. Their top item was narrowing the budget deficit.

I quote from Peter Hooper, a former economist with the Federal Reserve Board, ''If we do not get a narrowing of the budget deficit, it will slow the rate of the growth of the economy.''

It is not just our financial leaders in this country that are worried. This morning, the Associated Press reported that a pressing concern of the EU finance ministers at their meeting this week is the U.S. budget deficit and the resulting weakness of the dollar, which was at a record low today against the Euro. The ministers called on the U.S. to reduce its deficit and said that action, not just words, were what is needed. But what do we get from the administration? An increase in the debt ceiling, the largest ever in the history of the country.

Secretary Snow responded that the deficit was, ''unwelcome.'' Unwelcome? We are not talking about an unexpected dinner guest but a monster of this administration's making that our children and our grandchildren will have to suffer under and will have to pay for.

Where has the administration been as the deficit has continued to mount? A recent paper by William Gale and Peter Orzag of the Brookings Institute put the situation very clearly: ''The United States has never before experienced such large, long-term financial imbalances. Sustained chronic deficits will gradually reduce national income and living standards and carry with them the risk of a financial crisis.''

A recent New York Times editorial spelled out what this financial crisis might be.

This is extremely troubling, and the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) touched on this very eloquently earlier. Almost all, 92 percent, of the huge increase in publicly held debt that has occurred in this administration is held by foreign nations, with Japan and communist China the two largest shareholders. In particular, China has almost tripled its holdings since Bush took office and now holds almost $175 billion in United States treasuries.

The Treasury figures which came out this morning show that China is one of only four nations that is buying significant amounts of U.S. debt, increasing its holdings by close to $20 billion since the beginning of this year alone. The Chinese are not buying our debt to advance freedom and democracy. They are buying it to advance themselves at a competitive advantage. By maintaining the dollar at an artificially high rate against the Chinese currency, they keep the price of their products low in the U.S. In other words, our budget deficit enables the Chinese to hold down prices of Chinese goods and makes them more competitive in the U.S., at the expense of U.S. companies.

In short, the American taxpayer is subsidizing Chinese manufacturers, and the American worker is paying the salary of a Chinese employee.

But what if the Chinese changed their minds? What if they dumped those Treasuries? Perhaps because, as the Times suggests, and I quote, of ''dismay over the United States' long-term fiscal disarray'' or for whatever reason they feel would advantage them.

That is not an unrealistic scenario. Recent articles note that the Chinese policy of pegging its currency at a fixed rate to the dollar has been creating great imbalances in that country's economy and putting pressure on the Chinese government to let the dollar fall. Then we would have a crisis. Dumping dollars would almost certainly cause an abrupt spike in inflation and interest rates.

All I can say is that these economic policies are dangerous. I came to Congress in 1992 and we had a $290 billion deficit, as the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT) pointed out. In 6 years, we had what was projected to be a huge surplus. Under this administration, we have lost that surplus. They have created the largest deficit in history, and they are now calling to increase the debt ceiling to the largest amount it has ever been in the history of this country. And who is buying that debt? China is the prime purchaser of that debt. This is not a valid policy. It is wrong-headed.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his leadership on this issue.

□ 2045

Mr. SPRATT. I thank the gentlewoman from New York.

I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. I thank the gentleman from South Carolina for yielding, and I thank him for his leadership.

We have heard that we have had to increase the debt limit. This chart shows why the debt ceiling had to be increased. It shows the deficit from the Johnson, Nixon, Ford and Carter administrations, the Reagan and Bush administrations, the deficit changing into a surplus, and then the massive red ink in this administration. It shows that it may get a little better for a couple of years, but unless there is a profound change in direction, it just keeps getting worse.

When you run up this kind of deficit, we talk about increasing the debt limit, but one thing you have to do is pay interest on all of that debt. We have heard that the surplus projected

at the end of the Clinton administration would have virtually paid off the debt held by the public by 2008. Instead, by 2008 we will have almost a $300 billion additional interest on the debt that has been run up. $300 billion increased interest to be paid.

We talk about No Child Left Behind underfunded by $9 billion, veterans' health care underfunded by a couple of billion dollars. We have got other things, a couple of billion dollars here and there. We are squeezing here and there. By 2008, interest on the national debt, money just down the drain, $300 billion additional because of the fiscal irresponsibility.

We hear that they want to privatize Social Security. This is the Social Security cash flow which my colleagues will notice, in 2017, instead of a surplus, we are going to be starting to run a deficit, huge deficits approaching, by 2037, $1 trillion. One wonders how could we ever have paid this surplus and why we should be running up as much of a surplus as possible now to be able to accommodate this.

This chart shows that if you look at the tax cuts that this administration has enacted and has in store, the present value of all of those tax cuts is $14.2 trillion. We could have paid all of the Social Security benefits without increasing the age of retirement, without reducing benefits, for $3.7 trillion in present value.

Medicare's deficit, the same kind of chart, $8.2 trillion. $11.9 trillion is what it would have cost to make Social Security and Medicare both financially solvent for the next 75 years. $14.2 trillion in tax cuts. We had a choice: Tax cuts or make Social Security and Medicare solvent for 75 years. We made the wrong choice.

This chart responds to the adage, if you don't change directions, you might end up where you are headed. This chart shows where we are headed at our present rate and present policies. This shows that right now we are borrowing money to pay for some of the green which is Federal spending. Unfortunately, by 2040, unless there is a profound change in direction, we will be able to pay interest on the national debt and a little bit of Social Security and have to borrow the rest of the money for Social Security. We will have no money for Medicare and Medicaid and no money for government spending like defense, education, transportation.

Obviously, there has to be a profound change in direction. Otherwise, interest on the national debt will start eating up virtually every penny that we have.

We are going in the wrong direction. We have to change directions back to the period of time when we made the tough choices, eliminated the deficit and created the surplus. We can go back to that era if we make the tough choices, make the right choices, but we are not doing that now. When we start talking about increasing the debt ceiling, this is one of the symptoms and one of the consequences of all of this red ink.

I thank the gentleman from South Carolina for yielding, and I thank him for his leadership on fiscal responsibility.

Mr. SPRATT. I thank the gentleman from Virginia.

I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. ETHERIDGE. I thank my friend from South Carolina for yielding.

Let me thank the gentleman from South Carolina for his leadership on this issue because, as the gentleman from Virginia has just shared with us, this is an issue that deserves more than just an hour Special Order in the evenings. This is an issue that deserves the attention of every Member of this Congress, and it deserves the attention of the administration.

We had a wedding this weekend in our family. Our last child got married. Come January, we are expecting to be grandparents. I am looking forward to that with a great deal of anticipation. But after what we have heard tonight, I am sorry to say that when that child is born he will inherit the largest debt and his generation of any group of young people in the history of this country. That is wrong, and this Congress and this administration has an obligation to do something about it. That is wrong.

I heard today on the radio, I do not have it in writing, that the inflation increase that we are just facing, and they announced it today, is the largest we have seen in 14 years. That means we have to go back to 1990 to see the inflation increases now being built in the economy. If this is correct, what this is going to mean is the cost of that debt is going up, because interest rates will go up with inflation and it will start to squeeze everything. Sure, it has something to do with the price of oil, but the price of oil is going to keep going up if we keep devaluing the dollar. And the dollar gets devalued because we have a huge debt, and the cycle gets worse and worse.

That is basic economics. You do not need to know a lot. You just need to understand that we have got to get our house in order to pay our bills and turn that red back to green. It can be done, but it cannot be done under current policies.

Let me ask my friend from South Carolina a question, because he knows an awful lot about this when we are talking about budgets. When we are spending the dollars for the debt, and we have seen the numbers this evening, of how that is continuing to expand with no solution in sight, share with me what this does for our squeeze on the need to invest in education and in research and development, to grow our economy to get out of this problem.

Mr. SPRATT. There are certain items in the budget that are obligatory. Clearly, one of those obligatory items is interest on the national debt. We have a sovereign responsibility to pay it, and if we do not pay it or if we ever default in payment of it, the cost of credit for the United States of America would skyrocket. Consequently, that comes first, has to be paid, and when it has to be paid, then other things have to yield to it, education, the environment, the basic operation of the government. These other things have to yield to the payment of interest. Obviously, the more debt you stack on top of debt, the more interest we will have to pay.

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Let me ask this question as if I am sitting at my kitchen table and I get my credit card. In effect, I am paying only the interest on that credit card month after month. That is what we are doing. We are not paying any on the principal. I keep building that principal larger and larger, so it goes on my credit card from $1,000 to $5,000, to $10,000. It stands to reason my interest is going up.

Mr. SPRATT. Surely. If the principal is going up, your interest is going up.

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Here is my question. If I keep building this big enough, pretty soon the bankers are going say to me, ''Mr. ETHERIDGE, if you can't pay some of the principal, we're going to have to sit down and work out a plan for you.'' Normally, people do not do that with a country, but I think earlier the gentleman from New York touched on this when he was talking about the challenge we face with our international friends owning our debt. How do we deal with them diplomatically when we owe them so much money?

Mr. SPRATT. It narrows our options, that is for sure. If we put too much pressure on them at the WTO, for example, trying to get them to unpeg their currency so that their exports are much more fairly priced vis-a-vis our imports, then they could get stroppy. They could simply retaliate by not buying any more debt and by making it difficult for us to sell our debt at a higher price.

Let me yield to the gentleman from Tennessee because he is bringing us back to this whole question of principal accumulation, how much debt in a short period of time this administration has amassed.

Mr. COOPER. I thank the ranking member for yielding.

It is a shocking amount of debt that the administration has accumulated in a relatively short period of time. As this chart illustrates, three times in the last 4 years we have had to increase our national credit card limit, as the gentleman from North Carolina pointed out. Three times in the last 4 years. We have increased the debt limit by a staggering amount. In the year 2002, we increased it by $450 billion. In the year 2003, by $984 billion. Now we are being asked to increase it by an estimated $800 billion, for a $2.2 trillion total just in 3 or 4 years. That is a burden placed on the backs of our families, on our

kids and our grandkids, as the gentleman was describing. These are truly astronomical numbers.

To put them in perspective, look at this chart. What is $984 billion? That is more than our Nation borrowed from the years 1776 through 1980. Through all those years of our Nation's history, 200 years, we only borrowed $908 billion. Here in the last few years, 1 year to be exact, $984 billion extra. That shows how out of whack our finances have become.

I thank the gentleman for raising this important question.

Mr. KIND. My colleague from Tennessee has been a real voice of reason on the committee as well as the ranking member of the Committee on the Budget for trying to inject a little voice of reason in this whole fiscal responsibility debate that we need to have in this Congress and throughout this Nation. Because it is staggering, looking at these numbers and what the administration is coming back to Congress and asking for this week, another huge increase in the debt ceiling limit.

There are a lot of ramifications to what the President is requesting us to do this week in increasing the debt by addressing the symptom but not addressing the cure that we need to get out of the fiscal mess that has been created in this Nation over the last few years. It is a mess that is spiraling out of control. We see the increased costs and what is happening in Iraq and Afghanistan right now. We are also butting up against an aging population in this country, the so-called baby boomers who are about to begin their massive retirement in a few short years, putting in jeopardy Social Security and Medicare solvency for future generations. And we are not addressing a cure to the solution, one of which the ranking member and those of us on the Committee on the Budget here tonight have been advocating for the last 4 years, and that is reinstituting the budget tools that were in effect in the 1990s, the pay-as-you-go rules, so we maintain balance in the budgeting decisions.

If you are advocating a spending increase or a tax cut somewhere, you have got to find an offset to pay for it to maintain that balance. It worked well in the nineties. It gave us 4 years of budget surpluses, a couple of years in which we were not even touching the Social Security and Medicare trust funds, and all that has been reversed under the current administration and with the leadership of the current Congress.

One of the more disturbing aspects about this whole debt ceiling limit and the fiscal irresponsibility is who we owe it to. Right now, a majority of the debt is owed to foreign interests, Japan being the largest purchaser of government debt today, soon to be surpassed by China as the number one purchaser of our debt in this Nation. I do not believe it is in our best long-term economic interest to be so dependent on China, to be financing our red ink in this country for years to come, because it can wreak havoc on the financial markets in this country if they decide to take their investments somewhere else. That really has not received the attention I think it deserves, given the long-term implications of our dependency now on foreign countries in order to finance the debt that is being accumulated because the current administration is not willing to make the tough decisions to maintain fiscal responsibility around here.

It is going to be an important debate we have this week. There is going to be an increase in the debt ceiling at the end of the day. Those of us who want to reinstitute these rules do not have the votes to do it today, but hopefully with the help of the American people, some who are watching perhaps tonight, we are going to create this synergy that is necessary in this Congress in order to start making these tough decisions again that worked very well in the 1990s and gave us incredible economic prosperity and job growth and an incredible dynamic to help grow the economy which is being lost now based on the decisions that we are seeing.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. COOPER. I appreciate the gentleman's excellent points.

I think most Americans want to hear a solution to the problem. It is one thing to know the dimensions of the problem. They want to know an answer; and pay-as-you-go, as the gentleman described, is not only an answer that we think will work, it is proven to work. It was in place, and I think the ranking member of the committee would know better than I, I think it was in place from 1990 to 2002.

Mr. SPRATT. The Budget Enforcement Act of 1990.

□ 2100

Mr. COOPER. Madam Speaker, so it was in place while we had Republican Presidents, the first President Bush, Democratic Presidents, and the Republican Presidents. It was in place when we had a Democratic majority in Congress and a Republican majority in Congress. And above all, it worked. It enabled us to build the surplus that we enjoyed in the Clinton years. It enabled us to reverse the flood of red ink that we saw in the Reagan-Bush years, to completely reverse our Nation's fiscal policy, only, sadly, to have it plunge back into an even deeper sea of red ink. So pay-as-you-go, the policy of only allowing new spending or new tax cuts if we can find the savings somewhere else, that is a proven remedy to our problems; and that is really what we are asking for.

The Blue Dogs have a policy statement that was issued today encouraging Members to only vote for the debt ceiling increase if it contains the essential budget reforms of pay-as-you-go.

So I hope all Americans will watch this debate carefully. Sadly, as the Members know, this debate is only taking place after the election when it is too late for many of our fellow citizens to cast their vote based on these facts, and they will probably have this vote not as a separate vote but rolled into a larger issue.

Mr. KIND. Madam Speaker, if the gentleman would yield for one final point.

Mr. SPRATT. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KIND. Madam Speaker, this literally is the ticking time bomb sitting beneath Social Security and Medicare. They do not want to talk about it. They do not want to talk about fiscal solvency and fiscal responsibility that will help shore up Social Security and Medicare for the next 75 years. But this really gets to the crux of it. And later, next year perhaps, in the next session of Congress, we are going to have a serious discussion about Social Security reform. I think the best reform measures we can start taking today is instilling a little more fiscal discipline in the budgetary decisions so that this $160 billion annual raid on the Social Security trust fund stops and we have that ability to deal with the baby boom generation's retirement, which is about to explode in future years. But, again, it is the lack of leadership right now that we are seeing from the administration and here in Congress that is preventing us from really shoring up Social Security and Medicare as viable programs for many generations to come.

Mr. COOPER. Madam Speaker, if the gentleman would continue to yield, I agree with the gentleman. It is essential to prepare for the pending retirement of the baby boom generation and for all of our seniors so that Social Security and Medicare that they count on will in fact be there for them.

The gentleman made a point earlier about the Chinese becoming our largest creditors. That is an amazing situation for the average American back home to realize because not too long ago we referred to the Chinese as the Communist Chinese, and I remember a statement made by a Russian leader years ago, Nikita Khrushchev, who claimed that Americans would one day sell them the rope by which they would hang us. That is a pretty tough statement. But right now we are in effect selling the Chinese the notes by which they could hang us financially because we are asking them to lend us so much money to finance our spending habits.

Mr. SPRATT. Madam Speaker, reclaiming my time, let me just wrap up by saying that this is our concern: $2.2 trillion of additional debt in 3 fiscal years, and what is waiting in the wings is a reform in Social Security which is likely to propose that a person not on Social Security can take 2 percentage points or 3 percentage points off his payroll tax and put it in a private account. If that happens, that will increase the debt by another trillion dollars over the next 10 years, and that is

our great concern that this will be followed with policies that will actually worsen rather, than improve, this.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DAVIS).

Mr. DAVIS of Florida. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me and appreciate the chance to join my colleagues.

The voters have spoken. They have elected us to return to Washington to get the job done. And one of the first things we are getting ready to do is exactly the opposite of what we should be doing. We are getting ready to charge to future generations this massive expenditure that we are enjoying the benefits of and ought to be paying for ourselves.

One of the things I would like to add to what has been discussed here tonight is folks at home say to me, Jim, what does this mean to me? These are a lot of numbers. This sounds like a fight about people in Washington. Where do I fit into this?

And one of the ways, I think, to sum this up is that today, because of the reckless spending habits and reckless decisions on tax cuts without regard to the debt and deficit, each American's share of the Federal debt today is $25,000. $25,000. Every American in this country, Democrat, Republican, man, woman, child, grandfather, grandchild, $25,000 each. So instead of facing up to this fact and having a debate about how we develop a roadmap to pay-as-you-go as the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT) has been advocating with the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COOPER) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KIND), we are going to bury deep in a bill, try to hide from the public, try to pretend this does not exist. And in my State, Florida, and in the States we all represent, these historically low interest rates are going to come to a screeching halt. We have been warned by all the experts that it is inevitable that interest rates are going to begin to rise. In my community where people have a mortgage on a home, they are trying to pay a student loan, they have got credit card debt, this is going to be taking money out of their pockets, not to mention the horrific interest payments we are now paying, I think $157 billion in interest we have paid in the last fiscal year or so, money that we could be spending for tax cuts to help everybody, money we could be spending to make sure our troops are better armed in Iraq and we take care of them and their families when they come home.

So I want to salute my colleagues for calling attention to this compelling detail. It is our job to make sure that the country knows that even if someone tries to hide this in a bill, this debt limit is going up to historic proportions and we need to stop it as soon as we can.

Madam Speaker, as this body considers another federal debt limit increase, I rise with a warning for my colleagues and the people we represent back at home. For the third time since President Bush took office, Congress is preparing to drive our country further into debt with no road map to get our nation back on track to balanced budgets.

If Congress doesn't change course, this fiscal recklessness will begin to eat away at America's economic prosperity and leave a legacy of financial hardship for future generations.

Madam Speaker, this Congress has talked a lot about family values, but where I grew up, bankrupting our children and grandchildren's future doesn't count as a family value.

Today, as parents across our nation are working hard to save money for their children's college education, the federal government has run up a $7.4 trillion bill, and they are expecting our kids to pick up the tab. That's more than $25,000 worth of debt per American resident—a tremendous burden to place on the backs of future generations.

According to the Congressional Budget Office, if we stay on this path, the debt held by the public will reach $13 trillion by 2014.

The figure doesn't even take into account the financial troubles we will face when the first of 77 million baby boomers begin to collect Social Security in 2011. So while we baby boomers are enjoying our Social Security benefits, our kids will be paying for our irresponsible financial choices.

Madam Speaker, my mother taught me at an early age that if you make a mess, you have to clean it up yourself. Well this federal debt is a disaster, and I'm not about to tell my kids that they should clean up their mess when Congress can't even clean up its own.

What kind of example will we be setting for our kids if we don't take steps to pay down the debt? How can we teach our kids about the negative consequences of running up a credit card debt and at the same time ignore the consequences of running up the federal debt?

The truth is Americans are already beginning to see the effects of their government's poor fiscal policy decisions. Peter Hooper, chief U.S. economist with Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. notes, "The bottom line here is, if we don't get a significant narrowing of the budget deficit, you're going to have increasing upward pressure on interest rates. (WSJournal 11/12/04)"

In fact, according to Freddie Mac, just this week the 30-year mortgage rate came in at 5.76 percent, an increase from 5.7 percent a week earlier. Rates on 15-year mortgages, meanwhile, climbed to 5.26 percent from 5.08 percent over the same time span. Finally, the one-year adjustable mortgage rate rose to 4.16 percent this week, up from 4 percent a week ago.

Higher interest rates hurt more than just the economy—they take money right out of the pockets of young people struggling with student loan and credit card debt. And for families buying a house, higher interest rates could add literally thousands of dollars a year to their mortgage.

Furthermore, the federal debt drains funds away from investment in a better future, better education, a better environment, or scientific research. In 2004 alone, U.S. taxpayers wasted $159 billion on interest payments on the federal debt—thats more than two times the amount the government provided in financial aid for college students.

The $159 billion in interest payments combined with $163 billion in interest paid to the Social Security Trust Fund and other government trust accounts averages out to a staggering $1,100 "debt tax" for each American. For Americans facing lower paying jobs, higher housing costs, and mounting student loan and credit car debt, federal fiscal mismanagement just adds to their burdens.

And this problem will only get worse. By 2014, the interest alone on the public debt will reach $348 billion under current law (that's $1,081 per person), and will reach $418 billion under the President's policies.

It is shameful for Congress to even consider increasing this limit once again without including some sort of plan, such as enacting Pay-As-You-Go (PAYGO) rules, to ensure a brighter future for our children.

The road to fiscal responsibility is paved with sacrifice and tough choices, but the reward—a stronger, healthier economy for Americans of all ages—is well worth the journey.

I urge my colleagues to take up the responsibility thrown off by our leadership and vote against this debt limit increase.

Mr. COOPER. Madam Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SPRATT. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. COOPER. Madam Speaker, if I could just clarify one of the gentleman's points, we are not trying to bury this in any other bill. We are not trying to hide anything. The Democrats would like a clear up-or-down vote on this issue so that the American people can see what is at stake. And that is what the Republican majority here is jeopardizing. We do not know for sure yet, but it is extremely unlikely that there will be a clear up-or-down vote because really we should have voted on this before the election, not now.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Madam Speaker, the Republicans have once again squandered opportunities, from international goodwill following the terrorist attacks on our soil, to managing the federal budget. The House leadership has compiled an abysmal record in the 108th Congress. Their fiscal performance, I regret to say, is the worse in recent memory.

This Republican leadership has presided over an historical reversal from record surpluses to now record deficits. Their lack of fiscal discipline has placed our economy in a precarious position and straight-jacketed future policy options.

The most troubling aspect of this policy is that we are giving the current generation a free lunch and running up debts that must be paid for by our children. Each newborn child now inherits $85,000 in debt. This so-called "baby-tax" will rapidly increase unless we restore some sanity to our budgetary policies and practices.

The lack of a surplus makes it even more difficult to solve the impending bankruptcy of Social Security and Medicare, or even to enact a Republican tax reform agenda.

PATTERN OF FISCAL MISMANAGEMENT

Time and time again, this leadership has chosen to disregard its fiscal responsibilities and ignore signs of impending fiscal crisis in the hope that the problem will fix itself, or disappear altogether.

Clearly a policy of avoidance doesn't work, and it's certainly not what the American people expect from its elected leaders. You can't

simply stick your head in the sand and expect market forces to balance the national budget. That's the Congress' responsibility. I can cite example after example illustrating how this leadership does not care about our nation's fiscal state of affairs.

The pay-as-you-go rule, the budget enforcement mechanism devised to reign in deficits, worked very effectively in the nineties to bring the budget into balance and restore surpluses.

Then the 108th Congress is sworn in, PAYGO expires, and the House leadership makes no serious attempt to restore it. It's no coincidence that we've seen record high deficits in the last two years.

And now this Congress is backed into a corner and forced to take action to raise the debt ceiling for the third time, another record.

WORRISOME SIGNS IN THE INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY & DEBT MARKETS

The Bush administration and leadership in the House say deficits don't matter, but in truth they do matter, and we are now staring crisis in the face. There is near unanimity among economists that our Nation's fiscal imbalance could put us in real economic peril.

In a study published just 2 weeks ago, well-known economists Maurice Obstfeld and Kenneth Rogoff warned of what they called ''current account collapse'' sparked by withdrawal of funds from international investors. They said that this issue should be ''problem number one on the President's international financial agenda.''

We must heed these warnings and get our financial house in order or the delicate house of cards constructed by this administration and congressional leadership will come tumbling to the ground, and all Americans will pay a hefty price.

Already there are signs that the dollar's value is declining and other currencies, primarily the Euro, are slowly replacing the dollar as the favored currency among international investors. This week, the dollar reached an all time low against the Euro—one Euro is now worth $1.30.

Our Nation needs to borrow around $2 billion a day, and 92 percent of debt sold over the last 4 years has gone to foreign countries. So obviously we rely heavily on foreign investment. The question is what happens if those countries abandon the dollar for another currency?

If foreign governments like China decide to divest its U.S. currency holdings; the consequences would be serious, especially considering the massive purchases by the Chinese Central Bank over the last few years. In 2003, the dollar purchases by foreign central banks were $617 billion, compared to $352 billion the year before. Total reserves of the emerging Asia countries rose by more than $350 billion between March 2003 and March 2004. Japan and China alone currently hold close to a trillion dollars of U.S. debt.

Many countries are now beginning to favor the Euro, which puts us in a major dilemma and raises national security concerns. Foreign governments are now our largest creditors. We may be the most powerful nation in the world, but China, as the largest investor, has genuine financial leverage. This poses a real threat to our national security because the American economy now depends on the financial decisions of foreign governments.

Unlike in years past, we cannot assume that no other currency comes close to rivaling the dollar's strength. The emergence of the Euro substantially changes the international currency market, because, despite the relative soundness of the dollar, the Euro has become a true alternative, backed by reasonably sound monetary policies. So the largest holders of foreign currencies in Asia could change their preference purely on the basis of financial, not political considerations.

This scenario is unraveling right now. Asian countries believe that our exceedingly high deficits are untenable and threaten the American economy. They worry that more buying could in turn destabilize their own economy. Another very real concern is that their financial leverage could translate into political and diplomatic leverage.

Consequently, we increasingly find ourselves in a precarious negotiating position. We have to convince these foreign governments that the dollar is relatively strong and they should continue their purchasing.

I would conclude by saying that in tonight's special order my colleagues have discussed issues that need to be addressed in an honest debate on the floor of the House. The election is over. It's time to put aside wedge issues and start talking about fiscal problems that could have a devastating effect on the American economy for years to come.

The leadership has apparently backed away from its initial plan to include the debt ceiling increase in an omnibus appropriations bill. Hiding the debt ceiling increase in a larger bill would be a mistake because it would undermine the purpose of the statutory requirement—accountability. Members of Congress should explain their decision to increase the national debt. The American people deserve to know what's going on.

We've heard plenty about cultural values in the last few weeks, and I think we get it now. But Congress cannot continue to simply ignore mounting fiscal problems, and expect they will go away. Because they will not. And I promise you that when the ''you know what'' hits the fan and we're facing a crisis, the American people will put aside their cultural differences in favor of one overriding value: economic security.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SPRATT. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of my Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. MUSGRAVE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. INSLEE) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. INSLEE. Madam Speaker, I come to address the House this evening on an issue that has some similarities to the issue my colleagues, my Democratic colleagues, just addressed on the Federal deficit. The Federal deficit is this long-term, rather insidious challenge to our Nation that sort of is something that can sneak up on us and over the long term can cause us great grief. And the issue that I am compelled to address the House on tonight is a similar issue with even larger global concerns that has the capability of causing major changes to the way we live and our kids live and our grandchildren live, and that is the issue of global climate change, which is being precipitated by our enormous contributions of carbon dioxide and methane into our atmosphere.

And as I come here tonight, this is the first night we have been in session since the election, and a couple things have changed relatively dramatically actually since the election. And one of the things that has changed when it comes to the atmosphere we are going to leave to our kids and our grandkids is that there was a major scientific announcement made last week that basically should send off red lights, alarm bells, and whistles in the United States Congress which indicated that the problem of global warming is much more acute and is happening much more quickly than many of us anticipated. So tonight I would like to address the science that has now become available to this body in the House of Representatives, which I hope that we would act on fairly shortly.

Unfortunately, the U.S. House has been somnambulant when it comes to global warming to date. This Chamber, for all its virtues, basically has not acted at all in the face of what has been very rapidly accumulating scientific evidence about this problem. But after the report came out last week, which I am going to address, there really is no longer any excuse for inaction by the House; and that is why this evening I would like to address the scientific report that became available to us.

Last week, eight nations that have been working for 4 years now to try to get a handle on the scientific information that is now available to us issued a report called the ''Impacts of a Warming Arctic,'' and this was a report issued by the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment. This is a group that has been working of the best scientists in the United States, nonpartisan, no ax to grind. These people, a diverse group from the National Oceanographic Administration, from the University of Fairbanks have been working in conjunction with seven other nations on this report. Those other countries are Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, Canada, and six indigenous groups in Canada.

And this group basically for the last several years has been taking a very acute and sensitive look as to what is going on in the Arctic to determine whether or not there is evidence that can guide us policymakers and whether we should or should not treat global warming as a serious issue. And I have to say that when I read this report, I was blown away. And I was blown away because it is the most concrete, cemented, and alarming report that I have read about an environmental issue in the last 10 years. And this report, which is about 120 pages, one can get online. If I can get the site here, they can read it on line at acia.uaf.edu. That is acia.uaf.edu. They can also get it through the Cambridge University Press at cambridge.org.

Basically what this report concluded is that global warming is, number one, a fact; number two, likely caused by significant human activity; and, third, that the rate of global warming in the Arctic regions surpasses anything that we really would have assessed or predicted even 2 years ago and that that rate has the capacity to cause significant changes not only in the Arctic but where we live in our homes and towns where we expect our grandchildren to have a life like we do.

And what I would like to do is go through this report. And basically this report synthesized scores of scientific assessments that have been done on the Arctic. For reasons that are quite complex, what we have found is that the changes that are happening in global warming are even faster in the Arctic than other places. So I would like to go through some of the findings of this scientific report.

First, the report found that Arctic climate is now warming rapidly and much larger changes are projected. The annual average Arctic temperatures have increased at almost twice the rate of the rest of the world and over the past few decades with some variation. And additional evidence comes from widespread melting of glaciers and sea ice and a shortening of the snow season. We are seeing actual changes in our climactic systems now due to global warming.

□ 2115

This is not a hypothetical. This is not a ''Chicken Little.'' This is not a bunch of theoreticians. What the science has shown is that we are seeing significant changes already. The Arctic is where science looked. There are other changes as well, but they are occurring.

The numbers that this report came up with are really quite startling. They are not talking about one-tenth of a degree or half a degree in changes, changes that we may not notice in our daily lives. What this report concluded was that because of increasing concentrations of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gasses due to human activities, primarily fossil fuel burning, Arctic warming is expected to be 4 to 7 degrees centigrade over the next 100 years. That is at least 8 or 9 to 14 or 15 degrees Fahrenheit during our grandchildren's lifetime.

Think about the significant changes in a region of the world where you have 8, 9, 10 to 15 to 17 degree temperature increases. You are talking about major changes in the planet that God created. And whatever our political stripe in this Chamber, I dare say that none of us would believe that there is a moral value to change 8 to 9 to 14 to 15 degree changes in the climatic system designed by the Creator.

That is a moral value that is violated. We now have evidence that is occurring, and we need to act on it, and we need to act on it now. This is the most alarming evidence that we have in humans that I am aware of to date of about how significant this problem is.

So we know we have seen changes in the Arctic, and we now have compelling scientific evidence. And I want to make sure people understand this is not evidence from some pointy-headed group that just has an ax to grind. This is the best scientists in our Federal Government on a nonpartisan basis in alliance with scientists from around the world who are associated with the Arctic.

Now, what this is also showing in the Arctic is that we have had shorter and warmer winters, which perhaps is not rocket science but is true, with substantial decreases in snow and ice cover, and these are expected to continue. We can look forward to unexpected and even larger shifts and fluctuations in climate. The reason for that is we do not fully understand all of the climatic systems to date.

So what we have is finding number one, which is that the Arctic is changing rapidly, and that it is likely over our grandchildren's lifetimes to have increases in the 8 to 16 to 17 degree Fahrenheit realm, huge changes in the biosphere in the Arctic, and we are already seeing changes.

The second finding that this group has found relates perhaps to our lives as we live them here. I live just north of Seattle, and I kind of like it. A lot of people do not like some of the rain in Seattle, but I think it is a great place to live. I have become accustomed to having a spring, when we get it, and having the glaciers and having snow to ski on and having salmon in the rivers.

All of those things are now put into question because of the existence of global warming. That has been suggested by finding number two of this group, that basically found in their conclusion, and I will read from it, ''Arctic warming and its consequences have worldwide implications. Melting of highly reflective Arctic snow and ice reveals darker land and ocean surfaces. It increases the absorption of the sun's heat, further warming the planet.''

Now, maybe this is intuitive, but it bears thinking about it.

One of the things scientists are concerned about is that we are dramatically increasing the percentage of carbon dioxide in our atmosphere. As you may know, carbon dioxide traps infrared radiation. The way this works is just like a greenhouse. Light can come through the atmosphere, because when light comes from the sun it comes through an ultraviolet wavelength. But when it bounces back, it bounces back at a different wavelength, at infrared spectrum in the wavelengths.

Carbon dioxide, methane, a few other gasses, are impermeable to infrared radiation. So it traps that radiation in the Earth. That is a really, really good thing. If we did not have some carbon dioxide, we would be a frozen ball in space. It is important to have that as a blanket to a certain degree to keep us warm.

But, unfortunately, those rates of carbon dioxide are up 20 to 30 percent in the industrial period of time and are expected to double, double, the highest carbon dioxide rate in our atmosphere in several millions years in the planet Earth's history, if we do not act.

So the science is compelling that this material traps heat in the Earth.

But the thing that is disturbing to a lot of scientists is that there are also what are called feedback effects. Feedback effects means that when you change the atmosphere you warm the planet due to this trapping mechanism like greenhouse panes in a greenhouse, but you also set up a phenomena called feedback effects.

One of those is, if you melt more ice, you effectively warm the planet through a doubling effect or an increased effect, because ice is more reflective. It reflects back more energy than dark ground or the oceans. So you have this kind of reflective barrier up there in the north and in the Antarctic and the Greenland ice cap, and if you lose that reflective barrier, you absorb more heat and increase the rate of increase in temperature.

That is what we are seeing right now. This report concluded that is likely to happen, and it will have implications not only in the Arctic but where we live down in the 50 States.

It also says that increases in glacial melt and river runoff add more fresh water to the ocean, which will raise the global sea level, possibly slowing the ocean's circulation that brings heat from the tropics to the poles, affecting global and regional climate.

If you go on-line and look at this map, you will see there are significant areas in the United States which could be affected during our grandchildren's lifetime of raising sea levels due to global warming.

I am familiar with a lot of beaches. We like the breaches. Frankly, I do not like them being underwater. But that is the circumstance our kids have to look forward to if we do not act.

It works in two ways: One, warming sea water expands simply because it is a warmer temperature. But we also

have additional volume from additional melt. So we have that phenomena.

But the report also had this disturbing line, and you can read about this in detail, which says that this could possibly slow the ocean's circulation that brings heat from the tropics to the poles. This is something when I went on a tour of some of the regions that could be affected by global warming, some of the countries in Northern Europe are very concerned that because we have more fresh water melt off of the Greenland cap and Arctic, we can reduce the salinity of the North Atlantic, reducing the action of the current which drives the Gulf Stream which really warms Northern Europe. This has the capacity of altering or shutting down that Gulf Stream, because, paradoxically, you could end up with a little ice age in northern Europe due to global warming. It is an interesting phenomena you would not think of intuitively. But this report indicated that is something we need to be concerned about.

The third conclusion, Arctic vegetation zones are very likely to shift, causing wide-ranging impact. What they are finding is that the tree line is moving northward into higher elevations, with the forest replacing an existing fraction of tundra and tundra vegetation moving into polar deserts.

Now, this may sound a little esoteric, but it has meaning to us in the 50 States as we start to see northern movement of these biospheres, if you will, as well. You can basically, this is a little simplistic, but look to the south of you and assume that is what is going to happen. Frankly, that may look okay to me and from Northern California, moving north, but to folks in the south, having a Mexican climate moving north into California and Oregon may not be a prospect folks really look forward to.

The fourth conclusion, animal species diversity and ranges and distribution will change. This is one that those who are fond of polar bears and seals, and I think a lot of folks are, they are threatened. They are threatened because reductions in sea ice will drastically shrink marine habitat for polar bears, ice-inhabiting seals and some sea birds, pushing some species towards extinction.

Whatever you think, I believe that we have an obligation to our grandkids not to leave a planet barren of some of the animals and critters we grew up with. I do not think that is too outrageous a statement.

There was an instruction by the Creator to Noah to bring two of every animal and to keep them alive, and ''to keep them alive'' was the operative word. If that was the instruction to Noah, perhaps we ought to have an instruction to the U.S. Congress to pull our heads out of the sand and do something that does not result in huge extinctions on this planet, which unfortunately is the scientific fact that is now occurring.

This report is just one more factor that ought to lead us to conclude that we need to act to avoid significant extinction so that we cannot say that we are the generation that took away polar bears, seals, Orcas, you name it, from our grandkids, to enjoy in their lifetime. According to this report, that is a risk we should be concerned about.

The fifth conclusion, many coastal communities and facilities face increasing exposure to storms. We are already seeing some of our communities in northern Alaska are having to actually move their villages that have been there for centuries away from the encroaching wave action that is occurring. It is predicted that will occur in part because thawing permafrost weakens coastal lands, adding to the vulnerability.

This is a real kind of interesting thing that is going on. If you look at this report, you will see the pictures of the buildings that are collapsing in the Arctic because the permafrost is melting. The permafrost, as the name would suggest, is permanently frozen ground, and people build their buildings on it, they build their roads on it. But that is melting now because of the increasing temperatures. You will see pictures of these cracks running through buildings, cracked roads.

It is interesting, because you know folks who want to drill in the Arctic, in the Wildlife Refuge, something I vigorously oppose, ought to take into consideration that, because of global warming, it is going to be more difficult if that were to happen. Because the days in which you can drive over frozen tundra and not sink up to your hubcaps are being reduced by about 10 days to 2 weeks in the last several decades, and that has created havoc up there in the oil drilling fields, even in Prudo Bay. So we have melting permafrost, something that has been there for eons, now occurring.

In fact, it is interesting, up in the villages up in the northern Alaska area, you have birds that are appearing that the folks up there do not even have words for. They do not have language for them, because they have never seen these birds before, as they are moving north because of this melting that is occurring.

Sixth, reducing the ice is very likely to increase marine transport and access to resources. This is an interesting phenomena. If you want to look at this on the plus side you can say, well, we will be able to have shipping through the Arctic during the summer.

There are some changes that might be useful to our economy, but I question whether we want to radically change the climatic system which we have grown accustomed to during the entire period of human evolution in the hopes that we might have a couple of upsides in that regard. I would suggest that we not.

I have been joined by a great visionary on this issue and others, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KIND). I yield to him.

Mr. KIND. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend, the gentleman from Washington State, for yielding me a little bit of time for this very important discussion.

First of all, I commend him for it, his leadership throughout Congress and the Nation, in trying to draw attention to and highlight an incredibly important issue not only for the current generation but future generations. That is, how are we going to, as the world's most powerful Nation, economically, militarily, culturally, our influence throughout the world is going to address one of the seminal issues of our generation, and that is global climate change and warming, what we can do policy-wise to try to effectuate the needed changes in order to stem the terrible results that might occur if we do not start acting today on it.

The science is in. My colleague from Washington has cited the scientific studies. In fact, even the current administration now is releasing recent reports indicating that climate change is real, that global warming is occurring, that it is heavily influenced by man-made objects and that it is something we cannot ignore any longer.

The problem we have, however, with the administration is lack of leadership and a lack of ideas and a solution on how to address it. They have the science before them. The President during an initial report that said, hey, this stuff is real, it is happening, we have got to take corrective action, excused the record as the work of bureaucrats within the EPA and various agencies that was putting the science together. But a more recent study that just came out in August highlighted the very real effects and the tracking data of climate change and the fact that it is heavily influenced by man's action on this globe.

□ 2130

The question is now what are we going to do with the science. It was interesting to note and see that Russia has been the latest signatory to the Kyoto treaty which now puts the treaties into effect because they had to have a certain number of nations that produced a certain amount of these greenhouse gasses to first sign the treaty before it would be implemented. Russia now puts them over the top. Granted there are some problems with Kyoto, issues that need to be addressed and cleaned up and further corrected; and that is why there was an overwhelming vote against the Kyoto ratification in the Senate about a year ago. But what has been lacking in this debate on a global basis is U.S. leadership and what are we going to do about it.

I know the gentleman from Washington (Mr. INSLEE) has been one of the champions of a new Apollo energy program, one that makes sense for us not only addressing the global climate changes that is occurring now but makes sense for us economically in regards to our long term energy needs as

a Nation. If we do not get our energy policy right, we will not be very successful in growing the economy and creating jobs.

We have seen what the dependence and addiction to foreign oil has done to us economically. We have been looking at $2 a gallon for gas prices for too long. It is a hidden tax on working families that are paying more out of their pocket at the pump in order to pay for these increased energy costs. Gas prices this winter will be 30 to sometimes 40 percent more in the upper Midwest and in the northern regions that will be relying on heating bills to get through the winter season. And we see the implications foreign policy-wise of our addiction to oil in the Middle East and why we are so heavily involved there right now. There is something we can do about it.

I guess what is so frustrating, serving on the Committee on Resources, as my friend from Washington and I do, is there are certain steps that we can be taking in order to wean ourselves off from this dependence on foreign oil in order to move to a new energy policy that emphasizes alternative and renewable energy sources: the wind, the solar, the geothermal, the biofuels, the ethanol. And also a major investment in the energy source of the future, fuel cell development, so we become a hydrogen-based energy society as opposed to a carbon fossil fuel base that we are currently dependent upon and that is creating these greenhouse gases.

So the question now becomes what are we going to do about the science that is staring us in the face. Are we going to continue to ignore it, claim we cannot do both, grow the economy and address global climate change at the same time? I believe we can. And I believe there is job creation involved if we do start bringing these new technologies online, creating new businesses and new industries to deal with the new Apollo energy program for this country.

We should see the leadership from the White House setting dates certain for certain goals of achieving greater alliance on alternative and renewable energy sources, but we are not. In fact, the energy bill that is currently pending before Congress is better suited for the 1950s as opposed to the 21st century. There is a lot of new technology that can be developed that will spur economic growth and jobs if we have the political will to do it. And I believe at the end of the day this can be a win-win scenario, not only for job creation in this country but in addressing the root causes of global climate change, something that the rest of the world is waking up and realizing and starting to take action on their own.

But if the world's largest economy and the world's greatest consumer of fossil fuels remains on the sidelines, as this administration has decided to do, we will not see tremendous progress being made on this front regardless of what other countries throughout the globe are trying to do right now. That is why I commend my good friend from Washington State for getting up here on a late evening here, Tuesday night, to continue talking about this very important issue. And it is an issue that the younger generation gets. I do not know if it is intuitive or if they have just gotten enough information themselves, but they know the problems we are facing ecologically and environmentally.

They also believe in this whole global warming science that is out there right now. I believe they also believe that it is their generation that will pay the highest price if action is not taken today with the policymakers we have right now. I believe it was one of the more important issues in the last Presidential campaign that did not receive the attention that it deserved. I pledge tonight to continue working with my friend from Washington State to continue to draw attention on this important issue, to see what we can do working in a bipartisan fashion, because this is going to be an issue that we will have to lock arms together and jump into the icy waters on if we will have significant progress on it.

And there can be a lot of different areas of the sensible center that we can pursue in this Congress in the upcoming session, and hopefully being able to work with the administration even though they are doing new personnel changes right now, to address one of the more pressing and important issues changes of our day, that is, global warming. And what this generation is going to leave as a legacy for the next generation to inherit.

Unfortunately, there has been too much dithering. There has been study after study and scientific report after scientific report, all pointing in the same direction; but it is falling on deaf ears right now. And we do not have the luxury of time on our side. The longer we delay in taking affirmative action on this, the harder it will be to address this at the end of the day. So the clock is ticking.

We will continue speaking out on this. We will continue working amongst ourselves trying to form these bipartisan coalitions, trying to develop a greater consensus in our country to address this. I think the American people are there as well. I think given the option, they want to see us moving to a more sustainable energy policy that is more ecologically and environmentally friendly for their children and grandchildren as well. Lord knows the rest of the world is waking up to the possibilities that exist out there. And there is so much potential with the creativity and the innovation that this country has, that the American workers and with the science that we are developing in this country.

What is lacking and what the missing ingredient I believe is is the political leadership and the will to get it done. That is really what is at stake. And I thank my colleague for having this Special Order this evening talking about this issue and for his leadership on it as well.

Mr. INSLEE. I really appreciate two messages the gentleman had. One was why this needs to be a bipartisan effort. This should be a totally bipartisan effort. Now we have a start on that. Senator MCCAIN, if I am allowed to use that name, and another, Senator LIEBERMAN, in the Senate have a bill that will help us put a modest cap on the amount of CO_2 we put in the atmosphere. We have a similar bill with some of our Republican colleagues that we have co-sponsored here in the House.

When our grandchildren look back at us when polar bears are extinct and there is no summer ice cap, and Western Nile Virus and malaria have moved south up into the Midwest, and we have lost some of the birds we are used to having around our houses, and your air conditioning billing goes through the roof in Seattle, Washington, and Wisconsin in March or April, they will not look back and say oh those pesky Republicans or pesky Democrats. They will curse us all for being so shortsighted.

So we need to be bipartisan on this.

Second message that I appreciate is one of optimism that we can deal with this problem. That is a fundamental thing that we need to have confidence in ourselves to do that. I think you have to ask yourself, why when the science is so overwhelming, why when the science is just absolutely certain that carbon dioxide has increased by 30 percent in the atmosphere, there is absolutely no doubt whatsoever of that and there is no doubt that it acts as a greenhouse gas, and why when you see the summer ice in the Arctic already being decreased by 15 percent by area and almost 40 percent, almost half as thick, we have almost lost half the thickness already in the polar ice cap, when you already see the changes in animal life? We had these squid off the coast of Washington. We have never seen these squid off the coast of Washington. For a hundred years nobody had ever caught a squid. Now they are up there because we have warmer water temperatures.

So after all of these efforts, why do some people sort of want to blind themselves to do this? I think the answer is human nature. If you do not think you can deal with it, you just do not think about it. If you put it in that little box of things, maybe like our own mortality that we cannot do anything about it, you just do not think about it. We need to spread the gospel that we can handle this problem and the reason we can handle this problem is we are the most creative people on Earth. We went to the Moon in 10 years when John F. Kennedy challenged us to do it. We can do the same thing now with the Apollo energy project that we are working on here in the House which will unleash the technological can-do spirit of Americans.

There is no reason the Danish have to be ahead of us. We went together to

Denmark and saw the wind turbines. Denmark will have 50 percent of their energy produced by wind turbines in the next 10 years. There is no reason we cannot do that. There is no reason we cannot be competing with the Germans on solar technology, which has now come down in price 20 percent, every time you increase it by a factor of ten.

We need to make a buck off of global warming and this is one of the great economic opportunities for America because we are the smartest, greatest tinkerers the world has ever seen if we have that challenge.

Mr. KIND. Madam Speaker, I think the gentleman is right. I think this really comes down to two different visions, two different camps of what we can and cannot do. The optimist versus the pessimist. The optimist which we are members of happily really do believe we have the innovation, the creativity, technological know-how to lead the rest of the world in developing the changes that have to be made in regards to energy use and new energy technologies coming on line.

Conservation could be a big part of what we are talking about as well. It is something that unfortunately the Vice President poo-poos every time someone tries to bring it up, is the things we could be doing to develop more energy-efficient machines that we rely on for our quality of life.

It was interesting that when California just a couple of years ago was going through their energy crisis, energy consumption dropped 11 percent within the first month through increased energy conservation practices. So conservation can also be a part of this. What does this mean for the average person back home in western Wisconsin, the district that I represent?

We have a very good manufacturing company called the Trane Company. It is one of the largest employers in western Wisconsin, over 2,000 workers. They manufacture high-efficiency commercial heating and cooling units to be sold. They are so efficient and so good at what they do that those machines are already in full compliance of what the Kyoto treaty calls for. If we unleash this potential, that means creating more jobs in districts like the third congressional in western Wisconsin, with new companies being able to expand by developing a market share with these new machines, these new technologies that are crying out to be developed.

But again it is a question of political leadership and whether or not we have enough visionary people to see where we can take it and what steps we have to do and what each of our roles is going to be as consumers, as manufacturers, as producers, as policymakers because there is going to be a role for all of us to play, but it will require a buy-in.

The gentleman mentioned the Apollo program of the 1960s. When President Kennedy first announced the goal to put a man on the Moon by the end of the decade, most of the scientific experts did not think it was possible. We were experimenting with Saturn and Jupiter II missiles that if they were not exploding on the launch pad at the time, quickly exploded after launch or dovetailed into the oceans off the launch pad. And for the President at the time to conceive of putting a live human being on top of these flying bombs that were blowing up typically on the launch pad, and safely launching them out into outerspace and then landing them softly on the Moon, and then relaunching them from the Moon and landing them softly on the Earth's surface so that we do not lose anyone, was a vision that very few people in the scientific community in the early 1960s thought could be achieved by the end of the decade.

But it was that political leadership and vision and marshaling the resources and the best and the brightest that our Nation had to offer that enabled us to achieve that dynamic mission by 1969.

It was an incredible technological achievement, and it was spurred by a vision that President Kennedy had for our Nation at the time.

Mr. INSLEE. Many of us think that is simply what we need again is that same type of vision.

We can only do so much with even our existing technology. A report by the U.S. Department of Energy concluded that we could basically reduce our fossil fuel use and have the same economic productivity by 20 percent with existing technology if we just made the right policy decisions. But there is so much excitement for job creation out in the State of Washington right now about the prospects of creating jobs.

Let me give you an example. We just built the largest wind turbine farm in the southeastern corner of the State of Washington; 10,000 homes essentially get their energy from wind turbines. These are jobs, and for rural America I might add. It is not bad getting a lease payment just sitting there putting your feet up on the couch and getting a lease payment from the power company to lease a couple of acres of your farm. That works pretty well.

In southwestern Washington we have one of the largest manufacturers of solar cell panels for North America. It had been previously owned by a German company. We are employing American workers to make solar panels, and those numbers are going up significantly. The reason is that there is a tremendous trend, we can report to Americans, when it comes to new energy sources, and that is they get cheaper every year. And the reason they get cheaper every year is when we make more of them there is a scale of production.

□ 2145

On solar, every time we make 10 times the solar panels that we made before, the price comes down 20 percent. It is a curve. I actually have a graph somewhere that has been a straight line curve for the last 20 years. They used to have the potential to be market-based in a very, very short period of time.

Mr. KIND. Madam Speaker, if the gentleman would yield, we are seeing a very exciting development. In Wisconsin, people think the Dairy State, a lot of farms. There are still a lot of family farms in that. The operations are getting better. The livestock herds are getting larger.

One of the grant programs that I and others were able to include in the last farm bill was a methane digester grant program going to these family farmers to start developing methane digesters. That is using the waste that these livestock herds are producing and converting it into energy.

Again, it is another small piece of the energy puzzle that we need to be looking at in further developing as this Nation, because there is not going to be a silver bullet that is going to provide the cure-all for all of this, but it is finding out where the pieces need to fit in, whether it is solar, whether it is the wind turbine farms, whether it is methane digesters, whether it is the further development of hydrogen fuels in this society.

Thomas Friedman of the New York Times wrote a really interesting article just a couple of months ago in regards to the weapons of mass destruction in Iraq, and he said that that is not our only intelligence failure in Iraq, not being able to find these weapons of mass destruction. If we do not learn from this, that our dependence on their oil in that region is a large cause of what is happening over there right now, and that, too, will be another intelligence failure on our part if we do not derive the lessons of our dependence on the oil in the Middle East and start converting to a new energy policy for a new century and wean ourselves off from that dependence, which would then start forcing those regimes in the Middle East instead of basing their whole economic model on the natural resources that are being extracted from their soil and instead forcing them to diversify their economic base, and have them start drilling their human capital more than their natural resources, that is going to lead to the type of transformations and reforms that we desperately need throughout the Muslim and the Arab world right now.

But so long as we, the largest consumer of these fossil fuels, remain the supply line for those regimes and their economic base, as long as we remain addicted to what they have got, we are not going to see the type of economic and political and the cultural reforms that that region of the world desperately needs right now.

That, too, is something that we have got to wake up and realize, in light of what is happening in the Middle East today, that a lot of this stems from our dependence on their energy that they

are producing and our inability to start pivoting now and seeing the long-term ramifications that this has and the national security implications that I believe it holds for our Nation in future years.

Mr. INSLEE. Madam Speaker, the gentleman's pointed out something that is very important.

When you go to the horse races, you want to hit the trifecta. You want to win all three races. It is a big thing, and this certainly is a trifecta of an energy policy because it solves three problems we have. Number 1, it helps us reduce our addiction to Middle Eastern oil; number 2, it helps us reduce global warming; and number 3, it grows jobs in this country. It does not get much better than that, you can solve three problems with one program, which we intend to introduce during the next Congress, early in January or February, we hope on a bipartisan basis.

So we intend to have real concrete legislation. We have the cap on carbon dioxide which is now pending in the Senate. There was a hearing today in the Senate on that. We have a similar bill in the house, and we have a comprehensive energy bill, or the new Apollo energy bill, which will encourage the adoption of these new technologies.

Both of these are important. One, we have to stop treating the atmosphere just like a global junkyard where we can just dump our junk into it willy-nilly. We have got to stop that. We just cannot do that anymore when we have got the arctic ice cap disappearing on us.

Two, we need to inspire these new technological systems that we intend to do, and unfortunately, we are going to give a report card here in a few minutes for Congress. It is kind of an F minus, because at the moment that the arctic ice is melting, at the moment that salinity is changing at the oceans, the moment you have these huge global changes going on, this chamber incredibly has not passed a single energy bill in the last 2 years, and here we are coming down to the last 72 hours of this Congress, with an abject failure to pass an energy bill.

Now, that is something I do not think any of us should be proud of in light particularly of this new scientific report that came out that ought to ring alarm bells. There ought to be like fire bells going off in this building about what is going out there in the globe, and there are a lot of environmental challenges we have.

Mercury in the air. Of course, the administration wanted to allow more mercury in the air or water. We thought that was a bad idea. Soot in the air. The administration wanted to allow more soot in the air. We thought that was a bad idea. Issues about cutting down and clear cutting our national forests, we thought that was a bad idea and the roadless area policy.

There are a lot of things that are contentious about the environment, but this issue I think Americans of all political stripe ought to understand, when you fool with the whole basic climactic system of the globe, which is the only one we have got right now, you are messing around with something, number one, we do not fully understand, and two, we have got nowhere else to go. If the climate system goes south, we just cannot hop off earth to another lifeboat, and that is indeed what is happening right now before our eyes if we will open our eyes and look at this and look at this report. I encourage people to look at this report. It is about 120 pages long but it is pretty interesting.

Mr. KIND. Madam Speaker, if the gentleman would yield, it is one of the fascinating conversations I like to have with our astronauts. We are very proud of Mark Lee who is an astronaut who grew up in Viroqua, Wisconsin, Western Wisconsin. Of course, Deke Slayton was from the Sparta area in Western Wisconsin. I had a meeting with one of the Shuttle astronauts down at Cape Canaveral about a year-and-a-half ago, and I asked them all, what is the one thing that really leaves an impression upon you when you are out in space and looking back. They all say it is the greater respect for our environment and our ecosystem on this planet because, from their perspective, out in space looking back, I think they see intuitively how fragile our environment really is and the atmosphere and this planet that we all share together, and I think they all understand that much more work needs to be done on this front.

The fact that we have had an energy bill now pending for the last couple of years I think speaks more to the dysfunctional nature of this Congress recently that has become so polarizing, so partisan, and there is not enough outreach, not enough effort to find that sensible center on policy, to try to come together and work in crafting truly bipartisan bills where we understand it is going to be a process of give and take and that compromise should not be a four letter word in trying to make our democracy function.

But unfortunately, there is this 218 strategy where the leadership on the other side just wants the minimum number of votes, and more Republicans, the better, in order to get anything passed around here that it makes great achievements virtually impossible today.

On issues like the environment and energy policy, it is something that is going to require the Nation coming together if we are going to be make significant strides.

It is going to be interesting that later this week we are going to be dealing with another vastly important issue, and it is not one that is really short term, but it has long-term implications, raising the national debt ceiling limit. This is not something that we are going to see tangible results tomorrow if we start addressing it, but it does have future long-term implications about economic growth, and it is the same thing in regards to global warming. It is something people are hearing about now, and they are starting to see the science come in, but it is not something that is going to a direct and immediate impact on their lives tomorrow.

What we are talking about is what this means for the next generation and the generation after that and why it is incumbent upon us to start worrying about this today rather than punting it for future generations. I am concerned that the same attitude is being taken with the huge accumulation of debt in this country today, that all we have to do this week is jam another $900 billion increase in the debt ceiling in a bill that has to pass in order to keep the government functioning, and there is very little thought about the long-term implications of what these decisions mean in the future.

Again, this is a classic issue, and I have enjoyed working with my colleague from Washington State and look forward to working with him on this in the future because it is an issue that obviously is not going to go away anytime soon, and it is going to require a lot of hard work.

Mr. INSLEE. Madam Speaker, the good news is that our kids' generation gets this. I have got three boys, 27 through 18, and they get this. I think they understand a little bit of the science, but they also see the world changing right in front of them.

This is again not an esoteric issue. The glaciers in Glacier National Park are disappearing. In 75 to 100 years there will not be any glaciers in Glacier National Park. The Committee on Resources will have to change the name to the park formerly known as Glacier because there will not be any glaciers in Glacier National Park. Now, it is just something we kind of grew up with, and we will not all die because the glaciers disappear, but it will be something that is different than what we grew up with. When you take your kids to Glacier National Park, they will have a little sign there, and it will say this used to be called Glacier National Park and it used to have glaciers on it until the Congress in 2004 stuck their heads in the sand and their tail feathers in the air and refused to do anything about global warming. That is what the sign is going to say. Maybe we should put our names on it just so we will be sort of appropriately chastised about doing nothing on this.

But you look at the other things that are going on, these are not just a ascetic issues. There are things important to life.

One of the conclusions of this report is that climate warming would increase forest fires and insect-caused tree death, further reducing this valuable habitat which is already declining due to other human activities. Well, we have seen some of the worst fire years in the last several years due in part to

the horrendous drought we have had in the Western United States, changes that are consistent with global warming. We have had this huge outbreak of insect devastation in our forests in the West and in Alaska, systems that are consistent with trees that are stressed due to change in climate. Now, you cannot pinpoint any single one fire or any single one's day's precipitation pattern to global warming, but these changes are consistent, the scientists are telling us, with what global warming would occur.

You know what, people die fighting forest fires, and I know a family who lost a young man fighting a fire up in north Washington. Those are not esoteric changes to me when I fly over the Cascade Mountains and the Rockies and see these burn patches and insect devastation. Fortunately, it is not that terrible at the moment on the route I fly, but I know how bad it is up in Alaska.

These are real changes that are happening in our lifetime, and I just question whether we are acting as good a stewards from the creators of the earth as we should be given the mind that we are given. Maybe the highest creation in the universe is the human mind. So maybe we ought to use it.

We are suggesting that the U.S. Congress needs to open its eyes and read the science a little bit because right now we are sort of just got the hands over our eyes and we refuse to recognize this report. Now let me give you some other bad news here.

November 24, these eight Nations will meet in Reykjavik, Iceland, and the reason for this meeting is to conclude the formal national report for this arctic assessment. This was done under the auspices of eight national governments that wring the arctic, and the scientists want to include a report that says something that is not rocket science.

They want to put a conclusion on the report that we need to do something about global warming; that we need to reduce or at least put some limit on the carbon dioxide and the gases that are causing the arctic ice to disappear; causing polar bears to possibly go extinct; causing the lack of habitat for a bunch of critters that we like; causing potentially shutting down the gulf stream that warms northern Europe and a little bit New York city I suppose; causing the Greenland ice sheet to be melting now 15 percent. There has been a huge increase in the melt, 15 percent, in the last several years of the Greenland ice cap.

The science says all of those things are happening so they want to take the radical step of putting in this report, we need to cap or limit the amount of carbon dioxide we put in the atmosphere.

So what did this administration do, the President of the United States, in the face of this overwhelming science that is absolutely consensus? There was not a single scientist in this group, anybody from any country, including the United States of America who contested these conclusions. So what does the President of the United States want to do and what has he instructed his negotiators to do I am told? He has instructed them to not allow this report to suggest that we put some limit on carbon dioxide.

□ 2200

Now, if you consider the President of the United States the world's potentially most effective steward of God's creation, does it make sense for him, in the face of science that says God's creation is at risk, to shut his eyes and do absolutely nothing about this problem? I believe that is not consistent with the moral values that this country of any faith shares, and this President has dropped the ball when it comes to this major effort. He has dropped the ball considering one of the greatest risks really that we have had in global environmental history.

He has told, I am told this, and if anyone can show I am wrong I would be happy to be disabused of this notion, but we read that he has told his negotiators not to allow anything in this report that say that humans need to act as good stewards to reduce CO_2 and limit CO_2. Now, I think that is very, very disturbing, particularly given the fact we have the technology to deal with this issue today, and that we can make a buck on. It is very, very shortsighted, and I hope my colleagues, anyone who might be listening tonight, will chime in with this administration and urge them to take a more responsible pattern.

Now, maybe the President could get away with this 10 years ago, 6 years ago, 3 years ago, or 2 years ago, when science was not so sure; but the verdict is in. The guilt is there. The glove fits. The DNA evidence is there. There is no doubt about this. And once the verdict is in, we need to act.

Mr. KIND. Madam Speaker, if the gentleman will yield for one final point, this has been a consistent pattern with this administration. Even with their own agencies producing reports on global warming, the President on down has kind of pooh-poohed the findings. And in fact at one time the President commented on one of the global warming studies that came out of the EPA that it was just the work of a bunch of career bureaucrats, as if to discount the findings of that report. But the most recent one, just released in August, was signed off on by the agency heads of those departments, so it is a little more difficult then for the President, with these political appointees, to claim they are just a bunch of bureaucrats doing what bureaucrats supposedly do, in his eyes, and that is producing a bunch of invalid, nonscientific-based reports, when in fact the information out there is just to the contrary.

This administration has tended to base policy more on faith-based initiatives rather than science-based findings and studies, and that is very disturbing. Because if your instinct is wrong on something as important as this, it could lead this Nation down a disastrous course that could take decades to try to reverse and change, if it is not too late already.

That is why during the course of the election there were so many scientists around the Nation writing letters and indicating their concerns and displeasure in regards to the administration's practice of discounting scientific research and findings on the important topics of the day, and that pattern has been consistent from day one.

Now we have a second term that is about to begin. We have new political appointees that will be made. Many of the Secretaries have submitted their resignations, so there will be a turnover in leadership, and what will be very interesting and I think very important in the days and weeks to come is who the President is deciding to head up these very agencies that will have so much influence and so much say in the future course of the policy that this Nation will follow which will have implications not only for us here at home but on a global basis. So these appointments are going to be very important in the days to come.

When my colleague and I were in Norway, studying their alternatives and renewable energy plan, we received a briefing on the global circulatory system and how that could be impacted from global warming. I do not know if too many people watching tonight realize our oceans have this circulatory pattern to it with the water flow.

The gentleman from Washington mentioned the gulf stream a little earlier that warms in the southern climates and goes up north and keeps the Northern Hemisphere warm and the shoreline free of ice accumulation. The fear with global warming is that as the water goes to the north, it will not cool. And if it does not cool, it will not drop. And if it does not drop, it will not continue the circulatory pattern in the other oceans throughout the world and so the whole system could shut down. Like the blood that rushes through our body, if it stops pumping and stops circulating through our body, you can imagine the disastrous consequences.

The Earth's environment and ecosystem is based on that ocean circulatory system that would be adversely affected if global warming continues at the pace that it currently is. It could potentially shut down, creating an environmental havoc that perhaps is only realized in the imagination of Hollywood producers right now in the movies they are starting to produce but which may not be that far off from reality. This too I think is a huge implication that we have to start studying more and taking seriously in the policy decisions that we face in the upcoming session of Congress.

Again, Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague for his leadership on the

issue and for garnering some time this evening.

Mr. INSLEE. Well, Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for joining me this evening, and I want to make some concluding remarks basically to summarize what the science shows. And I will not be judgmental; I will just conclude with what the science is tonight as we stand here in 2004, in the concluding days of this Congress.

In those concluding days we now know, according to the best science the country has to offer, that temperatures have increased 3 to 4 degrees Centigrade, which is 6 to 7½ or 8 degrees already. In the Arctic, they will probably increase in the next century another 8 to 15 degrees Fahrenheit. Very dramatic global warming.

The glaciers are melting at an increasing rate, contributing fresh water to the North Atlantic. That has the capacity to perhaps shut down the currents that our current climactic situation depends on. There is diminishing lake and river ice. There is retreating and disappearing summer ice, with a 15 to 20 percent decline over the last 30 years. And the actual elimination of the summer ice cap that we have had since humans crawled out of their caves will disappear in this century.

There are rising sea levels that could raise half a meter in this century. There are ocean salinity changes which have already occurred, and those ocean salinity changes have the capacity of shutting down the halcine cycle, which drives the currents we all depend on.

There has been increasing ultraviolet ray exposure to our children, particularly in the Arctic, for at least several decades as a result of this. Exposing them to this ultraviolet radiation can cause an increase in cancer by as much as 30 percent as a result of this phenomena. There is old-growth forest loss, and there are long-term carbon cycle changes which are too esoteric to get into.

But the bottom line is this: the Arctic climactic assessment that our government represents is the best scientific information we can possibly get has given us a wake-up call. It comes late in this congressional session, but it is a wake-up call and should be to the administration and to this Congress, to act, and to act in a way that America historically has acted when we are challenged.

In World War II, when we were challenged, we responded with the greatest burst of technological achievement perhaps in human history in the armament sector. When we were challenged in the space race, President Kennedy challenged us to go to the Moon in 10 years and bring a man home safely, and we did it. That was the second great technological innovation burst. And now we are poised for a third revolutionary burst of new technologies that can lead us out of this potentially very, very, if disastrous is too strong a word, it may be one that our grandchildren will use when they have to deal with a climactic system that is changing before their eyes, the beginning of which we are going to see now.

We are optimistic in the belief we can deal with this problem if people here in Washington, D.C. will accept the science, read it, and act. That is the American way.

OMISSION FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD OF SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 2004 AT PAGE H9183

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 2486. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve and extend housing, education, and other benefits under the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

S. 2965. An act to amend the Livestock Mandatory Price Reporting Act of 1999 to modify the termination date for mandatory price reporting; to the Committee on Agriculture.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. MCDERMOTT (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and the balance of the week on account of medical reasons.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ETHERIDGE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. EMANUEL, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HINCHEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BLUMENAUER, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. STUPAK, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. COLE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BURTON, for 5 minutes, today and November 17, 18, and 19.

Mr. PAUL, for 5 minutes, November 18 and 19.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan, for 5 minutes, November 17.

Mr. PEARCE, for 5 minutes, November 17.

Mr. DUNCAN, for 5 minutes, today and November 17.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 353. An act for the relief of Denes and Gyorgyi Fulop; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1042. An act for the relief of Tchisom Tho; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1129. An act to provide for the protection of unaccompanied alien children, and for other purposes, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1379. An act to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of veterans who became disabled for life while serving in the Armed Forces of the United Sates, to the Committee on Financial Services.

S. 1433. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide assistance in implementing cultural heritage, conservation, and recreational activities in the Connecticut River watershed of the States of New Hampshire and Vermont; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 1466. An act to facilitate the transfer of land in the State of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 1614. An act to designate a portion of the While Salmon River as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 1678. An act to provide for the establishment of the Uinta Research and Curatorial Center for Dinosaur National Monument in the States of Colorado and Utah, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 1852. An act to provide financial assistance for the rehabilitation of the Benjamin Franklin National Memorial in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the development of an exhibit to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 2012. An act for the relief of Luay Lufti Hadad; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2044. An act for the relief of Alemseghed Mussie Tesfamical; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2142. An act to authorize appropriations for the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route, and for other purposes, to the Committee on Resources.

S. 2181. An act to adjust the boundary of Rocky Mountain National Park in the State of Colorado; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 2283. An act to extend Federal funding for operation of State high risk health insurance pools; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

S. 2314. An act for the relief of Nabil Raja Dandan, Ketty Dandan, Souzi Dandan, Raja Nabil Dandan, and Sandra Dandan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2331. An act for the relief of Fereshteh Sani; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2334. An act to designate certain National Forest System land in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 2408. An act to adjust the boundaries of the Helena, Lolo, and Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forests in the State of Montana; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 2526. An act to reauthorize the Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education Program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

S. 2567. An act to adjust the boundary of Redwood National Park in the State of California; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 2618. An act to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to extend medicare cost-

sharing for the medicare part B premium for qualifying individuals through September 2005; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

S. 2622. An act to provide for the exchange of certain Federal land in the Santa Fe National Forest and certain non-Federal land in the Pecos National Historical Park in the State of New Mexico; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 2656. An act to establish a National Commission on the Quincentennial of the discovery of Florida by Ponce de Leon; to the Committee on Government Reform.

S. 2668. An act for the relief of Griselda Lopez Negrete; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2688. An act to provide for a report of Federal entities without annually audited financial statements; to the Committee on Government Reform.

S. 2691. An act to establish the Long Island Sound Stewardship Initiative; to the Committee on Resources; in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

S. 2693. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1475 Western Avenue, Suite 45, in Albany, New York, as the ''Lieutenant John F. Finn Post Office''; to the Committee on Government Reform.

S. 2847. An act to reauthorize the Water Resources Research Act of 1984; to the Committee on Resources.

S. 2856. An act to limit the transfer of certain Commodity Credit Corporation funds between conservation programs for technical assistance for the programs; to the Committee on Agriculture.

S. 2938. An act to grant a Federal charter to the National American Indian Veterans Incorporated; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2976. An act to amend the Controlled Substances Act to lift the patient limitation on prescribing drug addiction treatments by medical practitioners in group practices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce; in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

S. Con. Res. 113. Concurrent resolution recognizing the importance of early diagnosis, proper treatment, and enhanced public awareness of Tourette Syndrome and supporting the goals and ideals of National Tourette Syndrome Awareness Month; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

S. Con. Res. 136. Concurrent resolution honoring and memorializing the passengers and crew of United Airlines Flight 93; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. Trandahl, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. WOLF:

H.R. 712. An act for the relief of Richi James Lesley.

H.R. 867. An act for the relief of Durreshahwar Durreshahwar, Nida Hasan, Asna Hasan, Anum Hasan, and Iqra Hasan.

H.R. 1533. An act to amend the securities laws to permit church pension plans to be invested in collective trusts.

H.R. 2010. An act to protect the voting rights of members of the Armed Services in elections for the Delegate representing American Samoa in the United States House of Representatives, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2023. An act to give a preference regarding States that require schools to allow students to self-administer medication to treat that student's asthma or anaphylaxis, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2400. An act to amend the Organic Act of Guam for the purposes of clarifying the local judicial structure of Guam.

H.R. 2068. An act to reauthorize the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2714. An act to reauthorize the State Justice Institute.

H.R. 2984. An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act to remove the requirement that processors be members of an agency administering a marketing order applicable to pears.

H.R. 3056. An act to clarify the boundaries of the John H. Chafee Coast Barrier Resources System Cedar Keys Unit P25 on Otherwise Protected Area P25P.

H.R. 3217. An act to provide for the conveyance of several small parcels of National Forest System land in the Apalachicola National Forest, Florida, to resolve boundary discrepancies involving the Mt. Trial Primitive Baptist Church of Wakulla County, Florida, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3391. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands and facilities of the Provo River Project.

H.R. 3478. An act to amend title 44, United States Code, to improve the efficiency of operations by the National Archives and Records Administration and to reauthorize the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

H.R. 3479. An act to provide for the control and eradication of the brown tree snake on the island of Guam and the prevention of the introduction of the brown tree snake to other areas of the United States, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3706. An act to adjust the boundary of the John Muir National Historic Site, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3797. An act to authorize improvements in the improvements in the operations of the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3819. An act to redesignate Fort Clatsop National Memorial as the Lewis and Clark National Historical Park, to include in the park sites in the State of Washington as well as the State of Oregon, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3858. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the supply of pancreatic islet cells for research, and to provide for better coordination of Federal efforts and information on islet cell transplantation.

H.R. 4046. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 555 West 180th Street in New York, New York, as the ''Sergeant Riayan A. Tejeda Post Office''.

H.R. 4066. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain land to the United States and to revise the boundary of Chickasaw National Recreation Area, Oklahoma, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4175. An act to increase, effective as of December 1, 2004, the rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of certain service-connected disabled veterans, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4200. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4278. An act to amend the Assistive Technology Act of 1998 to support programs of grants to States to address the assistive technology needs of individuals with disabilities, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4306. An act to amend section 274A of the Immigration and Nationality Act to improve the process for verifying an individual's eligibility for employment.

H.R. 4381. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2811 Springdale Avenue in Springdale, Arkansas, as the ''Harvey and Bernice Jones Post Office Building''.

H.R. 4471. An act to clarify the loan guarantee authority under title VI of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996.

H.R. 4481. An act to amend Public Law 86–434 establishing Wilson's Creek National Battlefield in the State of Missouri to expand the boundaries of the park, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4520. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to remove impediments in such Code and make our manufacturing, service, and high-technology businesses and workers more competitive and productive both at home and abroad.

H.R. 4555. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend provisions relating to mammography quality standards.

H.R. 4556. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1115 South Clinton Avenue in Dunn, North Carolina, as the ''General William Carey Lee Post Office Building''.

H.R. 4567. An act making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4579. An act to modify the boundary of the Harry S Truman National Historic Site in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4618. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 10 West Prospect Street in Nanuet, New York, as the ''Anthony I. Lombardi Memorial Post Office Building''.

H.R. 4632. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 19504 Linden Boulevard in St. Albans, New York, as the ''Archie Spigner Post Office Building''.

H.R. 4731. An act to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize the National Estuary Program.

H.R. 4827. An act to amend the Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area and Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness Act of 2000 to rename the Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area as the McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area.

H.R. 4837. An act making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4917. An act to amend title 5, United States Code, to authorize appropriations for the Administrative Conference of the United States for fiscal years 2005, 2006, and 2007, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5027. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 411 Midway Avenue in Mascotte, Florida, as the ''Specialist Eric Ramirez Post Office''.

H.R. 5039. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at United States Route 1 in Ridgeway, North Carolina, as the ''Eva Holtzman Post Office''.

H.R. 5051. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1001 Williams Street in Ignacio, Colorado, as the ''Leonard C. Burch Post Office Building.''

H.R. 5107. An act to protect crime victims' rights, to eliminate the substantial backlog of DNA samples collected from crime scenes and convicted offenders, to improve and expand the DNA testing capacity of Federal, State, and local crime laboratories, to increase research and development of new DNA testing technologies, to develop new training programs regarding the collection and use of DNA evidence, to provide post-conviction testing of DNA evidence to exonerate the innocent, to improve the performance of counsel in State capital cases, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5131. An act to provide assistance to Special Olympics to support expansion of Special Olympics and development of education programs and a Healthy Athletes Program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5133. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 11110 Sunset Hills Road in Reston, Virginia, as the ''Martha Pennino Post Office Building''.

H.R. 5147. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 23055 Sherman Way in West Hills, California, as the ''Evan Asa Ashcraft Post Office Building''.

H.R. 5185. An act to temporarily extend the programs under the Higher Education Act of 1965.

H.R. 5186. An act to reduce certain special allowance payments and provide additional teacher loan forgiveness on Federal student loans.

H.R. 5294. An act to amend the John F. Kennedy Center Act to authorize appropriations for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 57. Joint resolution expressing the sense of the Congress in recognition of the contributions of the seven Columbia astronauts by supporting establishment of a Columbia Memorial Space Science Learning Center.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. WOLF, announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 129. An act to provide for reform relating to Federal employment, and for other purposes.

S. 144. An act to require the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a program to provide assistance to eligible weed management entities to control or eradicate noxious weeds on public and private land.

S. 524. An act to expand the boundaries of the Fort Donelson National Battlefield to authorize the acquisition and interpretation of lands associated with the campaign that resulted in the capture of the fort in 1862, and for other purposes.

S. 643. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with the University of New Mexico, to construct and occupy a portion of the Hibben Center for Archaeological Research at the University of New Mexico, and for other purposes.

S. 1134. An act to reauthorize and improve the program authorized by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.

S. 1194. An act to foster local collaborations which will ensure that resources are effectively and efficiently used within the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

S. 1368. An act to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr. (posthumously) and his widow Coretta Scott King in recognition of their contributions to the Nation on behalf of the civil rights movement.

S. 1721. An act to amend the Indian Land Consolidation Act to improve provisions relating to probate of trust and restricted land, and for other purposes.

S. 2195. An act to amend the Controlled Substances Act to clarify the definition of anabolic steroids and to provide for research and education activities relating to steroids and steroid precursors.

S. 2292. An act to require a report on acts of anti-Semitism around the world.

S. 2864. An act to extend for eighteen months the period for which chapter 12 of title 11, United States Code, is reenacted.

S. 2883. An act to amend the International Child Abduction Remedies Act to limit the tort liability of private entities or organizations that carry out responsibilities of the United States Central Authority under that Act.

S. 2895. An act to authorize the Gateway Arch in St. Louis, Missouri, to be illuminated by pink lights in honor of breast cancer awareness month.

S. 2896. An act to modify and extend certain privatization requirements of the Communications Satellite Act of 1962.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House reports that on October 12, 2004 he presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.R. 854. To provide for the promotion of democracy, human rights, and rule of law in the Republic of Belarus and for the consolidation and strengthening of Belarus sovereignty and independence.

H.R. 5122. To amend the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 to permit members of the Board of Directors of the Office of Compliance to serve for 2 terms.

Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House, also reports that on October 13, 2004 he presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.R. 1533. To amend the securities laws to permit church pension plans to be invested in collective trusts.

H.R. 2608. To reauthorize the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2714. To reauthorize the State Justice Institute.

H.R. 2828. To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to implement water supply technology and infrastructure programs aimed at increasing and diversifying domestic water resources.

H.R. 3858. To amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the supply of pancreatic islet cells for research, and to provide for better coordination of Federal efforts and information on islet cell transplantation.

H.R. 4175. To increase, effective as of December 1, 2004, the rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of certain service-connected disabled veterans, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4278. To amend the Assistive Technology Act of 1998 to support programs of grants to States to address the assistive technology needs of individuals with disabilities, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4555. To amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend provisions relating to mammography quality standards.

H.R. 4567. Making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4837. Making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5185. To temporarily extend the programs under the Higher Education Act of 1965.

Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House, also reports that on October 19, 2004 he presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.J. Res. 57. Expressing the sense of the Congress in recognition of the contributions of the seven Columbia astronauts by supporting establishment of a Columbia Memorial Space Science Learning Center.

H.R. 712. For the relief of Richi James Lesley.

H.R. 867. For the relief of Durreshahwar Durreshahwar, Nida Hasan, Asna Hasan, Anum Hasan, and Iqra Hasan.

H.R. 2010. To protect the voting rights of members of the Armed Services in elections for the Delegate representing American Samoa in the United States House of Representatives, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2023. To give a preference regarding States that require schools to allow students to self-administer medication to treat that student's asthma or anaphylaxis, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2400. To amend the Organic Act of Guam for the purposes of clarifying the local judicial structure of Guam.

H.R. 2984. To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act to remove the requirements that processors be members of an agency administering a marketing order applicable to pears.

H.R. 3056. To clarify the boundaries of the John H. Chafee Coast Barrier Resources System Cedar Keys Unit P25 on Otherwise Protected Area P25P.

H.R. 3217. To provide for the conveyance of several small parcels of National Forest System land in the Apalachicola National Forest, Florida, to resolve boundary discrepancies involving the Mt. Trial Primitive Baptist Church of Wakulla County, Florida, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3391. To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands and facilities of the Provo River Project.

H.R. 3478. To amend title 44, United States Code, to improve the efficiency of operations by the National Archives and Records Administration and to reauthorize the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

H.R. 3479. To provide for the control and eradication of the brown tree snake on the island of Guam and the prevention of the introduction of the brown tree snake to other areas of the United States, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3706. To adjust the boundary of the John Muir National Historic Site, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3797. To authorize improvements in the operations of the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4046. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 555 West 180th Street in New York, New York, as the ''Sergeant Riayan A. Tejeda Post Office''.

H.R. 4066. To provide for the conveyance of certain land to the United States and to revise the boundary of Chickasaw National

Recreation Area, Oklahoma, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4306. To amend section 27A of the Immigration and Nationality Act to improve the process for verifying an individual's eligibility for employment.

H.R. 4381. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2811 Springdale Avenue in Springdale, Arkansas, as the ''Harvey and Bernice Jones Post Office Building''.

H.R. 4471. To clarify the loan guarantee authority under title VI of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996.

H.R. 4481. To amend Public Law 86–434 establishing Wilson's Creek National Battlefield in the State of Missouri to expand the boundaries of the park, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4556. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1115 South Clinton Avenue in Dunn, North Carolina, as the ''General William Carey Lee Post Office Building''.

H.R. 4579. To modify the boundary of the Harry S Truman National Historic Site in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4618. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 10 West Prospect Street in Nanuet, New York, as the ''Anthony I. Lombardi Memorial Post Office Building''.

H.R. 4632. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 19504 Linden Boulevard in St. Albans, New York, as the ''Archie Spigner Post Office Building''.

H.R. 4731. To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize the National Estuary Program.

H.R. 4827. To amend the Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area and Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness Act of 2000 to rename the Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area as the McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area.

H.R. 4917. To amend title 5, United States Code, to authorize appropriations for the Administrative Conference of the United States for fiscal years 2005, 2006, and 2007, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5027. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 411 Midway Avenue in Mascotte, Florida, as the ''Specialist Eric Ramirez Post Office''.

H.R. 5039. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at United States Route 1 in Ridgeway, North Carolina, as the ''Eva Holtzman Post Office''.

H.R. 5051. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1001 Williams Street in Ignacio, Colorado, as the ''Leonard C. Burch Post Office Building''.

H.R. 5107. To protect crime victims' rights, to eliminate the substantial backlog of DNA samples collected from crime scenes and convicted offenders, to improve and expand the DNA testing capacity of Federal, State, and local crime laboratories, to increase research and development of new DNA testing technologies, to develop new training programs regarding the collection and use of DNA evidence, to provide post-conviction testing of DNA evidence to exonerate the innocent, to improve the performance of counsel in State capital cases, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5131. To provide assistance to Special Olympics to support expansion of Special Olympics and development of education programs and a Healthy Athletes Program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5133. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 11110 Sunset Hills Road in Reston, Virginia, as the ''Martha Pennino Post Office Building''.

H.R. 5147. To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 23055 Sherman Way in West Hills, California, as the ''Evan Asa Ashcraft Post Office Building''.

H.R. 5294. To amend the John F. Kennedy Center Act to authorize appropriations for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and for other purposes.

Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House, also reports that on October 21, 2004 he presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.R. 3819. To redesignate Fort Clatsop National Memorial as the Lewis and Clark National Historical Park, to include in the park sites in the State of Washington as well as the State of Oregon, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4200. To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4520. To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to remove impediments in such Code and make our manufacturing, service, and high-technology businesses and workers more competitive and productive both at home and abroad.

H.R. 5186. To reduce certain special allowance payments and provide additional teacher loan forgiveness on Federal student loans.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. INSLEE. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, November 17, 2004, at 10 a.m.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Speaker-authorized official travel during the second quarter of 2003 and the third quarter of 2004, pursuant to Public Law 95–384 are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. DANIEL SCANDLING, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JUNE 25 AND JUNE 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Daniel Scandling		6/25	United States		478.00		7,742.34				8,220.34
	6/26	6/29	Sudan								
	6/30		United States								
Committee total					478.00		7,742.34				8,220.34

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

DANIEL SCANDLING, July 22, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. FRANK WOLF, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JUNE 25 AND JUNE 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Frank Wolf		6/25	United States		478.00		7,742.34				8,220.34
	6/26	6/29	Sudan								
	6/30		United States				[3] −400.00				−400.00
Committee total					478.00		7,342.34				7,820.34

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Unused per diem.

FRANK WOLF, Sept. 1, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. JONATHAN ROBILOTTO, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 4 AND AUG. 1, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Jonathan Robilotto	7/24	8/1	China	11,109 RMB	1,344.00		7,221.00				8,565.00
Committee total				11,109 RMB	1,344.00		7,221.00				8,565.00

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JONATHAN ROBILOTTO, Aug. 31, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. SAMUEL LANGHOLZ, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 24 AND AUG. 1, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Samuel Paul Langholz	7/24	8/1	China	11,709 RMB	1,417.00		7,221.00				8,638.00
Committee total				11,709 RMB	1,417.00		7,221.00				8,638.00

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

SAMUEL P. LANGHOLZ, Aug. 27, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MS. JACQUELINE MORAN, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN AUG. 12 AND AUG. 15, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Jacqueline Moran	8/12	8/15	Poland		917.00		6,026.32				6,943.32
	8/15	8/19	Russia		1,806.00		137.50		63.75		2,007.25
Committee total					2,723.00		6,163.82		63.75		8,950.57

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JACQUELINE MORAN, Sept. 20, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. WILLIAM KOETZLE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN AUG. 12 AND AUG. 19, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
William Koetzle	8/12	8/15	Poland		917.00		6,026.32				6,943.00
	8/15	8/19	Russia		1,806.00		137.00		63.00		2,006.00
Committee total					2,723.00		6,163.00		63.00		8,949.00

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

WILLIAM KOETZLE, Sept. 21, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MS. DEANA FUNDERBURK, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN AUG. 12 AND AUG. 20, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Deana Funderburk	8/12	8/15	Poland		917.00		6,163.82				7,080.82
	8/15	8/20	Russia		1,806.00				63.75		1,869.75
Committee total					2,723.00		6,163.82		63.75		8,950.57

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

DEANA FUNDERBURK, Sept. 24, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. KENNETH KRAFT, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN AUG. 24 AND AUG. 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Kenneth A. Kraft	8/24	8/30	France		2,652.00		(3)				2,652.00
	8/26	8/26	Czech Republic				(3)				
	8/27	8/27	Germany				(3)				
Committee total					2,652.00						2,652.00

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.

KENNETH A. KRAFT, Sept. 23, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. BERNARD RAIMO, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN AUG. 24 AND AUG. 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Bernard Raimo	8/24	8/30	France		442.00						2,652.00
	8/27	8/27	Czech Republic								
	8/28	8/28	Germany								
Committee total					442.00						2,652.00

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

BERNARD RAIMO, Sept. 14, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MS. VANESSA GRIDDINE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN SEPT. 11 AND SEPT. 14, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Vanessa Griddine	9/11	9/14	Belgium		1,322.00		5,700.72				7,022.72
Committee total					1,322.00		5,700.72				7,022.72

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

VANESSA GRIDDINE, Sept. 24, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. ALCEE HASTINGS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN SEPT. 11 AND SEPT. 14, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Alcee Hastings	9/11	9/14	Belgium		1,470.00		5,700.72				7,170.72
Committee total					1,470.00		5,700.72				7,170.72

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

ALCEE HASTINGS, Oct. 7, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MR. KURT CONRAD, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN SEPT. 23 AND SEPT. 28, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Kurt Conrad	9/24	9/27	Jordan	505.51	714.00		(3)			505.51	714.00
	9/25	9/26	Iraq				(3)				
	9/27	9/28	France	142.91	176.00		(3)			142.91	176.00
Committee total				648.42	890.00					648.42	890.00

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.

KURT M. CONRAD, Oct. 13, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO COLOMBIA AND GUATEMALA, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JUNE 11 AND JUNE 14, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Roy Blunt	6/11	6/12	Colombia		2,652.00		1,577.04		10,353.00		14,582.04
	6/12	6/14	Guatemala		4,176.00		739.20		5,817.12		10,732.32
Hon. Mark Foley											
Hon. Jerry Weller											
Hon. Mike McIntyre											
Hon. Melissa Hart											
Brian Gaston											
Mildred Webber											
Bill Hughes											
Brian Diffell											
Jessica Boulanger											
April Ponnuru											
John Eisold											
Committee total					6,828.00		2,316.24		16,170.12		25,314.36

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

ROY BLUNT, July 10, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO LATVIA, DENMARK, POLAND AND CZECH REPUBLIC, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JUNE 26 AND JULY 3, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Roy Blunt	6/26	6/27	Latvia		3,393.00		1,931.15		5,439.33		10,763.48
Hon. Edward Whitfield	6/27	6/29	Denmark		10,244.00		13,406.25		12,261.47		35,911.72
Hon. Roger Wicker	6/29	7/1	Poland		7,027.99				428.30		7,456.29
Hon. Ander Crenshaw	7/1	7/3	Czech Republic		9,256.00		2,523.63		6,373.78		18,153.41
Hon. Bud Cramer											
Scott Palmer											
Brian Gaston											
Kathryn Lehmann											
Amy Field											
Burson Taylor											
Brian Diffell											
Richard Eddings											
Committee total					29,920.99		17,861.03		24,502.88		72,284.90

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

ROY BLUNT, July 30, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO HOUSE NATO PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY MEETING, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JUNE 26 AND JULY 3, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Doug Bereuter	6/26	6/27	Germany				5,399.11				5,399.11
	6/27	6/29	Turkey		902.00	(3)					902.00
	6/29	6/30	Macedonia—FYROM			(3)					
	6/30	7/1	Albania			(3)					
	7/1	7/3	Croatia			(3)					
	7/3	7/3	Germany			(3)					
Committee total					902.00		5,399.11				6,301.11

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.

DOUG BEREUTER, Aug. 25, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO THE ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 3 AND JULY 10, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Christopher Smith	7/4	7/7	United Kingdom		1,478.10		(3)				1,478.10
Hon. Robert B. Aderholt	7/6	7/7	United Kingdom		492.70		[3] 4,416.42				4,909.12
Hon. Benjamin Cardin	7/5	7/7	United Kingdom		823.70		[3] 5,427.52				6,250.92
Hon. James Clyburn	7/5	7/7	United Kingdom		784.40		[3] 6,536.05				7,320.45
Hon. Alcee Hastings	7/4	7/10	United Kingdom		2,956.20		8,795.17				11,751.37
Hon. Steny Hoyer	7/4	7/7	United Kingdom		1,478.10		(3)				1,478.10
Hon. Mike McIntyre	7/4	7/7	United Kingdom		1,478.10		(3)				1,478.10
Hon. Donald Payne	7/4	7/7	United Kingdom		1,328.10		(3)				1,328.10
Hon. Joseph Pitts	7/4	7/7	United Kingdom		1,478.10		(3)				1,478.10
Hon. Louise Slaughter	7/4	7/7	United Kingdom		1,478.10		(3)				1,478.10
Hon. Hilda Solis	7/4	7/7	United Kingdom		1,478.10		(3)				1,478.10
Hon. Thomas Tancredo	7/4	7/7	United Kingdom		1,478.10		(3)				1,478.10
Hon. Bennie Thompson	7/5	7/7	United Kingdom		784.40		[3] 6,736.27				7,520.67
Dorothy D. Taft	7/4	7/10	United Kingdom		2,956.20		2,188.81				5,145.01
Ronald McNamara	7/4	7/7	United Kingdom		1,478.10		(3)				1,478.10
Chadwick Gore	7/4	7/8	United Kingdom		1,970.80		[3] 4,924.22				6,895.02
Janice Helwig	7/3	7/9	United Kingdom		2,154.50		1,399.00				3,553.50
Elizabeth Pryor	7/4	7/7	United Kingdom		1,144.10		(3)				1,144.10
Marlene Kaufman	7/4	7/9	United Kingdom		2,536.50		[3] 1,121.22				3,657.72
Maureen Walsh	7/4	7/8	United Kingdom		1,670.80		[3] 4,924.22				6,595.02
Bill Van Horne	7/4	7/9	United Kingdom		2,463.50		5,643.08				8,106.58
Fred Turner	7/4	7/10	United Kingdom		2,956.20		8,183.50				11,139.70
Linda Solomon	7/4	7/9	United Kingdom		2,463.50		8,971.63				11,435.13
Patrick Prisco	7/4	7/10	United Kingdom		2,956.20		5,538.29				8,494.49
Elizabeth Singleton	7/4	7/7	United Kingdom		1,478.10		(3)				1,478.10
Martha Morrison	7/4	7/9	United Kingdom		2,463.50		4,924.22				7,387.72
Janice McKinney	7/4	7/9	United Kingdom		2,463.50		4,924.22				7,387.72
Don Kellaher	7/4	7/9	United Kingdom		2,463.50		4,924.22				7,387.72
Delegation expenses	7/4	7/9							43,622.89		43,622.89
Committee total					51,134.90		89,578.06		43,622.89		184,335.85

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.

CHRIS SMITH, Sept. 30, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO JORDAN, IRAQ AND GERMANY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN SEPT. 15 AND SEPT. 20, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Robert W. Van Wicklin	9/16	9/19	Jordan/Iraq	JD505.51	714.00						714.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO JORDAN, IRAQ AND GERMANY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN SEPT. 15 AND SEPT. 20, 2004—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
	9/19	9/20	Germany		253.00						253.00
Committee total				JD505.51	967.00						967.00

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

ROBERT W. VAN WICKLIN, Oct. 15, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 20, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. George Miller	4/02	4/13	Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam		1,264.01		5,979.50		947.41		8,190.92
John Lawrence	4/02	4/13	Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam		1,264.00		7,080.12		947.41		9,291.53
Hon. Max Burns		6/08	United States, Savannah, Georgia								0
Committee total					3,528.01		13,059.62		1,894.82		17,482.45

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.

JOHN BOEHNER, Sept. 24, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Ed Whitfield	4/2	4/3	Hawaii						179.33		179.33
	4/4	4/11	People's Rep. China		1,949.00		280.50				2,229.50
	4/11	4/12	Hawaii						184.38		184.38
Hon. Darrell Issa	3/19	3/31	Jordan		238.00						238.00
	3/21	3/22	Kuwait/Iraq								
	3/22	3/23	Germany		250.00						250.00
	4/3	4/6	Ireland		1,377.00						1,377.00
	4/6	4/9	Hungary		762.00						762.00
	4/9	4/9	Saudi Arabia		256.00						256.00
	4/13	4/16	Bahrain/Israel		1,810.00						1,810.00
	4/16	4/18	United Kingdom		914.00						914.00
Hon. Cliff Stearns	4/3	4/6	Ireland		1,377.00						1,377.00
	4/6	4/9	Hungary		762.00						762.00
	4/9	4/13	Spain		620.00						620.00
	4/13	4/16	Italy		462.00						462.00
	4/16	4/19	Croatia		435.00						435.00
	4/19	4/20	Ireland		157.00						157.00
Hon. Mike Rogers	6/19	6/21	Jordan/Iraq		476.00						476.00
	4/3	4/4	Qatar		148.00						148.00
	4/4	4/7	Jordan		718.00						718.00
	4/7	4/9	Hungary		508.00						508.00
Hon. Karen McCarthy	4/3	4/4	Italy		136.00						136.00
	4/4	4/5	Uzbekistan		456.00						456.00
	4/5	4/6	Pakistan		113.00						113.00
	4/6	4/8	India								
	4/8	4/10	Nepal		476.00						476.00
	4/10	4/12	Sri Lanka		388.00						388.00
	4/12	4/14	Greece		698.00						698.00
Hon. Mike Rogers	4/3	4/4	Qatar		148.00						148.00
	4/5	4/6	Iraq								
	4/4	4/7	Jordan		718.00						718.00
	4/7	4/9	Hungary		508.00						508.00
	6/19	6/21	Jordan		476.00						476.00
	6/20	6/20	Iraq								
Committee total					17,337.00		280.50		363.71		17,981.21

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JOE BARTON, Sept. 7, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Thomas Bezas	5/22	5/28	Korea				4,832.00		1,218.00		6,050.00
	5/28	5/30	Taiwan						632.00		632.00
									(3)		
Sean Deverey	5/22	5/28	Korea				4,832.00		1,218.00		6,050.00
	5/28	5/30	Taiwan						632.00		632.00
									(3)		
Matthew Szymanski	5/22	5/28	Korea				4,832.00		1,218.00		6,050.00
	5/28	5/30	Taiwan						632.00		632.00
									(3)		
Committee total							14,496.00		5,550.00		20,046.00

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] $688.00 returned.

DONALD A. MANZULLO, Sept. 13, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Bob Goodlatte	7/25	7/27	Morocco		570.00		(3)				570.00
	7/27	7/29	Namibia		418.00		(3)				418.00
	7/29	7/31	Botswana		444.00		(3)				444.00
	7/31	8/5	South Africa		1197.00		(3)				1197.00
	8/5	8/6	Spain		354.00		(3)				354.00
Hon. Steve King	7/25	7/27	Morocco		570.00		(3)				570.00
	7/27	7/29	Namibia		418.00		(3)				418.00
	7/29	7/31	Botswana		444.00		(3)				444.00
	7/31	8/5	South Africa		1,197.00		(3)				1,197.00
	8/5	8/6	Spain		354.00		(3)				354.00
Hon. Mike Ross	8/10	8/12	Jordan		476.00		(3)				476.00
	8/11	8/11	Iraq				(3)				
	8/12	8/13	Germany		203.00		(3)				203.00
Lynn Gallagher	7/25	7/27	Morocco		570.00		(3)				570.00
	7/27	7/29	Namibia		418.00		(3)				418.00
	7/29	7/31	Botswana		444.00		(3)				444.00
	7/31	8/5	South Africa		1,197.00		(3)				1,197.00
	8/5	8/6	Spain		354.00		(3)				354.00
Jason Vaillancourt	7/25	7/27	Morocco		570.00		(3)				570.00
	7/27	7/29	Namibia		418.00		(3)				418.00
	7/29	7/31	Botswana		444.00		(3)				444.00
	7/31	8/5	South Africa		1,197.00		(3)				1,197.00
	8/5	8/6	Spain		354.00		(3)				354.00
Committee total					12,611.00						12,611.00

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.

BOB GOODLATTE, Chairman, Oct. 14, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Visit to the United Kingdom with Codel Young, July 16–19, 2004:											
Hon. Jim Ryun	7/16	7/19	United Kingdom		2,862.15						2,862.15
Visit to Macedonia and the Netherlands, July 27–30, 2004:											
Hon. John Kline	7/27	7/29	Macedonia		300.00						300.00
	7/29	7/30	Netherlands		324.76						324.76
Commercial airfare							4,104.39				4,104.39
Visit to Jordan, Iraq and Germany, Aug. 10–13, 2004:											
Hon. Vic Snyder	8/10	8/12	Jordan		476.00						476.00
	8/11	8/11	Iraq								
	8/12	8/13	Germany		203.00						203.00
Visit to Canada, Hungary, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania and Germany with Codel Duncan, Aug. 14–24, 2004:											
Hon. Solomon P. Ortiz	8/14	8/16	Canada		227.00						227.00
	8/16	8/18	Hungary		743.00						743.00
	8/18	8/19	Latvia		395.00						395.00
	8/19	8/19	Estonia								
	8/19	8/19	Lithuania		470.00						470.00
	8/21	8/24	Germany		1,227.00						1,227.00
Visit to Germany, Finland, Denmark and Italy, Aug. 22–28, 2004:											
Hon. Roscoe G. Bartlett	8/23	8/26	Germany		636.00						636.00
	8/25	8/25	Finland								
	8/26	8/26	Denmark								
	8/26	8/28	Italy		544.38						544.38
Commercial airfare							3,734.80				3,734.80
Hon. Gene Taylor	8/23	8/26	Germany		636.00						636.00
	8/25	8/25	Finland								
	8/26	8/26	Denmark								
	8/26	8/28	Italy		544.38						544.38
Commercial airfare							3,715.73				3,715.73
Robert W. Lautrup	8/22	8/23	United Kingdom		450.00						450.00
	8/23	8/26	Germany		636.00						636.00
	8/25	8/25	Finland								
	8/26	8/26	Denmark								
	8/26	8/28	Italy		544.38						544.38
Commercial airfare							4,398.46				4,398.46
J.J. Gertler	8/23	8/26	Germany		636.00						636.00
	8/25	8/25	Finland								
	8/26	8/26	Denmark								
	8/26	8/28	Italy		544.38						544.38
Commercial airfare							3,715.73				3,715.73
Visit to Jordan, Iraq, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt and Spain, Aug. 19–25, 2004:											
Hon. Jeff Miller	8/19	8/20	Jordan		238.00						238.00
	8/19	8/19	Iraq								
	8/20	8/22	Pakistan		526.00						526.00
	8/21	8/21	Afghanistan								
	8/22	8/22	Bahrain								
	8/22	8/23	USS Kennedy								
	8/23	8/23	Djibouti								
	8/23	8/24	Egypt		217.00						217.00
	8/24	8/25	Spain		84.00						84.00
Hon. Tom Cole	8/19	8/20	Jordan		238.00						238.00
	8/19	8/19	Iraq								
	8/20	8/22	Pakistan		526.00						526.00
	8/21	8/21	Afghanistan								

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
	8/22	8/22	Bahrain								
	8/22	8/23	USS Kennedy								
	8/23	8/23	Djibouti								
	8/23	8/24	Egypt		217.00						217.00
	8/24	8/25	Spain		84.00						84.00
Hon. Madeleine Bordallo	8/19	8/20	Jordan		238.00						238.00
	8/19	8/19	Iraq								
	8/20	8/22	Pakistan		526.00						526.00
	8/21	8/21	Afghanistan								
	8/22	8/22	Bahrain								
	8/22	8/23	USS Kennedy								
	8/23	8/23	Djibouti								
	8/23	8/24	Egypt		217.00						217.00
	8/24	8/25	Spain		84.00						84.00
Hon. Jim Marshall	8/19	8/20	Jordan		238.00						238.00
	8/19	8/19	Iraq								
	8/20	8/22	Pakistan		526.00						526.00
	8/21	8/21	Afghanistan								
	8/22	8/22	Bahrain								
	8/22	8/23	USS Kennedy								
Commercial airfare							4,992.66				4,992.66
Michael R. Higgins	8/19	8/20	Jordan		238.00						238.00
	8/19	8/19	Iraq								
	8/20	8/22	Pakistan		526.00						526.00
	8/21	8/21	Afghanistan								
	8/22	8/22	Bahrain								
	8/22	8/23	USS Kennedy								
	8/23	8/23	Djibouti								
	8/23	8/24	Egypt		217.00						217.00
	8/24	8/25	Spain		84.00						84.00
Mark R. Lewis	8/19	8/20	Jordan		238.00						238.00
	8/19	8/19	Iraq								
	8/20	8/22	Pakistan		526.00						526.00
	8/21	8/21	Afghanistan								
	8/22	8/22	Bahrain								
	8/22	8/23	USS Kennedy								
	8/23	8/23	Djibouti								
	8/23	8/24	Egypt		217.00						217.00
	8/24	8/25	Spain		84.00						84.00
Visit to Germany, Aug. 23–26, 2004:											
Mr. James William Godwin, Jr.	8/24	8/26	Germany		406.00						406.00
Commercial airfare							5,399.76				5,399.76
Visit to Jordan, Iraq and Germany with Codel Houghton, Sept. 16–20, 2004:											
Hon. Ellen O. Tauscher	9/16	9/17	Jordan		342.00						342.00
	9/17	9/18	Iraq (day trips)								
	9/19	9/20	Germany		129.00						129.00
Visit to Russia, Sept. 16–19, 2004:											
Hon. Curt Weldon	9/16	9/19	Russia		1,092.00						1,092.00
Commercial airfare							6,793.00				6,793.00
Hon. Trent Franks	9/16	9/20	Russia		1,456.00						1,456.00
Commercial airfare							7,131.06				7,131.06
Douglas C. Roach	9/16	9/19	Russia		1,092.00						1,092.00
Commercial airfare							8,105.06				8,105.06
Committee total					23,005.43		52,090.65				75,096.08

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

DUNCAN HUNTER, Chairman, Oct. 20, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON BUDGET, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Ron Kind	9/16	9/19	Jordan and Iraq		714.00		(3)				714.00
	9/19	9/20	Germany		253.00		(3)				253.00
Hon. Scott Garrett	9/24	9/27	Jordan and Iraq		714.00		(3)				714.00
	9/27	9/28	France		176.00		(3)				176.00
Committee total					1,857.00						1,857.00

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.

JIM NUSSLE, Chairman, Oct. 28, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Cliff Stearns	8/16	8/17	Hungary		216.00						216.00
	8/18	8/18	Latvia		127.00						127.00
	8/19	8/20	Lithuania		470.00						470.00
	8/21	8/23	Germany		1,227.00						1,227.00
Hon. Vito Fossella	8/9	8/15	Italy		2,158.00		5,510.60				7,668.60
Chris Knauer	8/7	8/11	Hong Kong		1,516.00						1,516.00
	8/11	8/14	Singapore		1,787.30		7,039.07				8,826.37
					[3] (336.0)						(336.00)
Committee total					7,165.30		12,549.67				19,714.97

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Unused per diem.

JOE BARTON, Oct. 27, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Spencer Bachus	7/25	7/27	Morocco		570.00		(3)				570.00
	7/27	7/29	Nambia		418.00		(3)				418.00
	7/29	7/31	Botswana		444.00		(3)				444.00
	7/31	8/05	South Africa		1,197.00		(3)				1,197.00
	8/05	8/06	Spain		354.00		(3)				354.00
Hon. J. Gresham Barrett	8/14	8/16	Venezuela		516.00		(3)				516.00
	8/16	8/17	Ecuador		238.00		(3)				238.00
	8/17	8/19	Bolivia		312.00		(3)				312.00
	8/19	8/22	Peru		739.00		(3)				739.00
Committee total					4,788.00						4,788.00

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.

MICHAEL G. OXLEY, Chairman, Oct. 22, 2003.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Robert Borden	7/24	8/1	China		1,937.00		7,577.50				
Lawrence Halloran	7/31	8/4	United Kingdom		1,935.00		5,876.31		296.00		
Hon. Bernard Sanders	8/4	8/4	United Kingdom				29.42				
John Cuaderes	8/5	8/7	Korea		652.00						
	8/7	8/9	China		554.00						
	8/9	8/10	Hong Kong		379.00				430.00		
	8/10	8/11	Vietnam		193.00						
	8/12	8/14	Australia		776.00		443.00		1,840.00		
Susie Schulte	8/5	8/7	Korea		652.00						
	8/7	8/9	China		554.00						
	8/9	8/10	Hong Kong		379.00				430.00		
	8/10	8/11	Vietnam		193.00						
	8/12	8/14	Australia		776.00		443.00		1,840.00		
Shalley Kim	8/5	8/7	Korea		652.00						
	8/7	8/9	China		554.00						
	8/9	8/10	Hong Kong		379.00				430.00		
	8/10	8/11	Vietnam		193.00		443.00				
	8/12	8/14	Australia		776.00				1,840.00		
Ron Martinson	8/5	8/7	Korea		652.00						
	8/7	8/9	China		554.00						
	8/9	8/10	Hong Kong		379.00				430.00		
	8/10	8/11	Vietnam		193.00						
	8/12	8/14	Australia		776.00		443.00		1,840.00		
Gabriele Forsythe	8/5	8/7	Korea		652.00						
	8/7	8/9	China		554.00						
	8/9	8/10	Hong Kong		379.00				430.00		
	8/10	8/11	Vietnam		193.00						
	8/12	8/14	Australia		776.00		443.00		1,840.00		
Michelle Ash	8/5	8/7	Korea		652.00						
	8/7	8/9	China		554.00						
	8/9	8/10	Hong Kong		379.00				430.00		
	8/10	8/11	Vietnam		193.00						
	8/12	8/14	Australia		776.00		443.00		1,840.00		
Marc Wheat	8/5	8/7	Korea		652.00						
	8/7	8/9	China		554.00						
	8/9	8/10	Hong Kong		379.00				430.00		
	8/10	8/11	Vietnam		193.00						
	8/12	8/14	Australia		776.00		443.00		1,840.00		
Hon. Tom Davis	8/5	8/7	Korea		652.00						
	8/7	8/9	China		554.00						
	8/9	8/10	Hong Kong		379.00				430.00		
	8/10	8/11	Vietnam		193.00						
	8/12	8/14	Australia		776.00		443.00		1,840.00		
Hon. Marsha Blackburn	8/5	8/7	Korea		652.00						
	8/7	8/9	China		554.00						
	8/9	8/10	Hong Kong		379.00				430.00		
	8/10	8/11	Vietnam		193.00						
	8/12	8/14	Australia		776.00		443.00		1,840.00		
Hon. James Moran	8/5	8/7	Korea		652.00						
	8/7	8/9	China		554.00						
	8/9	8/10	Hong Kong		379.00				430.00		
	8/10	8/11	Vietnam		193.00						
	8/12	8/14	Australia		776.00		443.00		1,840.00		
Hon. Nathan Deal	8/5	8/7	Korea		652.00						
	8/7	8/9	China		554.00						
	8/9	8/10	Hong Kong		379.00				430.00		
	8/10	8/11	Vietnam		193.00						
	8/12	8/14	Australia		776.00		443.00		1,840.00		
Hon. Carolyn Maloney	8/5	8/7	Korea		652.00						
	8/7	8/9	China		554.00						
	8/9	8/10	Hong Kong		379.00				430.00		
	8/10	8/11	Vietnam		193.00						
	8/12	8/14	Australia		776.00		443.00		1,840.00		
Hon. Dutch Ruppersberger	8/5	8/7	Korea		652.00						
	8/7	8/9	China		554.00						
	8/9	8/10	Hong Kong		379.00				430.00		
	8/10	8/11	Vietnam		193.00						
	8/12	8/14	Australia		776.00		443.00		1,840.00		
David Young	8/12	8/15	Poland		917.00		5,944.54				
	8/15	8/20	Russia		1,806.00		138.00		64.00		
James Moore	8/12	8/15	Poland		917.00		6,026.32				
	8/15	8/20	Russia		1,806.00		138.00		64.00		
Victoria Proctor	8/12	8/15	Poland		917.00		6,026.32				
	8/15	8/20	Russia		1,806.00		138.00		64.00		
Jaime Hjort	8/12	8/15	Poland		917.00		6,026.32				

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
	8/15	8/20	Russia		1,806.00		138.00		64.00		
John Hunter	8/12	8/15	Poland		917.00		6,026.32				
	8/15	8/20	Russia		1,806.00		138.00		64.00		
Thomas Costa	8/8	8/10	Jordan		476.00						
	8/10	8/12	Israel		678.00						
	8/12	8/13	Lebanon		0.00						
	8/13	8/14	Syria		268.00						
	8/14	8/15	Spain		380.00						
R.N. Palarino	8/8	8/10	Jordan		476.00						
	8/10	8/12	Israel		678.00						
	8/12	8/13	Lebanon								
	8/13	8/14	Syria		268.00						
	8/14	8/15	Spain		380.00						
Hon. Christopher Shays	8/8	8/10	Jordan		476.00						
	8/10	8/12	Israel		678.00						
	8/12	8/13	Lebanon								
	8/13	8/14	Syria		268.00						
	8/14	8/15	Spain		380.00						
Karen Lightfoot	8/8	8/10	Jordan		476.00						
	8/10	8/12	Israel		678.00						
	8/12	8/13	Lebanon								
	8/13	8/14	Syria		268.00						
	8/14	8/15	Spain		380.00						
Committee total					57,897.00		49,982.05		30,126.00		138,005.05

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

TOM DAVIS, Chairman, Oct. 25, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

BOB NEY, Chairman, Oct. 29, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Douglas Anderson	8/12	8/24	Indonesia		1,980.90		6,904.50				8,885.40
Renee Austell	8/11	8/17	Chad		1,650.00		6,753.04				8,403.04
	9/19	9/21	Russia		1,100.00						1,100.00
	9/21	9/22	United Kingdom		457.00						457.00
	9/19	9/22	(4)				7,075.93				7,075.93
Hon. Cass Ballenger	8/3	8/4	Venezuela		150.00		(3)				150.00
Patrick Brennan	7/18	7/19	Canada		259.00		1,052.00				1,311.00
	8/1	8/4	Venezuela		549.00		2,616.54				3,165.54
	8/14	8/16	Venezuela		416.00						416.00
	8/16	8/17	Ecuador		238.00						238.00
	8/17	8/19	Bolivia		312.00						312.00
	8/19	8/22	Peru		539.00		(3)				539.00
Candace Bryan	6/26	6/30	South Korea		980.00						980.00
	6/30	7/3	Hong Kong		961.00						961.00
	6/26	7/3	(4)				7,240.45				7,240.45
Jean Carroll	8/14	8/16	Venezuela		491.00						491.00
	8/16	8/17	Ecuador		213.00						213.00
	8/17	8/19	Bolivia		287.00						287.00
	8/19	8/22	Peru		694.,00		(3)				694.00
Malik Chaka	6/26	6/30	DRV		1,132.00						1,132.00
	6/30	7/5	Tanzania		1,415.00						1,415.00
	6/26	7/5	(4)				8,600.59				8,600.59
	8/10	8/15	Togo		786.00						786.00
	8/15	8/20	Benin		703.00						703.00
	8/20	8/23	Niger		763.00						763.00
	8/10	8/23	(4)				6,544.12				6,544.12
Joan Condon	6/29	7/5	Zimbabwe		942.00		8,907.84				9,849.84
	8/11	8/18	Chad		1,350.00		6,753.04				8,103.04
Ted Dagne	7/31	8/2	Kenya		590.00						590.00
	8/2	8/4	Ethiopia		708.00						708.00
	8/4	8/6	Chad		552.00						552.00
	8/6	8/8	Ethiopia		202.00						202.00
	8/8	8/10	Djibouti		566.00						566.00
	8/10	8/11	Eritrea		430.00						430.00
	7/31	8/11	(4)				11,024.85				11,024.85
Hon. Eni Faleomavaega	7/10	7/12	French Polynesia		571.00						571.00
	7/12	7/13	Samoa, Apia		129.00						129.00
	7/12	7/13	(4)				4,240.21				4,240.21
	8/9	8/11	Western Samoa		267.21		62.68				329.89
Kristen Gilley	6/26	6/30	South Korea		1,080.00						1,080.00
	6/30	7/3	Hong Kong		987.00						987.00
	6/26	7/3	(4)				7,449.55				7,449.55
Dennis Halpin	6/26	6/30	South Korea		1,062.00						1,062.00
	6/30	7/3	Hong Kong		866.00						866.00
	6/26	7/3	(4)				7,240.45				7,240.45
	8/3	8/12	India		1,532.00						1,532.00
	8/9	8/10	Nepal		188.00						188.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
	8/3	8/12	(4)				7,652.10				7,652.10
Hans Hogrefe	8/12	8/20	Indonesia		1,270.00		7,521.81				8,791.81
Hon. Amo Houghton	9/16	9/19	Jordan		635.00						635.00
	9/19	9/20	Germany		44.00		(3)				44.00
Jonathan Katz	6/30	7/4	Israel		2,896.00		5,963.34				8,859.34
David Killion	6/26	6/28	Italy		420.00						420.00
	6/28	7/1	UAE		1,045.00						1,045.00
	6/26	7/1	(4)				9,631.72				9,631.72
	7/24	7/27	Jordan		564.00						564.00
	7/27	8/2	Turkey		1,438.00						1,438.00
	7/24	8/2	(4)				5,706.47				5,706.47
	8/13	8/16	Libya		1,038.00						1,038.00
	8/16	8/17	Egypt		217.00						217.00
	8/17	8/19	Syria		536.00						536.00
	8/19	8/25	Israel		2,184.00						2,184.00
	8/13	8/25	(4)				5,856.58				5,856.58
Young Kim	6/26	6/30	South Korea		1,080.00						1,080.00
	6/30	7/3	Hong Kong		987.00						987.00
	6/26	7/3	(4)				6,110.45				6,110.45
Hon. Thomas Lantos	8/13	8/16	Libya		1,038.00						1,038.00
	8/16	8/17	Egypt		217.00						217.00
	8/17	8/19	Syria		536.00						536.00
	8/19	8/22	Israel		728.00						728.00
	8/13	8/22	(4)				5,830.00				5,830.00
Jessica Lewis	8/2	8/4	Venezuela		680.00		2,494.54				3,174.54
Noelle LuSane	7/10	7/12	Netherlands		327.00		6,296.61				6,623.61
	7/31	8/2	Kenya		295.00						295.00
	8/2	8/4	Ethiopia		708.00						708.00
	8/4	8/6	Chad		552.00						552.00
	8/6	8/8	Ethiopia		202.00						202.00
	7/31	8/8	(4)				10,996.28				10,996.28
	9/16	9/19	Jordan		714.00						714.00
	9/19	9/20	Germany		154.00		(3)				154.00
John Mackey	8/25	9/2	Colombia		1,800.00		1,710.50				3,510.50
Alan Makovsky	7/24	7/27	Jordan		564.00						564.00
	7/27	8/2	Turkey		1,479.00						1,479.00
	7/24	8/2	(4)				6,136.40				6,136.40
	8/13	8/16	Libya		1,038.00						1,038.00
	8/16	8/17	Egypt		217.00						217.00
	8/17	8/19	Syria		536.00						536.00
	8/19	8/25	Israel		2,184.00						2,184.00
	8/13	8/25	(4)				5,856.58				5,856.58
Pearl-Alice Marsh	6/29	7/6	Zimbabwe		942.00		8,907.84				9,849.84
	8/10	8/14	Togo		825.00						825.00
	8/15	8/18	Benin		517.00						517.00
	8/10	8/18	(4)				5,088.30				5,088.30
Hon. Gregory Meeks	8/14	8/16	Venezuela		516.00						516.00
	8/16	8/17	Ecuador		238.00		1,186.30				1,424.30
Caleb McCarry	8/1	8/4	Venezuela		649.00		2,616.54				3,265.54
James McCormick	8/8	8/12	Philippines		693.00						693.00
	8/12	8/15	Malaysia		490.20				[5] 278.25		768.45
	8/8	8/12	(4)				5,542.00				5,542.00
Paul Oostburg Sanz	8/25	9/1	Colombia		1,237.00		2,557.54				3,794.54
Hon. Donald Payne	7/10	7/12	Netherlands		367.00		5,916.11				6,283.11
	8/2	8/4	Ethiopia		708.00						708.00
	8/4	8/6	Chad		552.00						552.00
	8/6	8/8	Ethiopia		202.00						202.00
	8/8	8/10	Djibouti		566.00						566.00
	8/10	8/11	Eritrea		430.00						430.00
	8/2	8/11	(4)				11,007.65				11,007.65
	9/16	9/19	Jordan		714.00						714.00
	9/19	9/20	Germany		154.00		(3)				154.00
Gregg Rickman	6/26	6/28	Italy		770.00						770.00
	6/28	7/1	United Arab Emirates		836.00						836.00
	6/26	7/1	(4)				8,824.93				8,824.93
	7/24	7/27	Jordan		564.00						564.00
	7/27	7/29	Turkey		1,212.00						1,212.00
	7/24	7/29	(4)				6,136.40				6,136.40
Robin Roizman	7/25	8/1	China		1,477.00		7,221.00				8,698.00
Hon. Edward Royce	6/26	6/30	Democratic Republic of the Congo		1,132.00						1,132.00
	6/30	7/5	Tanzania		1,415.00						1,415.00
	6/26	7/5	(4)				8,600.59				8,600.59
Jonathan Scharfen	6/26	6/28	Italy		840.00						840.00
	6/28	7/1	United Arab Emirates		836.00						836.00
	6/26	7/1	(4)				8,824.93				8,824.93
	7/26	7/27	Jordan		376.00				[5] 693.59		1,069.59
	7/27	7/31	Turkey		991.00						991.00
	7/26	7/31	(4)				6,978.26				6,978.26
Hon. Adam Schiff	8/20	8/21	Pakistan		227.00						227.00
	8/21	8/22	Bahrain		99.00		3,684.09				3,783.09
Thomas Sheehy	6/26	6/30	Democratic Republic of the Congo		1,132.00						1,132.00
	6/30	7/05	Tanzania		1,415.00						1,415.00
	6/26	7/5	(4)				8,600.59				8,600.59
Hon. Thomas Tancredo	9/18	9/21	Russia		1,100.00						1,100.00
	9/21	9/22	United Kingdom		457.00						457.00
	9/18	9/22	(4)				7,075.93				7,075.93
Sarah Tillemann	6/26	6/30	South Korea		980.00						980.00
	6/30	7/3	Hong Kong		767.00						767.00
	6/26	7/3	(4)				7,240.45				7,240.45
	8/3	8/12	India		646.00						646.00
	8/9	8/10	Nepal		188.00						188.00
	8/3	8/12	(4)				7,652.10				7,652.10
Lynne Weil	6/26	6/30	South Korea		937.00						937.00
	6/30	7/3	Hong Kong		816.00						816.00
	6/26	7/3	(4)				8,095.55				8,095.55
Hon. Jerry Weller	7/18	7/19	Canada		259.00		1,016.58				1,275.58
	8/14	8/16	Venezuela		516.00						516.00
	8/16	8/17	Ecuador		238.00						238.00
	8/17	8/19	Bolivia		312.00						312.00
	8/19	8/21	Peru		739.00		(3)				739.00
Hon. Robert Wexler	6/30	7/4	Israel		2,896.00		5,963.34				8,859.34
Committee total					90,394.31		318,966.19		971.84		410,332.34

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.
[4] Round trip airfare.
[5] Indicates delegation costs.

HENRY HYDE, Chairman, Oct. 25, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Brian Zimmer	8/9	8/9	Canada		270.00						270.00
Art Arthur	8/9	8/9	Canada		270.00						270.00
Hon. Howard Coble	8/14	8/16	Venezuela		516.00		(3)				516.00
	8/16	8/17	Ecuador		238.00						238.00
	8/17	8/19	Bolivia		312.00						312.00
	8/19	8/21	Peru		739.00						739.00
Committee total					2,345.00						2,345.00

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.

F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, Jr., Chairman, Oct. 20, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Dave Whaley	7/17	7/25	Italy		3,231.00		5,609.58				8,840.58
Kurt Christensen	9/15	9/17	Canada		1,430.00		1,959.46				3,389.46
Hon. Mark Udall	9/24	9/27	Jordan		714.00		(3)				714.00
	9/27	9/28	France		176.00		(3)				176.00
Committee total					5,551.00		7,569.04				13,120.04

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.

RICHARD POMBO, Chairman, Oct. 11, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON RULES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]

HOUSE COMMITTEES
Please Note.: If there were not expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

DAVID DREIER, Chairman, Oct. 19, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Robert Palmer	7/31	8/7	China		1,734.00		7,056.50				8,790.50
John Mimikakis	7/31	8/7	China		1,734.00		7,056.50				8,790.50
Chris Shank	7/31	8/7	China		1,734.00		7,056.50				8,790.50
Dick Obermann	7/31	8/7	China		1,734.00		7,056.50				8,790.50
Jim Wilson	7/27	7/29	United Kingdom		914.00		1,911.80				2,825.80
Kara Haas	7/27	7/29	United Kingdom		914.00		1,911.80				2,825.80
Hon. Jo Bonner	7/15	7/19	United Kingdom		555.00		(3)				555.00
Committee total					9,319.00		32,049.60				41,368.60

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.

SHERWOOD BOEHLERT, Chairman, Oct. 5, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]

HOUSE COMMITTEES
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JOEL HEFLEY, Chairman, Oct. 21, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Wayne Gilchrest	8/8	8/10	Jordan		476.00		(3)				476.00
Hon. Mark Kennedy	8/8	8/10	Jordan		476.00		(3)				476.00
Hon. Wayne Gilchrest	8/10	8/12	Israel		678.00		(3)				678.00
Hon. Mark Kennedy	8/10	8/12	Israel		678.00		(3)				678.00
Hon. Wayne Gilchrest	8/12	8/13	Lebanon				(3)				
Hon. Mark Kennedy	8/12	8/13	Lebanon				(3)				
Hon. Wayne Gilchrest	8/13	8/14	Syria		268.00		(3)				268.00
Hon. Mark Kennedy	8/13	8/14	Syria		268.00		(3)				268.00
Hon. Wayne Gilchrest	8/14	8/15	Spain		380.00		(3)				380.00
Hon. Mark Kennedy	8/14	8/15	Spain		380.00		(3)				380.00
Hon. John Duncan	8/14	8/16	Newfoundland				(3)		228.57		228.57
Hon. Jerry Costello	8/14	8/16	Newfoundland				(3)		228.57		228.57
Hon. E.B. Johnson	8/14	8/16	Newfoundland				(3)		228.57		228.57
Hon. John Mica	8/14	8/16	Newfoundland				(3)		228.57		228.57
Hon. Michael Capuano	8/14	8/16	Newfoundland				(3)		228.57		228.57
Hon. Henry Brown	8/14	8/16	Newfoundland				(3)		228.57		228.57
Charles Ziegler	8/14	8/16	Newfoundland				(3)		228.57		228.57
Kathie Zern	8/14	8/16	Newfoundland				(3)		228.57		228.57
Fraser Verrusio	8/14	8/16	Newfoundland				(3)		228.57		228.57
Jimmy Miller	8/14	8/16	Newfoundland				(3)		228.57		228.57
Jonathan Pawlow	8/14	8/16	Newfoundland				(3)		228.57		228.57
John Cullather	8/14	8/16	Newfoundland				(3)		228.57		228.57
Hon. John Duncan	8/16	8/18	Hungary		743.00		(3)				743.00
Hon. Jerry Costello	8/16	8/18	Hungary		743.00		(3)				743.00
Hon. E.B. Johnson	8/16	8/18	Hungary		743.00		(3)				743.00
Hon. John Mica	8/16	8/18	Hungary		743.00		(3)				743.00
Hon. Michael Capuano	8/16	8/18	Hungary		743.00		(3)				743.00
Hon. Henry Brown	8/16	8/18	Hungary		743.00		(3)				743.00
Charles Ziegler	8/16	8/18	Hungary		743.00		(3)				743.00
Kathie Zern	8/16	8/18	Hungary		743.00		(3)				743.00
Fraser Verrusio	8/16	8/18	Hungary		743.00		(3)				743.00
Jimmy Miller	8/16	8/18	Hungary		743.00		(3)				743.00
Jonathan Pawlow	8/16	8/18	Hungary		743.00		(3)				743.00
John Cullather	8/16	8/18	Hungary		743.00		(3)				743.00
Hon. John Duncan	8/18	8/19	Latvia		395.00		(3)				395.00
Hon. Jerry Costello	8/18	8/19	Latvia		395.00		(3)				395.00
Hon. E.B. Johnson	8/18	8/19	Latvia		395.00		(3)				395.00
Hon. John Mica	8/18	8/19	Latvia		395.00		(3)				395.00
Hon. Michael Capuano	8/18	8/19	Latvia		395.00		(3)				395.00
Hon. Henry Brown	8/18	8/19	Latvia		395.00		(3)				395.00
Charles Ziegler	8/18	8/19	Latvia		395.00		(3)				395.00
Kathie Zern	8/18	8/19	Latvia		395.00		(3)				395.00
Fraser Verrusio	8/18	8/19	Latvia		395.00		(3)				395.00
Jimmy Miller	8/18	8/19	Latvia		395.00		(3)				395.00
Jonathan Pawlow	8/18	8/19	Latvia		395.00		(3)				395.00
John Cullather	8/18	8/19	Latvia		395.00		(3)				395.00
Hon. John Duncan	8/19	8/21	Lithuania		470.00		(3)				470.00
Hon. Jerry Costello	8/19	8/21	Lithuania		470.00		(3)				470.00
Hon. E.B. Johnson	8/19	8/21	Lithuania		470.00		(3)				470.00
Hon. John Mica	8/19	8/21	Lithuania		470.00		(3)				470.00
Hon. Michael Capuano	8/19	8/21	Lithuania		470.00		3,618.91				4,088.91
Hon. Henry Brown	8/19	8/21	Lithuania		470.00		(3)				470.00
Charles Ziegler	8/19	8/21	Lithuania		470.00		(3)				470.00
Kathie Zern	8/19	8/21	Lithuania		470.00		(3)				470.00
Fraser Verrusio	8/19	8/21	Lithuania		470.00		(3)				470.00
Jimmy Miller	8/19	8/21	Lithuania		470.00		(3)				470.00
Jonathan Pawlow	8/19	8/21	Lithuania		470.00		(3)				470.00
John Cullather	8/19	8/21	Lithuania		470.00		(3)				470.00
Hon. John Duncan	8/21	8/24	Germany		1,227.00		(3)				1,227.00
Hon. Jerry Costello	8/21	8/24	Germany		1,227.00		(3)				1,227.00
Hon. E.B. Johnson	8/21	8/24	Germany		1,227.00		(3)				1,227.00
Hon. John Mica	8/21	8/24	Germany		1,227.00		(3)				1,227.00
Hon. Henry Brown	8/21	8/24	Germany		1,227.00		(3)				1,227.00
Charles Ziegler	8/21	8/24	Germany		1,227.00		(3)				1,227.00
Kathie Zern	8/21	8/24	Germany		1,227.00		(3)				1,227.00
Fraser Verrusio	8/21	8/24	Germany		1,227.00		(3)				1,227.00
Jimmy Miller	8/21	8/24	Germany		1,227.00		(3)				1,227.00
Jonathan Pawlow	8/21	8/24	Germany		1,227.00		(3)				1,227.00
John Cullather	8/21	8/24	Germany		1,227.00		(3)				1,227.00
Hon. Michael Burgess	9/18	9/21	Moscow		1,100.00		4,508.88				5,608.88
Committee total					37,497.00		8,127.79		2,742.84		48,367.63

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.

DON YOUNG, Chairman, Oct. 27, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Phil English	9/16	9/19	Jordan		714.00		(3)				714.00
	9/19	9/20	Germany		253.00		(3)				253.00
Wally Herger	9/16	9/19	Jordan		714.00		(3)				714.00
	9/19	9/20	Germany		253.00		(3)				253.00
Committee total					1,934.00						1,934.00

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.

BILL THOMAS, Chairman, Oct. 19, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
HOUSE COMMITTEES											
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒											

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

BOB NEY, Chairman, Oct. 29, 2004.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2004

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
HOUSE COMMITTEES											
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒											

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

CHUCK GRASSLEY, Oct. 13, 2004.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

10552. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report on U.S. military personnel and U.S. individual civilians retained as contractors involved in supporting Plan Colombia, pursuant to Public Law 106–246, section 3204 (f) (114 Stat. 577); to the Committee on Armed Services.

10553. A letter from the Acting, Under Secretary, Acquisition, Technology and Logistics, Department of Defense, transmitting the Selected Acquisition Reports (SARs) for the quarter ending September 30, 2004, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2432; to the Committee on Armed Services.

10554. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for Legislation and Regulations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's ''Major'' final rule—HUD's Housing for the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) for the Years 2005–2008 and Amendments to HUD's Regulation of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac [Docket No. FR–4790–F–03] (RIN: 2501–AC92) received November 1, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

10555. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's ''Major'' final rule—Medicare Program; Prospective Payment System for Inpatient Psychiatric Facilites [CMS–1213–F] (RIN: 0938–AL50) received November 3, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

10556. A letter from the Legal Adv./Chief, Wireless Telecom. Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's ''Major'' final rule—Facilitating the Provision of Spectrum-Based Services to Rural Areas and Promoting Opportunities for Rural Telephone Companies To Provide Spectrum-Based Services [WT Docket No. 02–381] 2000 Biennial Regulatory Review Spectrum Aggregation Limits For Commercial Mobile Radio Services [WT Docket No. 01–14] Increasing Flexibility To Promote Access to and the Efficient and Intensive Use of Spectrum and the Widespread Deployment of Wireless Services, and To Facilitate Capital Formation [WT Docket No. 03–202] Received November 5, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

10557. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the national emergency declared with respect to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems declared by Executive Order 12938 on November 14, 1994, as amended, is to continue in effect beyond November 14, 2004, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); (H. Doc. No. 108–229); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

10558. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the national emergency declared with respect to Sudan by Executive Order 13067, is to continue in effect beyond November 3, 2004, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); (H. Doc. No. 108–230); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

10559. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the national emergency with respect to Iran, as declared by Executive Order 12170 on November 14, 1979, is to continue in effect beyond November 14, 2004, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); (H. Doc. No. 108–233); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

10560. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of major defense equipment and defense articles to Russia, France, Spain, Kazakhstan, and Sweden (Transmittal No. DDTC 079–04), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

10561. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

10562. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report, consistent with the War Powers Resolution, Public Law 107–243, and Public Law 102–1, to help ensure that the Congress is kept informed on the status of United States efforts in the global war on terrorism; (H. Doc. No. 108–231); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

10563. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report pursuant to the Cooperative Threat Reduction Act of 1993 and the FREEDOM Support Act, pursuant to Public Law 103–160; to the Committee on International Relations.

10564. A letter from the Assistant Sectretary of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting transmitting the 2004 Report on CFE Compliance pursuant to the resolution of advice and consent to ratification of the Document Agreed Among the States Parties to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe of November 19, 1990, (''the CFE Flank Document''); to the Committee on International Relations.

10565. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act on the export of goods or technology; to the Committee on International Relations.

10566. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15–571, ''Contract No. DCFJ–2004–B–0031 (Delivery of Electrical Power and Ancillary Services) Exemption Temporary Amendment Act of 2004,'' pursuant to D.C. Code section 1–233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

10567. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15–573, ''Unclaimed Property Demutualization Proceeds Technical Correction Amendment Temporary Act of 2004,'' pursuant to D.C. Code section 1–233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

10568. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15–574, ''Fiscal Year 2004 Year-End State Aid Re-Allocation Temporary Act of 2004,'' pursuant to D.C. Code section 1–233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

10569. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15–575, ''Unemployment Compensation Funds Appropriation Authorization Temporary Act of 2004,'' pursuant to D.C. Code section 1–233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

10570. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15–576, ''Housing and Community Development Reform Advisory Commission Extension Temporary Amendment Act of 2004,'' pursuant to D.C. Code section 1–233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

10571. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a

copy of D.C. ACT 15–572, ''Distracted Driving Safety Revised Temporary Amendment Act of 2004,'' pursuant to D.C. Code section 1–233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

10572. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15–577, ''Anesthesiologist Assistant Licensure Amendment Act of 2004,'' pursuant to D.C. Code section 1–233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

10573. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15–578, ''Property Management Reform Amendment Act of 2004,'' pursuant to D.C. Code section 1–233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

10574. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15–563, ''Pedestrian Protection Right-of-Way at Crosswalks Amendment Act of 2004,'' pursuant to D.C. Code section 1–233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

10575. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15–564, ''Miscellaneous Vehicles Helmet Safety Act of 2004,'' pursuant to D.C. Code section 1–233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

10576. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15–565, ''District of Columbia Statehood Delegation Fund Commission Establishment and Tax Check-Off Amendment Act of 2004,'' pursuant to D.C. Code section 1–233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

10577. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15–566, ''Prevention of Premature Release of Mentally Incompetent Defendants Amendment Act of 2004,'' pursuant to D.C. Code section 1–233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

10578. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15–567, ''Retail Natural Gas Supplier Licensing and Consumer Protection Act of 2004,'' pursuant to D.C. Code section 1–233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

10579. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15–568, ''Historic Preservation Process for Public Safety Facilities Amendment Act of 2004,'' pursuant to D.C. Code section 1–233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

10580. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15–569, ''Public Assistance Confidentiality of Information Temporary Amendment Act of 2004,'' pursuant to D.C. Code section 1–233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

10581. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 15–570, ''Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Fund Temporary Act of 2004,'' pursuant to D.C. Code section 1–233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

10582. A letter from the Senior Attorney, Regulations Division, Office of General Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's ''Major'' final rule—United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology Program (''US–VISIT''); Authority to Collect Biometric Data From Additional Travelers and Expansion to the 50 Most Highly Trafficked Land Border Ports of Entry [DHS–2007–0002] (RIN: 1650–AA00) received October 12, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

10583. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the designation as ''foreign terrorist organization '' pursuant to Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, pursuant to 8 U.S.C. 1189; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

10584. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the designation as ''foreign terrorist organization '' pursuant to Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, pursuant to 8 U.S.C. 1189; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

10585. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Deparment of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Sailing Vessels HMS BOUNTY, WINDY II, DENIS SULLIVAN, U.S. BRIG NIAGARA, and the HIGHLANDER SEA, Kenosha, Wisconsin [CGD09–04–113] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10586. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; U.S. Navy Underwater Detonation Operation Outer Apra Harbor, Guam [COTP Guam 04–006] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10587. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone for Vessels Carrying U.S. Department of Energy Cargoes; Charleston COTP Zone [COTP Charleston 04–111] (RIN: 1625–AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10588. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Tow of M/V Astro Antares, Tampa Bay, Tampa, Florida [COTP Tampa 04–110] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10589. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Kenosha Fireworks, Lake Michigan, Milwaukee, WI [CGD09–04–077] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10590. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; U.S. Navy Underwater Detonation Operation North of Glass Breakwater, Guam. [COTP Guam 04–007] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10591. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Harrisville Fireworks, Lake Huron, Oscoda, MI [CGD09–04–078] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10592. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Unexploded ordnance, South of Orote Peninsula, Guam. [COTP Guam 04–008] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10593. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Catawaba Island Club Fireworks, Lake Erie, Port Clinton, OH [CGD09–04–080] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10594. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Banana River, Patrick AFB, FL [COTP Jacksonville 04–051] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10595. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; US Bank Fireworks, Lake Michigan, Milwaukee, WI [CGD09–04–081] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10596. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Manitowoc 4th of July Fireworks, Manitowoc River, Manitowoc, WI [CGD09–04–082] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10597. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Lake Eustis, Eustis, FL [COTP Jacksonville 04–052] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10598. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; St. Johns River, Orange Park Jacksonville, FL. [COTP Jacksonville 04–053] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10599. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Seneca River Days Fireworks Display, Seneca River, Baldwinsville, NY [CGD 09–04–083] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10600. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Power Boat Races on Buffalo Outer Harbor, Lake Erie, Buffalo, NY [CGD09–04–084] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10601. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; City of Huron Fireworks, Huron Harbor, Lake Erie [CGD09–04–085] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10602. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone—Luna Pier, MI, Lake Erie [CGD09–04–377] (RIN: 2115–AA97) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10603. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Atlantic Ocean, Daytona Beach, FL. [COTP Jacksonville 04–054] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10604. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone Regulation; City of Coos Bay Fireworks Display, Isthmus Slough, Coos Bay, Oregon [CGD13–04–030] (RIN: 2115–AA97) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10605. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Indian River, 4th of July Celebration, Cocoa, FL. [COTP Jacksonville 04–055] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10606. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone Regulations: Atlantic Ocean, Cocoa Beach, FL. [COTP Jacksonville 04–056] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10607. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Sanford Marina, Lake Monroe Harbor, Sanford, FL. [COTP Jacksonville 04–057] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10608. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zones: Fireworks displays in the Captain of the Port Portland Zone [CGD13–04–032] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10609. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Indian River, Titusville, FL [COTP Jacksonville 04–058] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10610. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone Regulations, Budd Inlet, West Bay, Olympia, Washington and SS CAPE ORLANDO [CGD13–04–035] (RIN: 1625–AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10611. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone Regulations; Medina, Lake Washington, WA [CGD 13–04–036] (RIN: 1625–AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10612. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Intracoastal Waterway, Melbourne, FL. [COTP Jacksonville 04–062] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10613. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone Regulations; Columbia and Willamette Rivers, Portland, OR [CGD 13–04–037] (RIN: 1625–AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10614. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Amelia River, Fernandina Beach, FL. [COTP Jacksonville 04–064] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10615. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone Regulations; Columbia River, OR, in the vicinity of Hood River, OR [CGD 13–04–038] (RIN: 1625–AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10616. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; St Johns River, Palatka, FL. [COTP Jacksonville 04–067] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10617. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Fireworks Displays, Potomac River, Arlington County, VA and Charles County, MD [CGD05–04–130] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10618. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Halifax River, Ormond Beach, FL. [COTP Jacksonville 04–068] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10619. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: York River, Yorktown, VA [CGD05–04–132] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10620. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Delaware Bay [CGD05–04–140] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10621. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Lake Dora, Mount Dora, FL. [COTP Jacksonville 04–069] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10622. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; West Lake Tohopekaliga, Kissimmee Lakefront Park, Kissimmee, FL. [COTP Jacksonville 04–070] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10623. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Local Regulations for Marine Events; Atlantic Ocean, Alantic City, NJ [CGD05–04–141] (RIN: 1625–AA08) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10624. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Local Regulation for Marine Events; Choptank River, Cambridge, MD [CGD05–04–147] (RIN: 1625–AA08) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10625. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; St. Johns River, Orange Park, FL. [COTP Jacksonville 04–078] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10626. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; All waters within the Captain of the Port (COTP) Wilmington, North Carolina Area of Responsibility (AOR) as defined by 33 CFR 3.25–20 [CGD 05–04–151] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10627. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Atlantic Ocean, Jacksonville Beach, FL [COTP Jacksonville 04–079] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10628. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Local Regulations for Marine Events; Martins Creek, Tullytown, PA [CGD05–04–154] (RIN: 1625–AA08) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10629. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Matanzas River, St. Augustine, FL. [COTP Jacksonville 04–086] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10630. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Delaware River [CGD05–04–159] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10631. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; St. Mary's River, St. Mary's, GA. [COTP Jacksonville 04–088] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10632. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Atlantic Ocean, Virginia Beach, VA [CGD05–04–185] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10633. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, James River, VA [CGD05–04–186] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10634. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Regulation: Port Canaveral, FL. [COTP Jacksonville 04–102] (RIN: 1625–AA97) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10635. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone Regulation: Port Canaveral, FL. [COTP Jacksonville 04–122] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10636. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone Regulation: Ports of Jacksonville and Fernandina, FL. [COTP Jacksonville 04–123] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10637. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Ohio River, Mile 537.0 to Mile 545.0, Carrollton, KY [COTP Louisville–04–006] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10638. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; City of West Palm Beach 4th of July Fireworks Display, West Palm Beach, FL. [COTP Miami 04–071] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10639. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Lantana 4th of July Fireworks, Lantana, FL. [COTP Miami 04–072] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10640. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Delaware River [CGD05–04–188] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10641. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Local Regulations; Dania Beach/Hollywood Super Boat Race, Dania Beach/Hollywood, FL [CGD07–04–043] (RIN: 1625–AA08) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10642. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Boynton Beach 4th of July Celebration Fireworks, Intracoastal Waterway, Boynton Beach, FL. [COTP Miami 04–073] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10643. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Regulated Navigation Area; Ohio River Mile Marker 531.5 to Mile Marker 720.7 [CGD08–04–029] (RIN: 1625–AA11) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10644. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Lauderdale Yacht Club 4th of July Fireworks Display, Ft. Lauderdale, FL [COTP Miami 04–074] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10645. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Belle Maer Harbor Fireworks, Lake St. Clair, Harrison Township, MI [CGD09–04–070] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10646. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; City of Stuart 4th of July Fireworks Display, Stuart, FL [COTP Miami 04–075] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10647. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Grosse Isle Yacht Club Fireworks, Detroit River, Grosse Isle, MI [CGD09–04–071] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10648. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Bayside Park 4th of July Fireworks, Miami, FL [COTP Maimi 04–076] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10649. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Grosse Pointe Yacht Club Fireworks, Lake St. Clair, Grosse Pointe Shores, MI [CGD09–04–072] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10650. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Rivera Beach 4th of July Fireworks Display, Rivera Beach, FL [COTP Miami 04–077] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10651. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; St. Clair Fireworks, St. Clair River, St. Clair, MI [CGD09–04–073] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10652. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Florida's Salute to Heroes at Bayside Park Fireworks, Miami, FL [COTP Miami 04–081] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10653. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Lexington Independence Festival Fireworks, Lake Huron [CGD09–04–074] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10654. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone: Florida's Salute to Heroes, Bay Front Park, Miami, FL [COTP Miami 04–085] (RIN: 1625–AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10655. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Local Regulations; CSI/Miami Movie Filming, Miami, FL [COTP Miami–04–098] (RIN: 1625–AA08) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10656. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Grosse Pointe Farms Fireworks, Lake St. Clair, Grosse Pointe Farms, MI [CGD09–04–075] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10657. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Ecorse Water Festival Fireworks, Ecorse Channel, Ecorse, MI [CGD09–04–076] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10658. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Bayou Chico, Pensacola, FL [COTP Mobile–04–021] (RIN: 1625–AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10659. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Regulated Navigation Area, Anchorage Grounds, Safety and Security Zones; Tall Ships Environmental Festival, New London, Port of New London, CT [CGD01–04–006] (RIN: 1625–AA00, AA87, AA08) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10660. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Bayou Chico, Pensacola, FL [COTP Mobile–04–022] (RIN: 1625–AA87) received October 28, 2004,

pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10661. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; St. Andrew Bay, Panama City, FL [COTP Mobile–04–028] (RIN: 1625–AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10662. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; UBS Trophy America's Cup Class Regatta, Rhode Island Sound and Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island [CGD01–04–038] (RIN: 1625–AA00, AA01, AA08) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10663. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Powell Lake, Inlet Beach, FL [COTP Mobile–04–029] (RIN: 1625–AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10664. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Beverly Homecoming Fireworks—Beverly, Massachusetts [CGD01–04–044] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10665. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: City of Lynn Fourth of July Celebration—Lynn, Massachusetts [CGD01–04–045] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10666. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; St. Andrews Bay, Panama City, FL [COTP Mobile–04–030] (RIN: 1625–AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10667. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Fourth of July Celebration—Beverly, Massachusetts [CGD01–04–061] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10668. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Watson Bayou, Panama City, FL [COTP Mobile–04–031] (RIN: 1625–AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10669. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Celebrate the 4th—Salem, Massachusetts [CGD01–04–062] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10670. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Boston 4th of July Fireworks—Charles River, Boston, Massachusetts [CGD01–04–085] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10671. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: 4th of July Parade Committee Fireworks—Singing Beach, Manchester, Massachusetts [CGD01–04–086] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10672. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zones; Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Secretary Ridge Visit, Boston, Massachusetts [CGD01–04–094] (RIN: 1625–AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10673. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety and Security Zones: Boston Pops Concert and Fireworks—Boston, Massachusetts [CGD01–04–097] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10674. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; St. Andrew Bay, East Bay, Panama City, FL [COTP Mobile–04–032] (RIN: 1625–AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10675. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Bayou Portage, Mile Marker 2, St. Louis Bay, MS [COTP New Orleans–04–008] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10676. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Southwest Pass, Mile Markers 0 to 26 Below Head of Passes [COTP New Orleans–04–009] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10677. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Inner Harbor Navigational Canal, New Orleans, LA [COTP New Orleans–04–010] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10678. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zones; Democratic National Convention Events, Boston, MA [CGD01–04–101] (RIN: 1625–AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10679. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Inner Harbor Navigational Canal, New Orleans, LA [COTP New Orleans–04–011] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10680. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zones; Kennebukport, ME, Presidential Visit [CGD01–04–110] (RIN: 1625–AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10681. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Southwest Pass, Mile 9 to Mile 11, Below Head of Passes, LA [COTP New Orleans–04–012] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10682. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone: Marine Safety Office Boston Change of Command, Boston, Massachusetts [CGD01–04–112] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10683. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Portland, ME, Captain of the Port Zone, Presidential Visit [CGD01–04–120] (RIN: 1625–AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10684. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Lower Mississippi River, Mile Marker 94.0 to 96.0, Above Head of Passes, New Orleans, LA [COTP New Orleans–04–013] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10685. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Potomac and Anacostia River, Washington, D.C. and Arlington and Fairfax Counties, Virginia [CGD05–04–108] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10686. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone Chickahominy River, Williamsburg, VA [CGD05–04–124] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10687. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Mississippi River Gulf Outlet (MRGO), Mile Marker 25 to Mile Marker 40, Hopedale, LA [COTP New Orleans–04–014] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10688. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Linkhorn Bay, Virginia Beach, VA [CGD05–04–125] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10689. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Lower

Mississippi River, Mile Marker 19.0 to 21.0, Above Head of Passes, Port Sulphur, LA [COTP New Orleans–04–016] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10690. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Atlantic Ocean, Ocean City, MD [CGD05–04–126] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10691. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Newport News, VA [CGD05–04–127] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10692. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Morgan City—Port Allen Alternate Route (Intracoastal Waterway), Miles 30.0 to 45.0, Bayou Sorrel, LA [COTP New Orleans–04–017] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10693. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Atlantic Ocean, Virginia Beach, VA [CGD05–04–128] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10694. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Lower Mississippi River, Miles 435.8 to 433.8, Vicksburg, MS [COTP New Orleans–04–018] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10695. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Lower Mississippi River Mile 136.0 to Mile 138.0, Laplace, LA [COTP New Orleans–04–019] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10696. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Lake Pontchartrain, Kenner, LA [COTP New Orleans–04–020] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10697. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Lake Pontchartrain, Metairie, LA [COTP New Orleans–04–021] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10698. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Gary Air and Water Show, Lake Michigan, Gary, IN [CGD09–04–014] received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10699. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Southwest Pass Anchorage, Position 28–53.02N 089–20.4W [COTP New Orleans–04–022] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10700. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Muskegon Air Fair, Mona Lake, Muskegon, MI [CGD09–04–049] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10701. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Lower Mississippi River, Miles 91.5 to 88.1, Chalmette, LA [COTP New Orleans–04–023] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10702. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Western Fleet, Miles 225 Lower Mississippi River (LMR), Right Descending Bank (RDB), Baton Rouge, LA [COTP New Orleans–04–024] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10703. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Lower Mississippi River, Mile 94.0 to 95.0, Algiers Point, New Orleans, LA [COTP New Orleans–04–025] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10704. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Lake Erie, Brownstown, MI [CGD09–04–050] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10705. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Lake Ontario, Olcott Harbor, Olcott, NY [CGD09–04–051] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10706. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Port Bay, Lake Ontario, Wolcott, NY [CGD09–04–052] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10707. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Village of Sodus Bay, Sodus Bay, NY [CGD09–04–053] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10708. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Lake Huron, Harrisville, MI [CGD09–04–054] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10709. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Lower Mississippi River (LMR), Left Descending Bank (LBD), Miles 209 to 209.8, Plaquemine, LA [COTP New Orleans–04–026] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10710. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Mississippi River Gulf Outlet (MRGO), Mile Marker −8 to Mile Marker 59, New Orleans, LA [COTP New Orleans–04–031] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10711. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Fireworks, Tonowanda/North Tonowanda, NY [CGD09–04–055] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10712. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Allegheny River Mile Marker 12.1 to Mile Marker 12.3, Oakmont, PA. [COTP Pittsburgh–04–015] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10713. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Allegheny River Mile Marker 0.0 to Mile Marker 0.5, Pittsburgh, PA [COTP Pittsburgh–04–020] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10714. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Lake Ontario, Oswego Independence Day Fireworks, Oswego, NY [CGD09–04–056] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10715. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Perrysburg Fireworks, Maumee River, Perrysburg, OH [CGD09–04–057] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10716. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Monongahela River Mile Marker 23.2 to Mile Marker 23.6, Elizabeth, PA [COTP Pittsburgh–04–021] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10717. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Monongahela River, Mile Marker 0.0 to Mile Marker 1.0; Allegheny River, Mile Marker 0.5 to Mile Marker 1.5, Pittsburgh, PA [COTP Pittsburgh–04–022] (RIN: 1625–AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10718. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; City of Huron Fireworks, Huron Harbor, Lake Erie [CGD09–04–058] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10719. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Wyandotte Fireworks, Detroit River, Wyandotte, MI [CGD09–04–059] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10720. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Allegheny River Mile Marker 1.0 to Mile Marker 1.6, Pittsburgh, PA [COTP Pittsburgh–04–023] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10721. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Caseville Fireworks, Saginaw River, Caseville, MI [CGD09–04–060] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10722. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Trenton Fireworks, Trenton Channel, Trenton, MI [CGD09–04–061] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10723. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; entrance of Orange Cut Off Intracoastal Waterway, Mile 259.8 South to Intracoastal with Black Bayou, Hackberry, LA [COTP Port Arthur–04–006] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10724. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Port Sanilac Fireworks, Lake Huron, Port Sanilac, MI [CGD09–04–062] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10725. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Neches River, Port Neches, TX [COTP Port Arthur–04–007] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10726. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Port Austin Fireworks, Lake Huron, Port Austin, MI [CGD09–04–065] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10727. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Neches River, Beaumont, TX [COTP Port Arthur–04–010] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10728. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Tawas City Pier Fireworks, Lake Huron, Tawas City, MI [CGD09–04–066] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10729. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Sabine-Neches Canal, Port Arthur, TX [COTP Port Arthur–04–012] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10730. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Taste of Chicago Fireworks, Lake Michigan, Chicago, IL [CGD09–04–067] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10731. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Sabine River, Orange, TX [COTP Port Arthur–04–013] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10732. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; City of Toledo Fireworks, Maumee River, Toledo, OH [CGD09–04–068] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10733. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Colorado River, Laughlin, Nevada [COTP San Diego 04–016] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10734. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Algonac Pickerel Tournament Fireworks, St. Clair River, Algonac, MI [CGD09–04–069] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10735. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Laughlin, Nevada [COTP San Diego 04–017] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10736. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; North San Diego Bay, CA [COTP San Diego 04–018] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10737. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Senator John Kerry Rally, Milwakee River, Milwaukee, Wisconsin [CGD09–04–114] (RIN: 1625–AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10738. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; San Diego Bay, San Diego, CA [COTP San Diego 04–020] (RIN: 1625–AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10739. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; TCF Air and Water Show Milwaukee, Wisconsin [CGD09–04–115] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10740. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Crazy Horse Campground, Lake Havasu, Arizona. [COTP San Diego 04–022] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10741. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; TCF Air and Water Show Milwaukee, Wisconsin [CGD09–04–116] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10742. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; North San Diego Bay, CA [COTP San Diego 04–023] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10743. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Civic Center, Saginaw River, Saginaw, MI [CGD09–04–117] (RIN: 1625–AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10744. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Lake Michigan, Muskegon, MI [CGD09–04–118] received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10745. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Laughlin, Nevada [COTP San Diego 04–024] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10746. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Lake Erie, Bay Village, Ohio [CGD09–04–119] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10747. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department

of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zones; Fireworks Displays in the Captain of the Port, San Francisco Bay Zone [COTP San Francisco 04–014] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10748. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Seneca River, Baldwinsville N.Y. [CGD 09–04–120] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10749. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Grand Haven Silver Cup, Lake Michigan, Grand Haven, MI [CGD09–04–121] received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10750. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Fairport Harbor, Grand River, Ohio [CGD09–04–122] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10751. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule -Safety Zone; Cleveland Harbor, Cleveland, Ohio [CGD09–04–124] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10752. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Blue Water International Hydrofest, St. Clair River, St. Clair, MI [CGD09–04–126] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10753. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Lakeview Park, Lorain, Ohio [CGD09–04–128] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10754. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; First Lady's campaign visit, Duluth Harbor, Lake Superior, Duluth, MN [CGD09–04–132] (RIN: 1625–AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10755. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Lake Michigan, Chicago, IL [CGD09–04–133] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10756. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Antique Boat Show, Buffalo, NY [CGD09–04–134] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10757. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Sacramento River, Sacramento, CA [COTP San Francisco Bay 04–019] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10758. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Chicago River, South Branch, Chicago, Illinois [CGD09–04–135] received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10759. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Cleveland Harbor, Cleveland, Ohio [CGD09–04–136] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10760. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; San Francisco Bay, CA [COTP San Francisco 04–021] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10761. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Milwaukee River Challenge, Milwaukee River, Milwaukee, WI [CGD09–04–137] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10762. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Swimming Across San Juan Harbor, San Juan, Puerto Rico [COTP San Juan–04–081] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10763. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Celebrate Baldwinsville N.Y. [CGD 09–04–139] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10764. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Savannah River, Savannah, GA [COTP Savannah–04–089] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10765. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; President Bush, Racine WI Rally [CGD09–04–141] (RIN: 1625–AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10766. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Peril Strait, Cozian Reef, Motor vessel LeConte, Southeast Alaska. [COTP Southeast Alaska 04–001] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10767. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Tugboat Chahunta and Motor vessel LeConte, Southeast Alaska [COTP Southeast Alaska 04–002] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10768. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile 403.5 to Mile 404.5, Burlington, IA [COTP St. Louis–04–001] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10769. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile Marker 578.5 to Mile Marker 583.0, Dubuque, IA [COTP St. Louis–04–002] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10770. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Grand Glaize Arm Mile 3.0, Lake of the Ozarks, MO [COTP St Louis–04–003] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10771. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Fireworks display, Kewaunee Harbor, Lake Michigan [CGD09–04–086] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10772. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Presidential campaign visit, Duluth Harbor, Lake Superior, Duluth, MN [CGD09–04–087] (RIN: 1625–AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10773. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Thunder on Wheathouse Bay Hy droplane Races, St. Lawrence River, Ogdensburg, NY [CGD09–04–088] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10774. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Fair St. Louis 2004, Upper Mississippi River Mile 179.2 to Mile 180.0, St. Louis, MO [COTP St. Louis–04–004] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10775. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; U.S. Grand National Watercross Tour Race, Lake Huron, MI [CGD09–04–089] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10776. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; APBA

Gold Cup Race, Detroit River, Belle Isle, MI [CGD09–04–090] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10777. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Harbor Beach Fireworks, Lake Huron, MI [CGD09–04–091] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10778. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Port Washington Fish Day Fireworks, Port Washington, WI [CGD09–04–092] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10779. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Presque Isle Harbor, Lake Superior, Marquette, Michigan [CGD09–04–093] (RIN: 1625–AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10780. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Harbor Beach Fireworks, Lake Huron, MI [CGD09–04–094] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10781. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Renaissance Center, Cobo Hall, Detroit River, Detroit, MI [CGD09–04–098] (RIN: 1625–AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10782. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Oswego Harbor Fest Air Show, Oswego, NY [CGD09–04–099] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10783. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Renaissance Center, Cobo Hall, Detroit River, Detroit, MI [CGD09–04–100] (RIN: 1625–AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10784. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile 482, Davenport, IA [COTP St Louis–04–005] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10785. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Regatta Trenton Race, Detroit River, Trenton, MI [CGD09–04–101] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10786. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile 485.8, Moline, IL [COTP St Louis–04–006] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10787. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Tug Salvor and Barge KTC115 Marine Casualty, Alexandria Bay, New York [CGD09–04–102] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10788. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; St. Clair River Classic, St. Clair River, St. Clair, MI [CGD09–04–103] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10789. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile 482.5, Davenport, IA [COTP St Louis–04–007] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10790. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Cleveland Harbor, Cleveland, Ohio [CGD09–04–106] (RIN: 1625–AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10791. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile 481.3 to Mile 483.0, Davenport, IA [COTP St Louis–04–008] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10792. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Offshore Power Boat Races Milwaukee Harbor, Milwaukee, Wisconsin [CGD09–04–110] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10793. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Port Washington Fish Day, Port Washington, WI [CGD09–04–111] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10794. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Missouri River, Mile 366.0 to Mile 370.0, Kansas City, MO [COTP St Louis–04–009] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10795. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; High Speed Ferry Vessel LAKE EXPRESS, from Muskegon, Michigan to Milwaukee, Wisconsin [CGD09–04–112] (RIN: 1625–AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10796. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River, Mile 335.5 to Mile 336.5, LaGrange, MO [COTP St. Louis–04–010] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10797. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River, Mile 308.4 to Mile 308.9, Hannibal, MO [COTP St. Louis–04–011] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10798. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Missouri River Mile 364.7 to Mile 365.5, Kansas City, MO [COTP St. Louis–04–012] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10799. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Missouri River Mile 422.2 to Mile 422.8, Atchison, KS [COTP St. Louis–04–013] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10800. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Missouri River Mile 366.1 to Mile 367.5, Kansas CIty, KS [COTP St. Louis–04–014] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10801. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile 179.2 to Mile 180.0, St. Louis, MO [COTP St. Louis–04–015] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10802. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile 835.7 to Mile 841.2, St. Paul, MN [COTP St. Louis –04–016] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10803. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile 556.7–557, Bellevue, IA [COTP St. Louis–04–017] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10804. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile 518.4–519, Clinton, IA [COTP St. Louis–04–018] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10805. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile 581–583, Dubuque, IA

[COTP St. Louis–04–019] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10806. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile 489.7–490.1, East Moline, IL [COTP St. Louis–04–020] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10807. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile 383–384, FT. Madison, IA [COTP St. Louis–04–021] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10808. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Illinois River Mile 157.6 to 166.6, Peoria, IL [COTP St Louis–04–022] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10809. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Illinois River Mile 179.0 to 181.0, Chillicothe, IL [COTP St Louis–04–023] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10810. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Missouri River Mile 615.2 to Mile 616.8, Omaha, NE [COTP St. Louis–04–025] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10811. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Missouri River Mile 422.0 to Mile 423.0, Atchison, KS [COTP St. Louis–04–026] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10812. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile 497.2–498.2, LeClaire, IA [COTP St. Louis–04–027] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10813. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Kaskaskia River, Mile 10.0 to Mile 11.0, Evansville, IL [COTP St. Louis–04–028] (RIN: AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10814. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile 215.6 to Mile 216.0, Chautauqua, IL [COTP St. Louis–04–029] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10815. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile 477.5 to Mile 483.0, Davenport, IA [COTP St. Louis–04–030] (RIN: 1625–AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10816. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Osage River Arm, Mile 20.0 to Mile 22.0, Lake of the Ozarks, MO [COTP St. Louis–04–034] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10817. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Missouri River Mile 373.5 to Mile 374.1, Riverside, MO [COTP St. Louis–04–037] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10818. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Missouri River Mile 364.7 to Mile 365.3, Kansas City, MO. [COTP St. Louis–04–038] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10819. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile 634.2 to Mile 634.8, Marquette, IA [COTP St. Louis–04–039] (RIN: 1625–AA00) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10820. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone; Upper Mississippi River Mile 838.8 to Mile 839.0, St. Paul, MN. [COTP St. Louis–04–040] (RIN: 1625–AA87) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10821. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulations and Admin. Law, USCG, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule—Mandatoy Ballast Water Management Program for U.S. Waters [USCG–2003–14273] (RIN: 1625–AA52) received October 28, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

10822. A letter from the National Adjutant, Disabled American Veterans, transmitting 2004 National Convention Proceedings Of The Disabled American Veterans, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 90i and 44 U.S.C. 1332; (H. Doc. No. 108—232); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed.

10823. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule—Medicare Program; Revisions to Payment Policies Under the Physician Fee Schedule for Calendar Year 2005 [CMS–1429–FC] (RIN: 0938–AM90) received November 3, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

10824. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule—Medicare Program: Changes to the Hospital Outpatient Prospective Payment System and Calendar Year 2005 Payment Rates [CMS–1427–FC] (RIN: 0938–AM75) received November 4, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

10825. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Medicare & Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule—Medicare Program; Coverage and Payment of Ambulance Services; Recalibration of Conversion Factor; Inflation Update for CY 2005 [CMS–1267–N] (RIN: 0938–AN20) received November 3, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

10826. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule—Medicare Program; Home Health Prospective Payment System Rate Update for Calendar Year 2005 [CMS–1265–F] (RIN: 0938–AM93) received October 22, 2004, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

[Omitted from the Record of October 9, 2004]

Mr. KNOLLENBERG: Committee of Conference. Conference report on H.R. 4837. A bill making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes (Rept. 108–773). Ordered to be printed.

[Filed on November 16, 2004]

Mr. SENSENBRENNER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 3143. A bill to enhance Federal Trade Commission enforcement against cross-border fraud and deception; with an amendment (Rept. 108–635 Pt. 2). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER: Committee on the Judiciary. Supplemental report on H.R. 10. A bill to provide for reform of the intelligence community, terrorism prevention and prosecution, border security, and international cooperation and coordination, and for other purposes (Rept. 108–724 Pt. 6). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 4251. A bill to amend various laws relating to maritime transportation, and for other purposes, with an amendment (Rept. 108–775). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. WICKER:

H.R. 5360. A bill to authorize grants to establish academies for teachers and students of American history and civics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. RAHALL (for himself and Mr. POMBO):

H.R. 5361. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to provide public access to Navassa National Wildlife Refuge and Desecheo National Wildlife Refuge; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. MCCRERY:

H.R. 5362. A bill to ensure that a former Federal building in Shreveport, Louisiana, is no longer known as the ''Joe Waggoner Federal Building''; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER (for himself and Mr. CONYERS):

H.R. 5363. A bill to authorize salary adjustments for Justices and judges of the United States for fiscal year 2005; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FILNER (for himself, Mr. BACA, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. BERMAN, Mrs. BONO, Mr. CALVERT, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. COX, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. DREIER, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FARR, Mr. GALLEGLY, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HONDA, Mr. ISSA, Mr. LANTOS, Ms. LEE, Mr. LEWIS of California, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MCKEON, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NUNES, Mr. OSE, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. POMBO, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. ROYCE, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. STARK, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. WATERS, Ms. WATSON, and Ms. WOOLSEY):

H.R. 5364. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5505 Stevens Way in San Diego, California, as the ''Earl B. Gilliam/Imperial Avenue Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. ENGLISH (for himself and Mr. POMEROY):

H.R. 5365. A bill to treat certain arrangements maintained by the YMCA Retirement Fund as church plans for the purposes of certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FOLEY:

H.R. 5366. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide employers a double deduction of certain employee training expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 5367. A bill to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States with respect to rattan webbing; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PORTMAN:

H.R. 5368. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on ACRYPET UT100; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHERWOOD:

H.R. 5369. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to allow the Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation to increase the diameter of a natural gas pipeline located in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. UDALL of Colorado (for himself, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. MCINNIS, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. TANCREDO, Mrs. MUSGRAVE, and Mr. BEAUPREZ):

H.R. 5370. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4985 Moorhead Avenue in Boulder, Colorado, as the ''Donald G. Brotzman Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. UDALL of New Mexico (for himself, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. ACKERMAN, Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. WEINER, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. PEARCE, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. ROTHMAN, and Mr. HYDE):

H. Con. Res. 521. Concurrent resolution honoring the life and contributions of Yogi Bhajan, a leader of Sikhs, and expressing condolences to the Sikh community on his passing; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. ISSA:

H. Res. 853. A resolution recognizing the Boy Scouts of America for the public service the organization performs for neighborhoods and communities across the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAPUANO (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. OLVER, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. BASS, Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. SHAYS, and Mr. SIMMONS):

H. Res. 854. A resolution congratulating the Boston Red Sox on winning the 2004 World Series; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. HOUGHTON:

H. Res. 855. A resolution commending the ''Trust in the Lives of Older Women'' program and encouraging community organizations to participate in the program; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 5371. A bill for the relief of David Adekoya; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PENCE:

H.R. 5372. A bill for the relief of Fatuka Kaikumba Flake; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 219: Mr. CHABOT.
H.R. 220: Mr. MILLER of Florida.
H.R. 348: Mr. SHAW.
H.R. 463: Mr. WOLF.
H.R. 671: Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 742: Mr. SULLIVAN.
H.R. 756: Mr. RAMSTAD.
H.R. 1034: Mr. MORAN of Virginia.
H.R. 1117: Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 1197: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.
H.R. 1231: Mr. WATT.
H.R. 1236: Mr. BISHOP of Utah and Mr. KING of Iowa.
H.R. 1258: Mr. DICKS and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
H.R. 1322: Mr. STRICKLAND.
H.R. 1430: Mr. MEEHAN and Ms. PELOSI.
H.R. 1508: Mr. UDALL of New Mexico.
H.R. 1563: Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. MEEHAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. DELAHUNT, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, and Mr. MOORE.
H.R. 1600: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
H.R. 1660: Mr. PICKERING.
H.R. 1684: Mr. JEFFERSON.
H.R. 1726: Mr. TERRY.
H.R. 1783: Mr. STEARNS.
H.R. 1886: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
H.R. 1958: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. SHIMKUS, and Mr. MENENDEZ.
H.R. 2062: Ms. LEE and Mr. ANDREWS.
H.R. 2133: Mr. BOSWELL.
H.R. 2286: Mr. ANDREWS.
H.R. 2318: Mr. LEVIN.
H.R. 2339: Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 2475: Mr. MCHUGH.
H.R. 2513: Mr. CRAMER.
H.R. 2790: Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 2823: Mr. BURGESS, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. REYES, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Mr. ROTHMAN.
H.R. 2957: Mr. PLATTS.
H.R. 2971: Mr. BROWN of Ohio.
H.R. 3192: Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 3201: Mr. HONDA.
H.R. 3243: Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 3352: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 3459: Mr. BOUCHER, Mrs. MALONEY, and Mr. WEINER.
H.R. 3485: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.
H.R. 3558: Mr. MCCOTTER.
H.R. 3619: Mr. BOEHLERT.
H.R. 3701: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 3758: Mr. WEXLER, Mr. SIMMONS, Ms. HARMAN, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. REYES, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 3803: Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. RANGEL.
H.R. 3834: Mr. ABERCROMBIE.
H.R. 3847: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 3950: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 3956: Ms. VELAZQUEZ.
H.R. 3965: Mr. ETHERIDGE.
H.R. 4016: Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 4035: Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 4082: Mr. WEXLER.
H.R. 4117: Mr. ETHERIDGE.
H.R. 4149: Mr. BAIRD.
H.R. 4283: Mr. HALL.
H.R. 4370: Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
H.R. 4491: Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. GREENWOOD, and Mr. BOOZMAN.
H.R. 4493: Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 4502: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 4547: Mr. SOUDER.
H.R. 4595: Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. JEFFERSON, and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.
H.R. 4610: Mr. MATHESON, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. UPTON, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 4616: Mr. PASCRELL.
H.R. 4687: Mr. OBERSTAR and Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 4740: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.
H.R. 4776: Mr. ANDREWS and Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 4792: Mr. CAPUANO.
H.R. 4798: Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. ETHERIDGE, and Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 4849: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut and Mr. GOODLATTE.
H.R. 4856: Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois.
H.R. 4875: Mr. MARSHALL.
H.R. 4882: Mr. RAMSTAD.

H.R. 4888: Ms. ESHOO and Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 4936: Mr. FARR, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. NADLER, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mrs. TAUSCHER, and Mrs. DAVIS of California.

H.R. 4943: Mr. PASTOR.

H.R. 4961: Mr. RYAN of Ohio.

H.R. 5043: Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 5073: Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 5110: Mr. PAYNE and Mr. JEFFERSON.

H.R. 5144: Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. WOLF, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. SAXTON, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

H.R. 5174: Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 5182: Mr. LANGEVIN.

H.R. 5188: Mr. WICKER and Mr. ETHERIDGE.

H.R. 5197: Mr. PAYNE and Mr. MICHAUD.

H.R. 5206: Mr. VITTER, Mr. BACHUS, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, and Mr. FEENEY.

H.R. 5229: Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. TERRY.

H.R. 5242: Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. WEINER, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 5244: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. TIERNEY, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 5246: Mr. SANDLIN and Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 5276: Mr. MARKEY, and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 5277: Mr. MCHUGH.

H.R. 5292: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. LEE, and Mr. GUTIERREZ.

H.R. 5302: Mr. RENZI and Mr. MCHUGH.

H.R. 5312: Mr. FARR.

H.R. 5329: Mr. PAYNE and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.

H.J. Res. 110: Mr. KING of New York, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. EVANS, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. DREIER, Mr. HAYES, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. UPTON, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. KIRK, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. BAKER, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. AKIN, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. FORBES, Mrs. MYRICK, Ms. HART, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. GOODE, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. PITTS, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. QUINN, Mr. RENZI, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mrs. BIGGERT, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. FILNER, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. PICKERING, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire, Mr. DEMINT, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. OSBORNE, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. BEAUPREZ, Mr. STENHOLM, and Mr. BOOZMAN.

H. Con. Res. 175: Mr. FILNER.

H. Con. Res. 247: Mr. DUNCAN.

H. Con. Res. 416: Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, and Mr. GUTIERREZ.

H. Con. Res. 457: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California.

H. Res. 144: Mr. STRICKLAND.

H. Res. 272: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H. Res. 532: Mr. MOORE.

H. Res. 758: Mr. KUCINICH and Mr. TIERNEY.

H. Res. 799: Ms. LOFGREN and Mr. COX.

H. Res. 812: Ms. BERKLEY.

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 108th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 150 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2004 No. 131

Senate

The Senate met at 12 noon and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. STEVENS).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal God, we praise Your greatness, might, and majesty. You are all that is in Heaven and Earth. Yours is the kingdom, O Lord, and You are exalted above all. Both riches and honor come from You and in Your hands is power. Your compassion never fails.

Bless our Senators as they strive to do Your will. Give them wisdom and courage for the living of these days. Bless the Members of this body who will be leaving us. May they find fulfillment in the knowledge that the full harvest of their labors is yet to come.

Unite us in the common endeavor of making America a beacon of freedom for our world. May all we say and do in the days to come truly honor You. We pray in Your powerful Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

SCHEDULE

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I welcome everyone back for the final wrapup of the 108th Congress. I was just speaking with the Democratic leader, and we were remarking that we have a lot to do in a short period of time over the course of the week.

There is a lot going on in terms of orientation of new Senators who will not officially take office until January, but there are also leadership elections occurring today and tomorrow. I expect that in this brief session, which will bring the 108th Congress to a close, we will finish before Thanksgiving for sure. And as we sort out both the agenda and work that has been accomplished over the last several weeks, we will have a much better and clearer idea as to when we will finish this brief session.

I know everybody is anxious to get back to their families after this week or week and a half and to spend time with constituents and begin enjoying the eventual holidays and planning for the year ahead.

I look forward to working with the new Senators as they come onboard, and the leadership, as the leadership elections occur. I think we will all join with a renewed commitment to working together, working across the aisle, working with civility and respect for the traditions of the Senate. I think we will be able to build effectively on the accomplishments we have achieved to date in the 108th Congress.

Over the next several days, we have a lot of business, with three essential pieces of business that must be addressed. The nine remaining spending bills for fiscal year 2005 are currently being addressed in what is called an omnibus bill. It is a bipartisan bill. There has been huge progress over the last several weeks as staff and Senators have been working together on this very important bill.

Second, we have intelligence matters and an authorization bill for the Intelligence Committee that is currently being addressed, as well as legislation that is currently in conference that addresses the 9/11 Commission reform recommendations, an effort we began to aggressively address in late July once the 9/11 Commission Report was released, and immediately Senator DASCHLE and I set a course that has been followed pretty much as we intended. That is, following hearings, we would discuss and write a bill in the Senate and pass that bill, and the House likewise.

Conferees were appointed several weeks ago, and the conferees have been working constantly to generate and produce a bill that I am very hopeful we will be able to bring to the floor later this week.

The third issue is the debt limit. Secretary Snow informs us that we have a short window of opportunity to get the debt limit accomplished. The Treasury Department estimates that Congress must take action by Thursday in order to prevent the Federal Government from defaulting on the debt. Discussions have been underway in the last several days and will be underway today as to how best we accomplish that.

We have some scheduling challenges that will occur over the course of this week, a little bit later in the week. It obviously is an issue we will be addressing. I am confident we will be able to take the necessary steps to avoid even any consideration of default.

In addition, there are a number of other issues that we will be addressing, such as nominations that we would like to settle in this 108th Congress. Those discussions are underway. We have the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, IDEA. The House and Senate conferees will be meeting on Wednesday to approve the negotiated language. So I expect we will be able to pass that bill by the end of the week and have it on the President's desk before we adjourn.

Briefly, with respect to the schedule today, we will be recessing at 12:30 p.m. in order for the Democratic policy luncheon to meet. This side of the aisle will be conducting our leadership elections in a policy meeting tomorrow.

Today, we will reconvene at 2:15 p.m. to begin consideration of the nomination of Francis Harvey to be Secretary

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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of the Army. The order provides for up to 3 hours of debate, and if all that time is used, we will be voting at approximately 5:15 p.m. today. We will be updating Members this afternoon as it becomes clear how much of that debate time will be necessary.

We will be having discussions with leadership over the course of the day on the debt extension bill as to how we will plan that out in terms of voting so people will be able to have their schedules accommodated for especially Thursday. As all of our colleagues know, the Clinton Library will be inaugurated at that point in time, and we will be making appropriate accommodations for voting.

I mentioned the appropriations process. I do think we are going to be able to carry out closure on those negotiations quickly and that we will have something for action sometime this week.

We in all likelihood will remain here this week and finish our work on the appropriations bill—hopefully this week, obviously very late this week. We will keep Senators notified as to the schedule.

I mentioned the Intelligence reform bill is still in conference. Members were working late last night and are in through today. As I mentioned, it has been nonstop. I am very hopeful we will be able to complete that bill as well.

In short, in closing, there are a very few days remaining. We have a lot of scheduling challenges. I will be looking forward to working with our counterparts on the other side of the aisle in addressing the business with the expectation, if at all possible, that we will be able to complete work this week, which would be the objective. Again, that is a lot to accomplish in the next several days.

I yield the floor.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Democrat leader is recognized.

THIS WEEK'S AGENDA

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I want to acknowledge the work the majority leader has clearly laid out as an agenda that I think both sides wish and hope we can accomplish this week. There is a lot to be done but a lot has been done.

The distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee has worked diligently these past weeks to reach a point where we have agreement, as I understand it, on all but one of the bills. That will allow us to expedite consideration of the appropriations process this week.

A lot of work has been done on the 9/11 Commission. Even though we still have not resolved some of the remaining questions, I hope Senators—and House Members especially—would refrain from extraneous issues because that only complicates our ability to complete our work.

There is a lot of effort that has been made now on the nominations package that has been the subject of a great deal of discussion and negotiation for many weeks. As the distinguished majority leader has noted, there is a possibility that we could also do IDEA. I think that would be a great culmination of the effort that has been made throughout the last several weeks as we have looked to completing that work before the end of the year.

So much remains. Much has been done. We hope to work very closely with our Republican friends to make this as productive a week as we can.

We are also appreciative of the majority leader's willingness to accommodate the schedule for many of us to allow for the travel to Little Rock to attend the dedication ceremonies for the new Presidential library, the Clinton Library.

It will be an exciting week, a very busy week, and one that I hope, at the end of the day, will be a very productive one as well. I look forward to working with the majority leader in that regard and will have more to say on many of these bills as the week unfolds.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will be a period for the transaction of morning business until 12:30 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

Who seeks recognition?

The majority leader is recognized.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE 108TH CONGRESS

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I will be very brief. I just want to make a few more comments since we have a few minutes before 12:30 and I see we do have another Senator in the Chamber who is desiring to speak.

Over the 108th Congress, we have worked hard to move America forward. Indeed, we have gotten results. We have an economy now that is rebounding with job growth that is robust; 2.4 million jobs have been created since August of last year with 14 straight months of job gains. We have unemployment down from its 6.3 percent peak last year. Unemployment rates have fallen across categories of race and age and all levels of education. Inflation remains low. Interest rates remain low. Our tax cuts clearly have had a huge effect on the economy. Americans today enjoy more of their hard-earned money to spend, to save, to invest as they choose. We have home ownership at an all-time high including among African Americans, where it is at an all-time high. Health care security has made huge advances.

We have a lot more to do. Many of these issues played out in the recent elections. I think, as we all begin to plan for the next Congress, clearly health care will remain high on that agenda. We have a lot to be proud of in this Congress in addressing health care security for seniors, addressing Medicare modernization, strengthening of Medicare with the biggest reform package in the last 40 years. All this translates down to better health care security for seniors and individuals with disabilities.

For the first time, Medicare will cover the most powerful tool we have in medicine today and that is prescription drugs. That is a huge service to seniors to give them the health care security they deserve. That is a good first step. Again, we have to come back and look and make sure we continue to strengthen Medicare over time.

Over the last week, as I traveled around the country, I have taken the opportunity to ask about these drug discount cards we have made available through Medicare. Indeed, 4 million seniors today have these Medicare discount cards that give them discounts of 10 percent to 25 percent, which they simply did not have before we passed that legislation.

I do want to remind low-income seniors who have not yet signed up for one of those prescription drug cards that if you sign up for one of those cards, it has, in addition to those discounts, $1,200 of value on it and $600 of that value will go away after January 1 of next year. So I encourage you to sign up for those cards. If you have any questions, as most seniors know, you can call 1–800–MEDICARE and have those questions answered.

Health savings accounts—a lot is being written about them in the newspapers today. In fact, in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Plan, medical savings accounts for the first time will be made an option for us in the Senate and for the 8 or 9 or 10 million Federal employees around the country. Indeed, I look forward to signing up for a health savings account myself here as we reenroll in the next several weeks.

The President's agenda for the upcoming Congress is going to be vigorous. I had the opportunity to meet with the President yesterday, and with the Speaker of the House. Although we focused mainly on finishing the work over the course of this week, as I mentioned in my opening statement, I am very excited about the agenda, the vision that is laid out for next year.

As I also said in my opening comments, I look forward to working aggressively across the aisle, with civility, in a bipartisan way, as we address this agenda that the American people really deserve. The issues are many.

We will have the opportunity to discuss those in the future.

Mr. President, we are back for a short period of time. It is real clear, in terms of what we have to accomplish. We are not going to be doing a lot of new business because we have much unfinished business to do.

I do welcome my colleagues back. Over the next several days there will be opportunity for tributes for Senators who are retiring and leaving this body. The Democratic caucus just had their leadership elections and I want to congratulate each one of those new leaders and will do so formally, not quite now but a little bit later, in phone calls to them. We have our leadership elections tomorrow. I look forward, leadership to leadership, to working in a vigorous, robust way to accomplish the agenda before the American people.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is no unanimous consent required. The Senator is authorized to speak for 5 minutes.

FINDING COMMON GROUND

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I listened closely to the comments made by the majority leader, Senator FRIST, a man whom I respect and with whom I have worked over the past several years and look forward to working with again in this new Congress.

The Presidential election is completed. The people have spoken. A few moments ago the Democratic Senators gathered just a few feet from this Chamber in the Old Senate Chamber where we had an election of our new leaders for the upcoming Congress. In that meeting was Senator JOHN KERRY, who was our standard-bearer in the last election. We are all extremely proud of the job he did. Both he and Senator EDWARDS covered the United States, crisscrossed it from every corner, taking their message to the American people. The outcome was very close. When it was all said and done, President Bush had emerged the clear winner. The day after the election Senator KERRY and Senator EDWARDS conceded to the President and Vice President.

We now have a question before us as to which direction this Nation is headed. It is a question that is going to be dramatized even more by the recent resignations of key members of President Bush's Cabinet. It will now be up to the President and his close advisers to decide the team that he will put on the field for the next 4 years to serve and represent the American people.

The President will also have an opportunity and responsibility to develop an agenda, an agenda of issues to bring before the Congress.

At an early point the President will have to make threshold decisions. Will he make decisions in terms of his leadership team, an agenda where we will try to find a bipartisan approach to solving our problems, or will we separate as we have in the past? I sincerely hope the President chooses the former and not the latter. It will be a better service to our country if we sit down on a bipartisan basis and address some of the serious issues we face.

On foreign policy, we can't escape the stubborn realities. We still have the ongoing threat from terrorists. The war in Iraq and Afghanistan is far from over. We face a nuclear North Korea. Our military concerns stretch across the world from Saudi Arabia to the Philippines. Our military is stretched to the limit, and our resources are constrained by record deficits which we have seen during the last several years in the Bush administration.

On the home front, the President's policies raise questions about the future of Social Security and whether we can trust it to continue to pay as it has in the past, and our ability to invest in America and the many freedoms we value which Senator FRIST talked about earlier. That is an issue that is front and center in my State of Illinois.

As I traveled across the Nation, I heard concern about the cost of health insurance from business leaders, families, and individuals alike. In the last 4 years absolutely nothing has been proposed from the administration to deal with the cost of health insurance. I hope the President will come forward with a good, sensible plan. A good starting place might be the Federal Employees Benefit Health Plan, a plan that covers millions of Federal employees and which offers them an enormous variety of options for health insurance at reasonable costs. That is a model we should use to offer the same insurance to small businesses and the American people.

Senator FRIST spoke of the Medicare prescription drug plan. This plan has been very coldly received by seniors across America. They cannot understand why Congress couldn't pass something that was understandable and which would truly help them. The Medicare prescription drug plan as passed by the Congress is so bad that we postponed its effective date until after this election. Those who wrote it knew if seniors saw exactly what we had proposed, they would rise up in opposition to it. They are learning that when you give everything to the pharmaceutical companies and you don't protect the seniors, you don't solve the problem.

We have a lot to do in the months and years ahead. I hope we can do this on a bipartisan basis. It would be a value to this country to see us come together. But it will start with leadership from the White House, and decisions by the President which can bring us together.

We have stood together, Democrats and Republicans, on the declaration of the Afghanistan war, No Child Left Behind, intelligence reform, Sarbanes-Oxley, a bill to reform corporate governance, and also the approval of 201 of the President's proposed 211 judicial nominees. There has been good cooperation in many areas. If the President's party expects Senate Democrats to walk away from their basic values, I don't think that is going to occur.

I listened in this caucus we left and I wondered if some of the writers who said since the election the Democrats were adrift listened to the Democratic Senators. We understand their values. They are American values, and they are values which we take to the American people in each of our own States.

I look forward to working with our friends on the Republican side of the aisle in trying to find common ground, which is so important. We believe that on critical matters of personal responsibility and freedom we should have an honest resolution. We also believe that caring for the less fortunate is a moral value and most major religions should be respected. I look forward to the upcoming Congress and I hope we can find the common ground.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Mexico is recognized.

APPRECIATION OF PAUL NITZE

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I wish to speak for a very few minutes to recognize and reflect on the extraordinary career in public service of Paul Nitze who died on October 21, since the Congress recessed.

Paul Nitze was probably the paragon of the private citizen rendering public service at the request of his government. His service was rendered to Democratic and Republican Presidents alike.

Paul Nitze was first summoned to Washington in 1940 by James V. Forrestal, his former boss at the New York investment bank where both had worked. Once in Washington, Nitze became involved in a variety of activities leading up to and supporting America's efforts in World War II. He helped draft the Selective Service Act. He served as chief of the Metals and Minerals Branch of the Board of Economic Warfare. He oversaw foreign procurement of goods and services for the U.S. Government.

From 1944 to 1946, Nitze served as vice-chairman of the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey, which studied the impact of U.S. bombing in Europe and Japan after we had dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. This office applied rigorous analytical methods to assess the effectiveness of weapons and tactic in World War II. It was the forerunner of today's Program Analysis and Evaluation Office on the Pentagon.

After the war, the scope of Paul Nitze's contributions continued to expand. He headed a billion-dollar global

relief program to feed those left homeless and without food by World War II. Perhaps his most far-reaching contribution was as the head of the State Department's policy planning staff in the Truman administration. Working under Dean Acheson and along with other influential thinkers such as Charles Bohlen and George Kennan, Nitze was the principal author of the National Security Council document, entitled ''United States Objectives and Programs for National Security,'' but more commonly known as NSC–68, that provided the strategic outline for the conduct of deterrence during the Cold War.

Key insights from NSC–68 still ring true today.

For example, NSC–68 situated our strategy towards the former Soviet Union in a broader world context. It stated, in part:

> Our overall policy at the present time may be described as one designed to foster a world environment in which the American system can survive and flourish. It therefore rejects the concept of isolation and affirms the necessity of our positive participation in the world community. This broad intention embraces two subsidiary policies. One is a policy which we would probably pursue even if there were no Soviet threat. It is a policy of attempting to develop a healthy international community. The other is the policy of ''containing'' the Soviet system. These two policies are closely interrelated and interact on one another. Nevertheless, the distinction between them is basically valid and contributes to a clearer understanding of what we are trying to do.

Paul Nitze continued to make significant contributions to out national security through the 1960s, as Secretary of the Navy under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson and Deputy Secretary of Defense under President Johnson.

President Nixon appointed Nitze to the U.S. delegation to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union in 1969, and he played an important role in negotiating the ABM Treaty with Moscow during that time. Under Presidents Nixon and Ford, he served as Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Affairs.

During the term of President Carter, Nitze played a seminal role as an external critic of national security policy. His stature was such that his opposition to the SALT II Treaty negotiated by President Carter was an important factor in its failure to garner support in the U.S. Senate.

Yet, his reputation as a hard-liner on defense was too simplistic a characterization for his formidable intellect and ability to respond to new realities with new strategies to maintain U.S. security.

The most famous example, perhaps, of this characteristic was Paul Nitze's famous ''walk in the woods'' with his Soviet counterpart in arms control negotiations, Yuli Kvitsinsky. His informal proposal to put drawdowns in intermediate-range nuclear missiles in a broader context of arms reductions was considered too radical at the time, and was rejected by both sides. Yet, only a few years later, a more comprehensive approach is precisely what both sides agreed to, for in 1987 the United States and the Soviet Union signed the so-called ''double zero'' agreement that limited all medium-range missiles in Europe as shorter-range missiles as well.

But perhaps the most important lessons we can learn is from the pattern of Paul Nitze's life and contributions. At this time, when the news headlines are dominated with stories of transitions and resignations from the Executive Branch, covered like a sports story of who's won and who's lost, the tendency is to think of those leaving public service as persons who have had their shot, and are not likely to be heard from ever again. I think that the example of Paul Nitze shows how much the United States stands to lose if we were to fall into such an unfortunate way of thinking with respect to public service.

I for one hope some of those who are now leaving public service will in the future find additional ways to serve their country, as Paul Nitze found ways to serve his country over many decades. I hope Paul Nitze's life and career will inspire all of us to a vision of how our Nation can benefit from the extraordinary expertise of its citizens who are willing to respond to the call to public service.

RECESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will stand in recess until the hour of 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:29 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m., and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. VOINOVICH).

EXECUTIVE SESSION

NOMINATION OF FRANCIS J. HARVEY TO BE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session for consideration of Executive Calendar No. 915, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Francis J. Harvey, of California, to be Secretary of the Army.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today in support of the President's nomination of Dr. Francis J. Harvey to be Secretary of the U.S. Army. Dr. Harvey was nominated by the President to be Secretary of the Army on September 15, this year. The Armed Services Committee conducted a hearing on Dr. Harvey's nomination on October 6. The committee voted favorably on the nomination on October 7. At that meeting there was some expression in opposition by members of the committee, but the majority of the committee voted in favor.

At the hearing, there was a fair exchange of viewpoints, recognizing that Dr. Harvey is coming to this position from outside of the Department of Defense and has, during the course of his distinguished career, not a specific opportunity to form opinions about some of the key issues that confront the U.S. Army today.

No one should underestimate the challenges that have been faced by the Army and in large measure have been met by the Army under the distinguished leadership of the Acting Secretary of the Army and the current Chief of Staff of the Army. I commend both of them, who are daily meeting the new challenges as they arise.

There will be today in the course of this debate, and I shall await other Members coming to the floor, expressions of opinion different from what I am providing the Senate today so I will wait until such time as they may appear and then seek under my time the opportunity to rebut their views.

At the hearing of the committee on October 6, I indicated that Dr. Harvey has had an extraordinary career—and I underline very extraordinary career—as a business executive with extensive experience leading and managing very large corporate enterprises, particularly program-based organizations involved in the development and deployment of technology and systems.

As the Army goes through its transformation, he will have the opportunity to provide unique decision-making ability given his experience in those areas.

Dr. Harvey has a solid record of achievement in the private sector in areas related to transformation, financial management, and contracting which, as I said, will serve him very well if confirmed by the Senate as Secretary of the Army.

At the nomination hearing, as those in attendance will recall, I went to some length to emphasize that there is another side to the Army and that is the human side. I was privileged at one time in my lifetime to be in the Department of Defense and to be Secretary of the Navy. It is not all contracts and negotiations and things of that nature; there is a very strong family side to each of the military departments. I referred to it in that hearing as the human side. That reflects the hopes and aspirations and patriotism of soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines, and their families.

The family today has an ever increasing role in the life of the uniformed member of that family, be he male or female. Families now are instrumental in the decision process by which members of the military at the time they are up for consideration elect continuing service, to retire, or otherwise step aside and join the private sector. It is often the decision of the family that controls that sailor, airman, marine, as he or she makes that decision.

I urged Dr. Harvey to travel as soon as possible to Iraq, Afghanistan, the Republic of Korea, in order to gain firsthand appreciation for the sacrifice being made by the soldiers and the stress being placed upon them and their families. Soldiers must be confident that the civilian leader of the department he represents is truly aware of their specific meanings and the emphasis on the family role.

The Army is facing a great challenge today for which there are few precedents in a long, distinguished history. Dr. Harvey assured the committee on October 6 he would undertake this mission of familiarizing himself with the people who make up the Regular Army, the Army Reserve, and the National Guard. It is extraordinary, with over 400,000 who have been in this particular cycle of conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq from the Guard and Reserve.

At the hearing, Dr. Harvey committed that he would put people first. He emphasized that even as the Army carries out its responsibilities in the near term, it must also develop a future force that is better able to meet the challenges of this dangerous security environment by implementing the key element of defense strategy. He is committed to this transformation that has been laid down in the years previous by the Secretary of Defense, whom I commend for his undertaking and transforming the Army, and the Chief of Staff who currently serves and, indeed, the accomplishments to date by the distinguished Acting Secretary, Secretary Brownlee.

Before I yield, I will say a few words about Secretary Brownlee. I was privileged to have the services of Secretary Brownlee on my personal staff and as a member of the committee staff. I note that he served as the senior member of the Armed Services Committee staff, chief of that staff, at the time our distinguished late colleague Strom Thurmond was chairman. He was a superb combat soldier. He brought to his work on behalf of the Senate an extraordinary record of a highly decorated officer. He had a tremendous inner confidence in his ability to understand the men and women in the Armed Forces and to understand particularly those who are experiencing the stress of combat, wherever that may be in the world—an extraordinary man: Two Silver Stars, three Bronze Stars, and the Purple Heart. He was a marvelous staff director not only for Senator Thurmond but to me. He is highly revered and respected and always will be by the Senate as a whole.

Many colleagues came up to me during the course of the vacancy at the Secretary of the Army position in expressing hopes that he would be considered. Indeed, I talked to the Secretary of Defense on several occasions about it. On behalf of myself, most particularly, and other colleagues, I advocated consideration be given to him, but the Secretary and the President made a decision. I am urging the Senate to go forward with that decision today and to confirm the nomination of Dr. Harvey.

I will yield the floor as I see the presence of my distinguished ranking member and the Senator from Rhode Island.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, let me first suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, the Army's current situation is approaching crisis proportions. The Army is bearing the largest burden of the war in Iraq and of the larger war on terror worldwide as well as maintaining forward-deployed forces to deter a possible conflict in Korea. The intense operations and personnel tempo are having a severe impact on both people and equipment, and relief is currently not in sight.

There are nearly 270,000 soldiers deployed overseas in 120 countries. Soldiers make up 90,000 of the 135,000 U.S. troops in Iraq and 15,000 of the 20,000 in Afghanistan. The 495,000 active-duty soldiers have been stretched to the limit. The Army National Guard and Army Reserve soldiers have been called upon to shoulder the ever-increasing burden.

For instance, the first rotation in Iraq consisted of 75-percent active and 25-percent reserve component soldiers. In the current rotation, the Active Force has dropped to 61 percent and the Reserve Force has risen to 39 percent and the next rotation is projected to continue that trend, with about 57,000 percent active and 43 percent reserve.

This trend is simply not sustainable. Many reserve component soldiers are approaching their 24-month limit on active duty and many more will reach that limit as the war in Iraq drags on. The stress on reserve component soldiers, family members, and civilian employees will only grow worse, as Senator REED has pointed out to this body on many occasions and in the Armed Services Committee, has already had an adverse effect on reserve component recruitment, and greater problems are predicted for the future.

Further, as reserve component units have been mobilized, personnel and equipment shortages have been addressed by tasking other units to fill those shortfalls. This is a snowballing effect as those units that were tasked to provide personnel and equipment are then alerted and deployed to subsequent rotations and have to fill ever-increasing personnel and equipment shortfalls.

Ultimately, units lose cohesion and effectiveness as they are cobbled together from disparate pieces with people who do not know each other, have not trained together, and are short of required equipment, or unfamiliar with the equipment provided.

This could have disastrous consequences, as evidenced by the leadership and performance failures witnessed in the 800th MP Brigade, a brigade formed in that manner during the Abu Ghraib incidents.

The Active component is and will be under increasing stress as the Reserve component commitments become unsustainable. The Army's 33 active combat brigades have all been deployed to Iraq or Afghanistan since those two operations began. Some units, including the 3rd Infantry, which led the initial attack into Iraq, have been alerted or deployed for a second 12-month combat tour. Two of these combat brigades had Iraq combat tours extended to 15 months last April during the Shiite uprising instigated by Moqtada Sadr. I understand that contingency plans exist to extend the combat tours of other Army brigades currently in Iraq to similarly build up troop levels prior to the Iraqi elections.

Army policy is that soldiers should have at least 12 months between combat rotations or 1 month for each month deployed. However, there are already soldiers who are returning to Iraq or Afghanistan, having left there only 9 to 10 months ago. And during those 9 to 10 months, the soldiers are working long hours to repair equipment and spending several months away from their families as they train in preparation for their unit's return to combat.

The Army is creating 10 additional combat brigades in an attempt to address the problems created by the high rotation rate. However, as the Army creates those additional brigades, it is reorganizing all of its brigades into brigade combat teams which are somewhat smaller than current brigades with respect to direct combat maneuver forces. Although the Army asserts that these brigade combat teams are more lethal because they have added artillery and reconnaissance assets that were previously located at the division level, it is not at all certain that the increased effectiveness that the Army expects from these redesigned brigades will make up for fewer combat troops on the ground. If more brigades than are currently deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan are then required to make up for the fewer number of combat troops in the new brigade structure, the operation and personnel tempo of the Active Force will not be much improved.

The Army is also addressing the personnel problem by imposing a stop-loss policy on soldiers in units alerted to deploy on combat rotations, forcing many to remain in the service well beyond their contracted time in the service. Additionally, the Army has had to recall over 5,600 members of the individual Ready Reserve, soldiers who have already served their contracted

Active-Duty time, for involuntary tours of duty. Clearly, many of the soldiers in the ''All-Volunteer Army'' are no longer volunteers. As several critics have pointed out, this can be considered tantamount to a ''backdoor'' draft.

The Army has also been suffering from the failure of the Department of Defense requirements generation and planning processes. The Department of Defense and the Army greatly underestimated the requirements for up-armored high-mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles—Humvees—and individual body armor for the war in Iraq and Afghanistan, and have continually lagged behind in meeting those requirements, as well as requirements for armor for the entire truck fleet.

Similarly, the Army has had to implement a crash program to equip its helicopters with aviation survivability equipment. For instance, the requirement for individual body armor was originally limited to combat arms soldiers only, even though for years the Army has been predicting a battlefield where there would be no distinct front and rear areas and where support soldiers would also find themselves in combat situations.

The Army similarly failed to anticipate the need for armor for its trucks, again even though it had been predicting such a fluid battlefield. The Central Command requirement for up-armored Humvees was originally set at only 253. That requirement has been continually increased throughout the last year from 253 to 1,233 to 1,407 to 2,957 to 4,149 to 4,388 to 4,454, and now to 8,105. The Army and Congress have poured over a billion dollars in the last year into armor for trucks, but as of last month, the Army was still reporting a shortfall of $380 million to meet its requirement for armored trucks, and that is simply unconscionable. There is no one in this Congress who would deny the Army the funding needed to meet its requirements for force protection.

However, force protection items are not the only funding shortfalls. The Army has had $1.6 billion in equipment combat losses, $1.4 billion of which are aviation losses. Much of that loss occurred in fiscal year 2003, and much of it has not been addressed in any of the supplemental appropriations bills to date because the Department of Defense did not choose to include all of those combat losses in its requests. This does not bode well for the Army as it continues its heavy engagement in Iraq.

Similarly, Army equipment repair and replacement is not keeping up with the increased wear and tear induced by such a high operations tempo. The Army's requirement for fiscal year 2003 was $4.4 billion, of which none was funded. The cumulative requirement in fiscal year 2004 was $11.1 billion, of which only $3.4 billion was funded. If this trend continues at those emerging requirements and anticipated funding rates, by fiscal year 2007 the Army cumulative equipment repair and replacement requirement will be $28.8 billion, of which only $12.1 billion will have been funded. At that point, the Army will face a $16.7 billion maintenance backlog. This may have a severe impact on the Army's ability to sustain combat operations in the future.

Several months ago, the Army estimated that it would cost over $20 billion to create the additional 10 combat brigades and reorganize the existing 33 in the Active Force into the new modular design. No estimate was provided Congress for the cost of similarly reorganizing the Reserve component. The Army expects the new and reorganized brigades for the Active Force to be completed by the end of fiscal years 2006 and 2007 respectively, and paid for through supplemental funding. It is my understanding that the Army, having received $15 billion from the initial $25 billion fiscal year 2005 supplemental appropriation provided by Congress, will send the Department of Defense a request for an additional $45 billion, a fiscal year 2005 supplemental total of $60 billion. Of this amount, only $10 billion is expected to be for equipment. How far that will go toward meeting the Army's requirement is not clear at this time. Nor is it clear the Department of Defense will actually request that larger supplemental for the Army alone. Past history does not bode well for the Army in that regard either.

The challenges for the Army are huge, and the civilian leadership in the Department of Defense has certainly not been supportive of the Army's uniform leadership. In fact, it has often been hostile and vindictive. When General Shinseki, the former Chief of Staff, in answering my prewar hearing question concerning the troop level required for postwar stability and support, opined that it would take several hundred thousand troops, he was publicly ridiculed by the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Defense and effectively sidelined. When Army Secretary White defended the Chief of Staff, he was fired.

Dr. Harvey, the nominee for Secretary of the Army, appears to have a wealth of industry experience but appears to have virtually no experience with regard to Army issues. In responding to questions for the record on his nomination before the Senate Armed Services Committee, Dr. Harvey answered one question concerning whether the Army had enough authorized Active-Duty end strength to sustain its commitments by saying he would use his ''independent judgment and past experience'' to determine the viability of Army initiatives to increase combat power and to ''reach conclusions and make recommendations accordingly.''

I have no reason to question his ability to make an independent judgment. I am concerned as to whether his past experience qualifies him to reach appropriate conclusions, under the circumstances which I have just outlined, with an Army which is under so much stress and strain. I also question whether he would be willing to make recommendations contrary to the known positions of the Department of Defense leadership given the treatment received by his predecessors when they did so.

In answering a question concerning the problems in the Army's requirements generation and planning processes that resulted in such a large shortfall in individual body armor, armor for trucks, and aviation survivability equipment, Dr. Harvey said that his ''current understanding is that the underestimation of the total requirement for armor protection for our Nation's service members was not the result of problems with the requirements generation process. The primary cause of the initial underestimation was a change in the hostile conditions under which military forces are now operating in Iraq.''

Dr. Harvey apparently did not realize that is exactly the kind of hostile conditions which the Army for several years has been predicting for the future operational environment. It is an example of why I am concerned about Dr. Harvey's lack of experience as to whether he would be in a position to ask the hard questions and arrive at the appropriate recommendations under the very extraordinary and difficult circumstances in which the Army finds itself.

There are numerous challenges that the Army faces, and it would be preferable that the Secretary of the Army be one more knowledgeable of the service that he will lead.

Finally, I wish to comment on the comments of my good friend, Senator WARNER, about Les Brownlee. I thoroughly and totally concur with Senator WARNER's thoughts and feelings about Les Brownlee. He has served this Nation extremely well. He served our committee well before he went over to be the Under Secretary and then the Acting Secretary of the Army. I add my support for his service and for him personally on the RECORD today, as his former boss and employer has already done so eloquently and thoughtfully. I want to let Les Brownlee know, if he is listening, but more importantly let my friend, Senator WARNER, know that he was right on the mark when he expressed the thoughts he did about Les Brownlee.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I will yield the floor momentarily, but I do thank my colleague for his comments with regard to Les Brownlee.

I remember the privilege I had introducing him at the confirmation hearing before our committee as Under Secretary of the Army. I went back and reread that introduction. I said he represented a tower of strength, dedication, and expertise that few could match. And, indeed, he has shown that in his exemplary manner in handling

the very difficult challenges that have been presented by the conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq. I thank my colleague for those remarks.

Mr. President, the distinguished ranking member and I are trying to advise our leadership with regard to a procedural matter. So at this time, I suggest the absence of a quorum and ask that it be charged to both sides equally.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I thank Chairman WARNER for his consideration in arranging this opportunity to discuss the nomination of Dr. Harvey to be the Secretary of the Army. First, let me say it is obvious Dr. Harvey is an admirable person with experience and skill. In my view, this debate is less about Dr. Harvey and more about the United States Army; whether he is prepared to take the necessary steps to respond to severe crises that affect the Army today. The Army is extended across the globe. The Army is engaged in Iraq and Afghanistan.

I just returned from a trip to both Iraq and Afghanistan. I have seen these magnificent soldiers serve us with distinction and courage, but it is a very stressful and demanding responsibility that each day they discharge, and, indeed, for the Army the stresses are beginning to build.

I think we have to recognize affirmatively that the Army must be bigger, not on a temporary basis but on a permanent basis. I think we also need to recognize the Army needs additional resources. Senator LEVIN, in his comments, pointed out the shortfall between the money the Army has estimated is necessary to recoup and repair their equipment and the actual funds they have available. If we do not address these issues, I believe we will begin to expose the Army to irreversible damage which certainly no one here in this body wants to see happen.

One inescapable conclusion of my trip to Afghanistan and Iraq is that we will be in these countries for years; not months but for years. The cost, the human cost and the financial cost to the country and to the Army particularly, will be substantial.

I have no doubt Dr. Harvey is a consummate professional. He is very skilled in managing organizations. I know he is committed to doing his best as Secretary of the Army, but I believe the Army needs a leader, not necessarily a manager. Also, I think we need an aggressive advocate for the Army. I hope that perhaps the result of this debate, if Dr. Harvey is confirmed, is that he will become that aggressive advocate for the Army. I know advocacy has to be appropriate. He has to be loyal to his civilian superiors. But he has to be someone who will take the case of the Army to the Secretary and, if necessary, beyond. Also, I believe any Secretary of the Army has to be cooperative with this Congress. He has to respond candidly and directly to our questions and our comments.

One of the issues we all have as leaders is the necessity to speak truth to power on occasion. One of the observations I would make is that we have seen, in the experiences of General Shinseki and Secretary Tommy White, occasions where they gave us their best opinion and they effectively were punished for those views.

I think that is wrong. I think that attitude has to be corrected. That is another responsibility of the Secretary of the Army, to ensure that uniformed officers have the opportunity to express themselves appropriately and not fear retribution. All of us will benefit from the advice the uniformed officers of this country can so wisely give to us.

Secretary White was discharged many months ago as Secretary of the Army. It took a very long time for the Secretary of Defense and the President to nominate Dr. Harvey. In the interim we were extremely well served by Acting Secretary Les Brownlee. I don't have to add more than what the chairman and the ranking member have said about the qualities of that individual. I just had the privilege about 10 days ago to be with Secretary Brownlee up in West Point where he represented the Army at the Board of Visitors meeting. He is a consummate professional, someone who has rendered extraordinary service to the Army and to the Nation. But one of the issues I find somewhat disturbing is that even though we were well represented by Secretary Brownlee, it took so long for the Secretary of Defense to nominate a permanent Secretary. I think that I can put it this way: I find that doesn't suggest the importance the job must bear. That is another reason I found it somewhat unusual, at the very end of our session, before the election, there was a sudden rush to confirm Dr. Harvey.

I had the occasion to speak with Dr. Harvey.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, in the interest of accuracy, I wonder if the Senator will yield?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. WARNER. I know you want to be accurate. You are known on the committee as being a very accurate person, but you know the Secretary of Defense did forward the name of Secretary Roche, Secretary of the Air Force, to the Senate. Therein we discovered other situations that dictated in good, common sense that nomination should be withdrawn. But it did show action by the Secretary, and I wanted that part of the record.

Mr. REED. I thank the chairman. I reclaim my time, and I thank him for that important and accurate input. I think, though, we have been so many months without a Secretary, and even when the nomination of Secretary Roche seemed to be in doubt, there was not the kind of response I thought necessary to show we had a permanent Secretary in place.

Then, of course, Dr. Harvey was nominated in July. The chairman is absolutely right. After it became apparent that Secretary Roche would not lead the Air Force—but, July until, again, September or October, there was no movement to get someone confirmed in an office that is vital. The chairman is correct. He is entirely accurate and I accept that gratefully.

One of the real issues that we have to deal with is the situation in the Army, and I think there are three areas that are of critical importance. First is end strength. Senator LEVIN has spoken to that. Second is the recapitalization issue, how do we repair this equipment and how do we buy new equipment. Again, Senator LEVIN has talked to that. Finally, there is this issue of leadership, of making sure that the Army is accountable to its peers in the legislative branch, accountable to Congress, and accountable to the values that we have all seen as the hallmark of the military.

These are critical issues that the next Secretary will have to address.

On the issue of end strength, during the last several months it has become increasingly clear to me, at least, that the Army needs to increase defense. It needs more Active-Duty soldiers in its ranks.

Since 1989, the Army military end strength has been cut by more than 34 percent, and civilian end strength by more than 45 percent, while undergoing a 300-percent increase in mission rate. That is not illogical.

At the end of the Cold War—1989–1990—with the vanishing of the Soviet threat, the notion that we needed a heavy-armored corps in Europe to stop the potential thrust into Central Europe was no longer operative. So the Army was reduced. That logic was apparent.

Then mission rate began to increase not just a few years ago but through Somalia, Haiti, and the Balkan threat. Just as there was logic in the early 1990s to reduce the size of our Army, I believe there is a compelling logic today to increase the size of our Army.

For the past several years, the Army end strength has been virtually constant at 418,400. In December 2001, for example, with the 482,400 end strength, there were about 100,000 Army personnel stationed abroad. Today, there are about 330,000 Army personnel stationed abroad.

You can see the tremendous increase in demand for these troops to be taken from home stations and deployed overseas.

Similarly, in 2004, 26 of the Army's 33 active combat brigades were deployed overseas at least once, and in 2003 and 2004 all 33 of the active Army combat brigades will have been deployed.

We all recognize that our operations in Iraq were conducted by extraordinarily brave troops, and extraordinarily effectively in the opening phases. In a matter of days, the Iraqi military was destroyed. Saddam was toppled from power. Then we began what in retrospect was the most critical part of the campaign—the occupation and reestablishment of civil society in Iraq.

One of the aspects of this phase is the growing recognition that it was not well planned. And we are indeed paying for that in terms of American military on the ground. Mistakes were made in the planning process.

According to a recent article in the Philadelphia Inquirer, when a lieutenant colonel briefed war planners and intelligence officers about phase 4–C—not the combat but the occupation operations, both civilian and military operations after the battle is won—he was briefing them in March 2003. But he was a little bit reticent because the slide he had simply said this: ''To be provided.''

We did not have good plans to occupy the country of Iraq. Today, we are paying for that lack of planning.

The same Philadelphia Inquirer article pointed out that it is not because we didn't recognize there were potential problems in Iraq, but in the words of the article, there was a ''foot high stack of material'' discussing the probability of stiff resistance in Iraq. A former senior intelligence official stated, ''It was disseminated. And ignored.''

But we see at least some indication of the difficult path ahead when the office referred to the comments General Shinseki made in February 2003. Senator LEVIN asked him how many troops it would take. He said, ''Something on the order of several hundred thousand soldiers.'' He was immediately castigated by Secretary Rumsfeld, saying this estimate was ''far from the mark.'' Secretary Wolfowitz called it ''outlandish.''

And, once again, it raises another challenge for the next Secretary of the Army to deal with.

How do we ensure that military officers will give their best advice and not suffer adverse consequences when they are asked by the Congress? We have a role to play. In fact, I think when many of us looked back, we hoped we had played a more significant role, particularly about the postwar occupation of Iraq.

I think it is important for this next Secretary to develop a situation where these officers feel confident of being candid with their superiors in uniform and with Members of Congress.

I know it has been pointed out that General Shinseki already had announced his plans to retire, or the Secretary had announced his plans for him. But, nevertheless, I think the treatment he received after his candid response to the committee was shabby and not comparable with the service this gentleman rendered the U.S. Army and the Nation.

We understand, given the occupation unanticipated in many respects, we are going to require a significant number of soldiers in Iraq. This, again, should not come as a surprise to many people.

This chart is illustrative. It basically compares the ratio of soldiers in Iraq with historical records. The first line—the blue line—is the occupation of Germany. Again, we had huge numbers of soldiers on the ground in Germany. The red line shows the troop level for Japan. The next is the Somalia level, then Haiti, and noticeably the successful operations in the Balkans. This horizontal line represents our troop levels in Iraq today, 142,000.

History should have shown us that we would need a much larger Army to carry off this occupation in Iraq.

You might say, Well, we succeeded in Japan. But we succeeded by essentially preempting the entire Japanese Government. Once the Emperor made his fateful visit to General MacArthur and bowed to him, our problems with insurgency and rehabilitation of the Japanese were all but over. It took years but not militarily successful; again, in Somalia and Haiti. In Somalia, we left abruptly without a great deal of grace despite the courage of soldiers who performed magnificently there. Haiti might be a special case. But it should be clear that we need more troops on the ground.

If you need more troops on the ground, then you just simply need a larger Army.

That is something that we have to confront. That is just one.

Last summer, Secretary Rumsfeld asked the Defense Science Board, an independent group of experts, to study the transition from hostilities. Do we need more troops or less? Can we rely on technology or troops? They took a comprehensive look at missions and initiatives to reduce strain on the Army. Again, these are very sophisticated individuals selected by Secretary Rumsfeld. Their conclusion:

> A smaller force may be needed to defeat opponents than that needed for stabilization and reconstruction operations. Technology has not had the same leverage in stabilization sales and reconstruction that it has in conflict. Warfighting transformation is not likely to save manpower needed for stabilization and reconstruction.

Consistent with history, consistent with what military officers tell us and presumably telling the Department of Defense, we need more troops for operations such as stabilization operations.

We also understand that there are roughly 138,000 troops stationed in the country today. And in anticipation of the election, in January the Pentagon announced they were going to try to increase that size.

Again, I think the inescapable conclusion from history and from uniformed military leaders candidly telling us their best judgment and from the result of the Defense Science Board is that we need more troops. We need a larger Army for these missions.

But there are other issues that should suggest to us that we could use more troops effectively. We recently heard about a huge ammo dump that was discovered. It was apparently looted, and apparently unguarded for many months.

When I was in Iraq traveling with the chairman and ranking member in July, we were in Kirkuk. I was amazed to hear a general of the 4th Infantry Division talk about the hundreds and hundreds of unsecured American ammo dumps. I don't believe they were unsecured because we believed there was no danger. It is simply because they did not have sufficient forces then to guard every ammo dump. They didn't have loyal Iraqi forces to support their efforts.

Again, we have seen a situation in the last few days where we have conducted very successful and very difficult operations in Fallujah. Once again, the courage of the marines and the soldiers has been extraordinary—house-to-house fighting, difficult fighting. They have endeavored and succeeded in many respects not only in taking valuable terrain but also sparing innocent civilians with extraordinary demonstration of courage and skill.

But as they reduce Fallujah, the insurgents again move operations into Mosul and Bogoba. They span out and spread out and hit us. Frankly, one of the reasons they were successful in Mosul was because there was no significant American forces there. And the local police—some fought valiantly and a few others disappeared. Over a period of time, the whole town was under the control of the insurgents.

When we went into Mosul and started injecting American forces and more reliable Iraqi forces, they now hit Bogoba and other parts of the Sunni triangle. That is another strong suggestion that more American forces might be useful in country.

Finally, the borders of Iraq remain very porous. Smuggling is a venerable tradition in that part of the world, and the smuggling trade continues to operate.

Could we use more troops? Yes. The administration and the Department of Defense have said that our future and our salvation is with the Iraqi security forces. I believe they are right, but that is the long term. That is years from now. We are training an Iraqi national army force. And, frankly, the training is at the level of squads and platoons. They haven't reached the level of companies or battalions that can effectively replace American units. They do not have the kind of equipment we have. The prospect of reliable, well-trained and well-disciplined Iraqi forces is many months if not years away.

We have a large number in Iraq already. Some might say: Goodness gracious, you have a bigger army than the

130,000 troops that are there right now—140,000 troops. But I don't think people recognize that the troops that are deployed are just, if you will, the tip of the spear. They are behind in administration, behind in troops that are training there, and there are troops that are recovering from being there.

It is important to recognize that even though there are roughly 140,000 troops in Iraq, it is clearly tasking our Army.

An observer of the scene, former Army officer Phillip Carter, tried to put this in perspective. Even the simplest military task, such as moving a unit from point A to point B, requires a Herculean logistical effort. Planes have to be scheduled; trains have to be contracted and loaded; ships must be diverted and filled with equipment. Just consider what it takes to move a single tank company from Fort Stewart to Fallujah. Soldiers have to spend days inspecting and packing their vehicles before loading them onto trains to take them to port. The trains will be met by more soldiers at dockside, who will work with longshoremen and contractors to put the tanks on a ship. Then the ship has to sail across to Kuwait where it will be met by more troops and contractors. Only then can they roll them north to Iraq. Moving one tank company costs a fortune and requires hundreds of people.

Now imagine you want to move an entire unit such as the 3rd Infantry Division with hundreds of tanks and thousands of other vehicles. The size and complexity of the task is staggering. It may cost as much as $1 billion to send a division to Iraq. And it can't be done quickly.

Major bases in the United States have a finite ''throughput'' capacity, meaning that they can only squeeze so many pieces of equipment out the door any given day.

The tip of this spear is in Iraq. But whatever we have there, we need many more back here, again raising, I think, the obvious need for additional end strength for our Army.

In January 2004, LTG John Riggs, in charge of the Army of the future, stated:

> I have been in the Army 39 years, and I've never seen the Army as stretched in that 39 years as I have today.

In July, LTG Jay Garner, who was the Bush administration's first generation in postwar Iraq, stated:

> I think people are worn out, equipment is run down, and we've overstressed the reserves. We're drastically short [of] infantry and MPs because the Army is too small.

But all of this seems to have not made an impression on the Department of Defense with respect to the need to increase the size of the Army.

I think it is not just a question of numbers. It is a question of the stress being borne by soldiers and their families.

Approximately 16,000 Active-Duty soldiers have had two tours in Iraq, and if they stay in the service longer, they will have another.

That is a very significant statement.

In June of 2004, DOD projected that over the next 3 to 5 years it will continuously have 100,000 to 150,000 Reserve component members mobilized.

It has been estimated that if we do not increase the Army size, forces that have already been deployed to Iraq will have to return two more times. Mr. President, 3,600 troops normally stationed in Korea to protect us against North Korea, a country that arguably is a dangerous threat to us with their nuclear weapons and their mentality, have been redeployed to Iraq.

On July 6, the Defense Department stated it was calling up 5,674 members of the Individual Ready Reserve soldiers who have completed active duty, were in an 8-year period to be recalled, and they are being recalled, but they do not drill on a regular basis and some have not put on a uniform in 3, 4, 5, 6 years.

The DOD also implemented a series of stop-loss policies, what some might call a backdoor draft. Since September 11, DOD has announced six stop-loss policies for the Army, two for the Navy, five for the Air Force, and two for the Marine Corps. Only the Army still has a stop-loss policy, which means, effectively, once the unit is alerted, until 90 days after they return, that individual soldier cannot leave the Army even if his enlistment is up. These tours are increasingly longer. It is not just 12 months in-country; it is also the training beforehand and the demobilization after.

As many have pointed out, a great burden is falling on our Reserve and National Guard units. Men and women who have full-time jobs, men and women who have families far away from their mobilization point. Today, frankly, we cannot meet our requirements in the Army without the Guard and Reserve. These are extraordinarily talented, consummate professionals. The citizen soldiers have done a remarkable job for us, but the strain is immense on the Reserve and National Guard, once again suggesting we need a larger regular force. We have adopted all sorts of measures, stop-loss, relying heavily on the Reserves, but the underlying point which has to be confronted by the next Secretary is how do we increase permanently, with regular budget authority, the Regular Forces of the United States. The average mobilization for members of the Reserves and National Guard has increased to 342 days this year from 156 during the Persian Gulf, again corresponding to the increased reliance we are placing on the Reserve soldiers.

As we pointed out previously, the DOD mobilization authority states that the members of the Reserve component can be mobilized for no more than 24 months. Currently, 30,000 Reserve component members are up against this 24-month cap. But in 2005, indeed, a large portion next year will bump up against this cap. So we are using the Reserves and National Guard, and they are performing well, but this underscores the need for a large regular force. A larger regular force is included in the budget, but not funded by emergency provisions through supplemental appropriations.

We are beginning to see, as a result of the stress on the Guard particularly, an erosion in terms of recruitment and retention. The Army National Guard ended fiscal year 2003 approximately 7,800 soldiers below the recruiting goal. Last month, the Army National Guard announced it expected to fall 5,000 short of the goal of 56,000 soldiers. A survey by the Army Research Institute for Behavioral and Social Sciences reported to us that more than one in three Army reservists plan to leave or transfer to the inactive reserve when the current enlistment ended; only a quarter will reenlist.

The Active Army made the reporting goal, but they did this by pulling forward one-half of the delayed entry program. Each year, they sign up young men and women who do not expect to report until the next year. In order to make the goal, they counted those soldiers in this year's accounting. So they start off essentially in a hole for this year because they cannot double-count those soldiers.

The other factor I see potentially damaging in the longer run, for the first time in a very long time, a small fraction of soldiers is being led into the Army who are normally rejected because of lower qualifications. It is roughly 2,000 out of 100,000, but that is a trend that certainly we do not want do see grow or continue, and it is illustrative of the need to make the totals because of the stress our military is under.

The other aspect is we are committed to making sure that the Army is there and we are trying to do that through incentives and bonuses, which puts additional financial stress on the budget of the Army. Again, this is something we can't avoid. That is the way we have to fund and maintain a volunteer force, but it is an issue in terms of long-term ability of the Army to find the resources so that they can pay these bonuses, they can pay the benefits, they can enlist the force.

One other final aspect of this issue of reliance upon a force which I believe is too small. We have seen, for the first time in a notable way in Iraq, reliance and overreliance on contractors—not contractors who do the mess halls. By the way, they are doing a magnificent job over there. The quality of life of soldiers is first-rate. But I am taken aback when I see private contractors providing security. We all recall that even Ambassador Bremer's security was provided not by military people but by private civilian contractors. That is another indication to me that we have to increase the Regular Army.

Part of this was a result of a plan that did not anticipate a long-term, intensive involvement in Iraq. As mentioned before, this has been pointed out

by others. In December of 2003, Jeffrey Record, of the Army's own Strategic Studies Institute, published a report that stated the ground force requirements in Iraq have forced the U.S. Army to the breaking point. He says the Army appears incapable of sustaining a commitment of 16 of its 33 active-duty combat brigades in Iraq absent a reduction elsewhere or expansion of its force structure.

Again, the Defense Science Board stated that current and projected force structure will not sustain our current projected globalization. There are inadequate total numbers of troops and a lack of long-term endurance. The board recommended adding troops or cutting back missions. It is very difficult to cut back missions.

I should point out that the board was aware of the attempts to reform the military, the modularity that is going on within the military. Again, this is a very positive development. I commend the Chief of Staff, General Schoomaker, and those who are trying to reforge the Army to be more efficient, but the Defense Science Board recognized these efficiencies and still stated that we need more troops.

We have in the Senate, with the cooperation of the chairman and ranking member, tried to do this. Again, going back a year or so ago, together with Senator HAGEL, we introduced legislation that would increase the Army by 10,000. It passed this Senate, but the Department of Defense objected to it, and it fell out of the conference report. We were successful in the last authorization to include an increase of 20,000 end strength, but once again the Department of Defense insisted that these troops be paid through emergency procedure.

We have to have a situation where the end strength is increased but it is also paid for through the regular budget process. My fear is that eventually it will get more difficult to pass supplementals. Senator LEVIN pointed out how the Army will rethink the demand of a significant amount of money next year in the supplemental for 2005. Yet even with that money they might not be able to sustain all their needs, equipment, or otherwise.

Unless we have an authorized end strength that is paid for through the regular budget process, we may end up leaving the Army in the lurch in the years ahead. When the budget comes down, the supplementals are not as robust, and they still have the missions and the troops they need to conduct those missions. That is a critical issue that the Secretary must address. I raised these issues with Dr. Harvey. He certainly listened attentively, but I received no commitment that he was going to move aggressively to do this.

The other issue of equipment, which has been addressed by the ranking member, is the Army has sustained 1.6 billion in equipment battle losses in Afghanistan and Iraq. Presently it has an unfunded requirement of 1.3 billion for ammunition. The Army estimates a third of the equipment is either already in Southwest Asia or en route. In fiscal year 2005, approximately 1.6 million pieces of Army equipment will be sent back to the United States from Iraq and Afghanistan for repairs, upgrade, or replacement. The Army expects to need $7 billion for this effort.

We have an extraordinary demand to keep Army equipment going, and the requests, so far, the supplemental requests have not met those demands. I personally believe we have to have a robust, dedicated fund from sources outside the Army so we can fund the simple recapitalization of the equipment needs of the military.

There is another aspect of the equipment demand. We have taken a great deal of equipment from the National Guard and forces in the United States, moved it overseas, leaving our National Guard back here with a fraction of their critical equipment. As my colleagues recognize, the National Guard plays a critical role in homeland security, a critical role in aiding States and localities with disaster assistance, and they are not only deployed overseas but many of the guardsmen left behind do not have the full complement of equipment—another issue we have to deal with.

I could go on at great length talking about recurring equipment needs. There are other examples that are critically important. Nearly all the equipment, for example, in our stockpiles in Southwest Asia has already been deployed forward. We do not have those robust stockpiles of equipment necessary if there is another contingency in the area. The only area where stocks appear to be untouched is Korea, which I think is a very prudent decision. This is another example of the issues we are facing in terms of equipment.

As we go forward, we have endeavored to provide the resources to our military to conduct the important operations overseas. In the past 17 months, President Bush has requested and Congress has appropriated $187 billion for Afghanistan and Iraq. We also anticipate an additional request of $70 billion in the next few weeks or months. We are spending a great deal of money, but still the needs of the Army are unmet. We have to provide for the needs. We have to provide for the necessary equipment.

We have a crisis in end strength. We have a crisis in recapitalization of equipment, and we also have an issue of leadership. I have stressed this before so I will be brief.

We have had two individuals serving the Army in this administration. General Shinseki and Secretary White were called upon to give their best views to the Congress. They did, and essentially they were punished for those views. That, to me, is not an effective way to use the offices of the Army or to get the kind of cooperation within the executive branch and the kind of cooperation between the Congress and the military service that is so necessary. Again, I feel the inhibitions that resulted from that very dramatic public behavior might have prevented individuals from appropriately sharing with us information about the planning problems for postwar Iraq, about the need for additional forces, about the need for recapitalization of equipment. In the long run, it is a very destructive and corrosive force. The next Secretary has to deal with that on an individual basis and on a collective basis in the Army and within the Department of Defense.

Also, too, an issue that has concerned many, and one that we were shocked by, was the scenes of the Abu Ghraib prison, where individual soldiers have been held accountable, enlisted people, E–5s, E–6s, E–4s, but anyone who has read the reports and anyone who has been in the area in which the chairman has conducted it in a very professional and very courageous fashion has to understand that accountability does not stop here.

We have had numerous reports by the IG, by General Taguba, by General Kern, and by others which suggests at least people at ranks beyond noncommissioned officer have to be held accountable. Yet to date there has been no accountability, in my mind.

I was curious as to just simply who had the responsibility to press court-martial charges against some of the individuals notified in the report by General Karpinski. Now, that is, I am told no general officer can go before a court-martial without an IG report. The IG has conducted a report. I found out that the IG, General Mikolashek, is scheduled to retire in a few days. I don't know what the status of his report is, whether he forwarded it to the convening authority and whether the convening authority is taking steps. The convening authority is General Helmsley, who is the Reserve component commander. Colonel Pappas, who is out of the 5th Military Intelligence Brigade, and General Sanchez was originally the convening authority—he decided because of appearances, and I think appropriately, that he shouldn't be involved. It was then sent to General Bell, the USAREUR commander, and now it has been delegated to General Benny Williams. It seems to me in the course of trying to establish responsibility beyond the company grade level that we have not made much progress.

I believe the next Secretary of the Army has to deal with this issue directly because it would be unfortunate—more than unfortunate—if individual soldiers were punished and it appeared that seniors who might be culpable—not directly involved in brutality but for dereliction of duty or for failure to follow the law of warfare—simply walked away or were lost in the shuffle of paperwork and reports. That is the challenge this Secretary has to deal with because the essence, in my

mind, of a military officer is accountability and responsibility, and you do not get that by pushing reports and pushing paper and suddenly trying to make it go away.

Maybe I am just premature in my demands for some type of finality to this situation. I don't think so. Again, I believe the next Secretary of the Army has to establish a very simple rule: Soldiers are responsible for what they do and commanders are responsible for their commands. I hope that is done because, if not, all the issues I have talked about—the lack of troops, the need for new equipment and refurbishment of equipment—will pale in comparison if people can draw the lesson that only soldiers are punished and superiors are somehow able to escape, at least the opportunity to be held accountable.

Mr. WARNER. Will the Senator yield? He brings up a subject of great importance to the committee. Indeed, I commend the committee as a whole for the manner in which it pursued its look into this situation. We are awaiting what is described as maybe the final report—the Senator is aware of that—which is to be a compendium analysis of previous reports and such other factors deemed relevant.

There is also an outstanding request that I put to General Kern and his group in the course of the hearing that we would like to have them, once again, assess the full meaning of accountability as they use that.

I thank the Senator for raising the question. I assure him it is something I will continue as chairman in the coming Congress. This is a matter which the committee will once again address.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I reclaim my time. Let me, once again, commend the chairman because he took a position that was very difficult.

Mr. WARNER. I thank the distinguished Senator. The ranking member was a full working partner, together with all Members of the committee.

Mr. REED. Let me add, honestly, without his sensitivity to the importance of this issue, to the long run values of the military, it would not have received any attention. I commend the chairman for continuing his efforts.

I just point out, all this might be coincidental. General Kern retired on Saturday, I believe. I hope the report and response is ready and en route to the chairman. I hope he, too, agrees with me that this is not an issue that we can ignore.

I must say also this is not just an Army issue. I think there was a tendency initially to portray this as the aberrant behavior of young soldiers. As we now know, there was much more complicated and high-level involvement. What involvement is still unclear, but we cannot walk away from this issue. And because the next Secretary of the Army will have so much authority with respect to reports, with respect to reviewing at least court-martial proceedings or involved in these decisions, this issue has to be addressed. And that is one of the major challenges I think Dr. Harvey will address, I hope, if he is confirmed.

Let me again conclude by thanking the chairman not only for his leadership but for the gracious way he has helped today to illustrate these issues and to assist me in my presentation. I thank him. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CRAPO). The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, before recognizing the distinguished Senator from Colorado, I would like to respond to two issues raised by our colleague from Rhode Island in the course of what I think has been a very constructive debate today.

The first is on the issue of end strength.

Senator REED has argued that the Regular Army—the active duty force—needs to be larger, and I would agree with him.

In the Ronald Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2005, signed by the President on October 28, Congress required that the Army increase its active-duty strength by 20,000 soldiers over fiscal year 2004 levels.

The conference report, while noting that in a time of national emergency the President may direct even higher levels, specifically authorized an increase of 30,000 soldiers between 2005 and 2009.

These increased numbers reflect the recommendations of General Peter Schoomaker, the Chief of Staff of the Army, who is a great soldier. He has proven to be a superb Chief of Staff of the Army.

In the committee hearing on General Schoomaker's nomination last year, I recall very well the questions asked of him as to whether he thought that the Army needed to have more soldiers. General Schoomaker responded candidly that his intuition told him that he thought the Army needed to be larger.

He was right. Following his confirmation and appointment in August 2003, he has testified on several occasions about the end strength issues and communicated his views about what needs to be done to ensure the Army is prepared and ready in all respects for its current missions.

The Army laid out a plan to temporarily increase end strength by 30,000 over the next 5 years as it was transforming to ''modular units of action.''

General Schoomaker, for example, testified on November 19, 2003, in a full committee hearing on ''Current Army Issues.'' I questioned him about the force level of the Army, asking General Schoomaker about whether we need additional troops.

His response was that as a result of stop-loss and stop-movement, which currently serves to ensure unit manning and cohesion, the Army was operating with 20,000 more soldiers in the regular Army than in 2002. He went on to emphasize that

> the greatest move we can make is to get the proper utilization of the soldiers within the Army that we have authorized and we are paying for right now. This is going to require significant active-Guard and Reserve rebalancing and significant restructuring of policies that will give us access to more of the force that we are paying for and have on hand right now.

General Schoomaker reiterated this point in February 2004 when he testified with the Secretary of Defense on the President's fiscal year 2005 budget. General Schoomaker shared his ''rain barrel'' and ''spigot'' analogy with us in which he noted that because of the Army's current organization and composition, the Army cannot make use of the bulk of its manpower.

General Schoomaker has called for transformational changes in Army personnel planning, such as conversion of billets from military to civilian employees; he has advocated rebalancing of reserve and active skills to improve readiness; he has called for greater numbers of soldiers with essential occupational skills, and implementation of new technology. In doing so, he consistently has argued throughout the past year that precipitous increases in end strength were not the answer to the Army's readiness challenges.

In a recent interview last month, General Schoomaker stated:

> We all agree the Army should grow. The issue is how to pay for it. Right now we have supplemental funding to increase numbers we're bringing in and retaining. . . . We are growing through increased accessions and retention. We have grown to 495,000 on active duty, up from 480,000 last year. We are making the Army as big as we can, as fast as we can. But paying for it is another issue.

In summary then, three points need to be made:

First, the Army is increasing in size. The Army active-duty strength on September 30 of this year was 499,530. That was about 17,000 above the authorized end strength for fiscal year 2004. The Army is projecting that it will meet the requirement to expand by 20,000 soldiers by the end of fiscal year 2005.

Second, while all agree that the Army is stretched, the Department of Defense has been clear that if the combatant commander in U.S. Central Command calls for more troops, he will receive them.

And, third, the cost of 10,000 additional active-duty soldiers has been estimated to be $1.2 billion. It is essential that budgeting realities be taken into account and that the Army not be required to absorb additional soldiers ''out of hide.'' To do otherwise would undermine General Schoomaker's critically important transformational vision.

I draw to my colleagues' attention that General Schoomaker, the current Chief of Staff of the Army, has addressed this issue. I questioned him in the course of the hearing on November 19 about the force level of the Army. I asked him how he felt about the need for additional troops. His response was that as a result of the stop-loss and

stop-movement which currently serves to ensure unit manning and cohesion, the Army was operating with 20,000 more soldiers in the Regular Army than in 2002.

In a subsequent interview last month, he stated:

We all agree that the Army should grow. The issue is how to pay for it.

The Senator from Rhode Island raised that point.

General Schoomaker went on to say:

Right now we have supplemental funding to increase numbers we're brining in and retaining. . . .

I think he has looked at this in a very responsible way, recognizing that the supplemental, hopefully, has cared for the immediate needs of the Army and will provide funds to implement the legislation the committee incorporated in the Ronald Reagan Defense Act of 2004 that we put through.

Also, the Senator raised a question about General Shinseki, and that is one in which I have been increasingly interested through the years. And actually, on this floor, I stated to the Senate that so much has been said about this distinguished officer's career and how he concluded, which I always thought was the regular way, that the Chief of Staff would step down at the conclusion of his term. But others have views about that, and I am not going to get into that.

I would like to put in the RECORD the colloquy between Senator LEVIN and General Shinseki on February 25, 2003, when he addressed this question of the forces that could be used or required. It is interesting to go back and read it because I think people have seized on this so often to refer to it as a basis for their observations. But here is what he said. Senator LEVIN asked the question:

General Shinseki, could you give us some idea as to the Army's force requirement for an occupation of Iraq following the successful completion of the war?

Bear in mind, the operation had not even started at that time, and this question was put to General Shinseki after all the chiefs had made opening statements. General Shinseki had put into the record his full statement and then testified in open session to most of that statement.

General Shinseki said: ''In specific number, I would have to rely on combatant commanders' exact requirements,'' which is much what the President and the Secretary of Defense have said each time this issue is up. If the combatant commanders made requests, indeed he, the President, would consider it and, in all probability, meet those requests.

Then he went on. It is very interesting. He is a most distinguished officer, and I share the Senator's views about him. There are moments in our Senate career that we never forget, but I remember in the course of the confirmation of General Shinseki, our distinguished colleague from Hawaii, Senator INOUYE, rose and gave one of the most magnificent speeches on the floor of the Senate I have ever heard about any individual in the 26 years I have been privileged to serve here. I share in the full respect for this officer.

Here is what he said again to Senator LEVIN:

I would say that what has been mobilized to this point, something in the order of several hundred thousand soldiers, is probably a figure that would be required.

In other words, it was not a finite statement. It was more or less a generalized statement. He continued:

We are talking about post-hostilities control over a piece of geography that is fairly significant with the ethnic tensions that could lead to other problems.

That is showing a lot of foresight.

It takes a significant ground presence to maintain a safe and secure environment to make sure that people are fed, that water is distributed, all with the responsibilities that go along with administering a situation like this.

But he makes no reference at that point that he ever anticipated the level of insurgency, the infiltration of these terrorists from other nations to come in and fuel this fight.

In fairness to him, I think the exact text that he responded to that question, which, again, was referred to by my distinguished colleague, the ranking member, and myself today should be made a part of this RECORD.

I inquire of the Presiding Officer as to the time remaining under the control of the Senator from Virginia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia has 40 minutes.

Mr. WARNER. And the distinguished ranking member, I believe, has roughly an hour.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The ranking member has 56 minutes.

Mr. WARNER. I notice the presence on the floor momentarily of our distinguished colleague from South Carolina and, indeed, the current junior Senator from South Carolina. I know the Senate is anxious to hear from both our colleagues with regard to the forthcoming retirement of our distinguished colleague, Senator HOLLINGS.

I also see my colleague from Colorado who desires to speak to the matter before the Senate. I say to the Senate that I think this debate and discussion among the members of the committee as relating to the nomination is about to come to a close, and subject to the ranking member's views, which I ask he provide the Senate at this time, I would like to give—how much time would the Senator from Colorado desire?

Mr. ALLARD. I request from the chairman 10 minutes. I probably will not use that amount, but if there is a minute or two, I will yield that back.

Mr. WARNER. I think the Senator from Oklahoma, Mr. INHOFE, wants about 5 minutes. Perhaps 15 minutes on this side, I say to my colleagues, is the remainder of the time we would seek on this nomination.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield for a unanimous consent request first. I am glad the Senator put in the RECORD the remarks of General Shinseki. I think they fully support what Senator REED was saying and what I was saying. I also ask unanimous consent at this point in the RECORD that the reaction of Secretary Wolfowitz to those remarks be printed. We will provide those for the RECORD, to the effect General Shinseki was widely off the mark and that it is hard to believe it would take more troops to occupy a country than it would be to win the war. I ask those remarks be made part of the RECORD. We will supply those remarks to the clerk, if that meets with the agreement of the Senator.

Mr. WARNER. I certainly would not impose any objection to a colleague wishing to expand the remarks.

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

THE STATEMENT OF U.S. DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE PAUL WOLFOWITZ BEFORE THE HOUSE BUDGET COMMITTEE ON FEBRUARY 27, 2003

If I might digress for a moment, Mr. Chairman, from my prepared testimony, because there's been a good deal of comment, some of it quite outlandish, about what our post-war requirements might be in Iraq. . . .

But some of the higher-end predictions that we have been hearing recently, such as the notion that it will take several hundred thousand U.S. troops to provide stability in post-Saddam Iraq, are wildly off the mark.

First, it is hard to conceive that it would take more forces to provide stability in post-Saddam Iraq than it would take to conduct the war itself and to secure the surrender of Saddam's security forces and his army. Hard to imagine.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I call to the attention of my colleague that this issue of General Shinseki's remarks has been and perhaps will continue to be debated and discussed.

But actually, on the floor of the Senate—and my recollection is it was last fall from this fall in connection with the conference report—I said to the Senate that I had asked repeatedly of the Army, of members of the Army: Was there any staff work done on this issue of the troop levels required in a post-conflict situation, either in the Department of the Army or in the joint staff? I urged that that be forthcoming and that information be given to the committee.

To the best of my knowledge, no one has come forward to show any staff workup that provided the basis for the General's reply. As I point out, the General did not, in the course of these opening remarks, in a prepared statement, make any reference to that. As a matter of fact, he was supportive of the figure that was in the budget.

Mr. LEVIN. If the Senator will yield, though, again, for a comment on that.

Mr. WARNER. Yes.

Mr. LEVIN. If there was no staff workup on that issue, it would be shocking. There surely should have been staff work on the question of how many troops it would take to secure a country after its occupation. There

have been a number of press reports to the effect that there in fact were some assessments as to how many troops, but I have never seen that assessment. If it did not exist, it would be pretty serious mismanagement, it seems to me, and if it does exist, we ought to get a copy of it.

Either way, I think General Shinseki was mistreated. He was the subject of calumny, almost, inside the civilian part of the Defense Department, for expressing an opinion.

I know my friend, the chairman, would agree with me that when a military officer is asked a question, he is required by a commitment that he makes to us when he is before us for confirmation to give us his honest professional judgment, and he was pressed by me to give us that judgment. He said he couldn't be specific, and then I pressed him to give us a range and he said: Several hundred thousand. The reaction to that amongst the civilians is that is widely off the mark. He paid a price he never should have paid for giving an honest opinion to a congressional committee.

Mr. WARNER. You address this thing in a very broad context, which you are free to do. I was very specific. When he said several hundred thousand, I inquired as to whether there is any document, either in the Department of the Army or the joint staff, which supported that several hundred thousand individuals would be needed in a post-conflict situation.

Mr. LEVIN. Is there a document that supports 130,000 would be needed? I would like to see a document that supports any analysis of what would be needed. That is the problem with the failure to plan for the aftermath. It is that there was no plan for the aftermath. If there is a document that says 130,000—and maybe my good friend from Rhode Island has the document we are referring to?

Mr. REED. I don't have the document, but an article in the Philadelphia Inquirer of October 17, 2004 made several references. First:

> Franks' Central Command did have an extensive plan to restore order and begin rebuilding the country, called Operation Desert Crossing, said retired Marine Gen. Anthony Zinni, who drew up the plan and updated it continuously when he led Centcom until 2000. It was never used.

Further in the story:

> Central Command originally proposed a force of 380,000 to attack and occupy Iraq. Rumsfeld's opening bid was about 40,000, ''a division-plus,'' said three senior military officials who participated in the discussions. Bush and his top advisers finally approved the 250,000 troops the commanders requested to launch the invasion. But the additional troops that the military wanted to secure Iraq after Hussein's regime fell were either delayed or never sent.

I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Oct. 17, 2004]

THE IRAQ WAR: MISCALCULATION AND MISSTEP

WASHINGTON.—In March 2003, days before the start of the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq, American war planners and intelligence officials met at Shaw Air Force Base in South Carolina to review the Bush administration's plans to oust Saddam Hussein and implant democracy in Iraq.

Near the end of his presentation, an Army lieutenant colonel who was giving a briefing showed a slide describing the Pentagon's plans for rebuilding Iraq after the war, known in the planners' parlance as Phase 4–C. He was uncomfortable with his material—and for good reason. The slide said: ''To Be Provided.''

An Inquirer Washington Bureau review of the Iraq policy and decisions of the administration has found that it invaded Iraq without a comprehensive plan in place to secure and rebuild the country. The administration also failed to provide about 100,000 additional U.S. troops that American military commanders originally wanted to help restore order and reconstruct a country shattered by war, a brutal dictatorship, and economic sanctions.

In fact, some senior Pentagon officials had thought they could bring most American soldiers home from Iraq by September 2003. Instead, more than a year later, 138,000 U.S. troops are still fighting insurgents who slip easily across Iraq's long borders, diehards from the old regime, and Iraqis angered by their country's widespread crime and unemployment and the United States' sometimes heavy boots.

''We didn't go in with a plan. We went in with a theory,'' said a veteran State Department officer who was directly involved in Iraq policy.

The military's plan to defeat Hussein's army worked brilliantly and U.S. troops have distinguished themselves on the battlefield.

However, the review found that the President and many of his advisers ignored repeated warnings that rebuilding Iraq would be harder than ousting Saddam Hussein, and they tossed out years of planning about how to rebuild Iraq, in part because they thought pro-American Iraqi exiles and Iraqi ''patriots'' would quickly pick up the pieces.

The CIA predicted up until the war's opening days that the Iraqi army would turn against Hussein, which never happened.

This report is based on official documents and on interviews with more than three dozen current and former civilian and military officials who participated directly in planning for the war and its aftermath. Most still support the decision to go to war but say many of the subsequent problems could have been avoided.

Every effort was made to get those who were interviewed to speak for the record, but many officials requested anonymity because they didn't want to criticize the administration publicly or because they feared retaliation.

President Bush and top officials in Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld's office did not respond to repeated requests for interviews. They have publicly defended their plans for the invasion and its aftermath, and now some top officials are blaming the CIA for failing to predict the messy aftermath of Hussein's fall.

The United States and interim Iraqi Prime Minister Ayad Allawi are now taking steps to defeat the Iraqi insurgency and will have national elections in January. They have negotiated an agreement to disarm some of the militia led by radical Shiite Muslim cleric Muqtada al-Sadr and are pressing an offensive against Sunni rebels. After more than a year of internal squabbling, U.S. military commanders, intelligence officers, and diplomats in Baghdad are acting as a team.

But the hole created by the absence of an adequate plan to rebuild Iraq, the failure to provide enough troops to secure the country, the misplaced faith in Iraqi exiles, and other mistakes made after Baghdad fell is a deep one.

''We've finally got our act together, but we're all afraid it may be too late,'' said one senior official who is engaged daily in Iraq policy.

The Bush administration's failure to plan to win the peace in Iraq was the product of many of the same problems that plagued the administration's case for war, including wishful thinking, bad information from Iraqi exiles who said Iraqis would welcome U.S. troops as liberators, and contempt for dissenting opinions.

However, the administration's planning for postwar Iraq differed in one crucial respect from its erroneous prewar claims about Iraq's nuclear, chemical and biological weapons programs and links to al-Qaeda.

The U.S. intelligence community had been divided about the state of Hussein's weapons programs, but there was little disagreement among experts throughout the government that winning the peace in Iraq could be much harder than winning a war.

''The possibility of the United States winning the war and losing the peace in Iraq is real and serious,'' warned an Army War College report that was completed in February 2003, a month before the invasion.

Without an ''overwhelming'' effort to prepare for the U.S. occupation of Iraq, the report warned, ''The United States may find itself in a radically different world over the next few years, a world in which the threat of Saddam Hussein seems like a pale shadow of new problems of America's own making.''

A half-dozen intelligence reports also warned that U.S. troops could face significant postwar resistance. This foot-high stack of material was distributed at White House meetings of Bush's top foreign policy advisers, but there's no evidence that anyone ever acted on it.

''It was disseminated. And ignored,'' said a former senior intelligence official.

The Pentagon's Defense Intelligence Agency was particularly aggressive in its forecasts, officials said. One briefing occurred in January 2003. Another, in April 2003, weeks after the war began, discussed Hussein's plans for attacking U.S. forces after his troops had been defeated on the battlefield.

Similar warnings came from the Pentagon's Joint Staff, the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research, and the CIA's National Intelligence Council. The council produced reports in January 2003 titled ''Principal Challenges in Post-Saddam Iraq'' and ''Regional Consequences of Regime Change in Iraq.''

Unlike the 1991 Persian Gulf War, in which Iraqi troops were trying to maintain their grip on Kuwait, ''they are now defending their country,'' said a senior defense official, summarizing the Joint Staff's warnings. ''You are going to get serious resistance. This idea that everyone will join you is baloney. But it was dismissed.''

Retired Army Lt. Gen. Jay Garner wasn't named to lead Iraq's reconstruction until January 2003 and didn't oversee the first major interagency conference on postwar Iraq until Feb. 21, less than a month before the invasion.

At the Pentagon, the director of the Joint Staff, Army Gen. George Casey, repeatedly pressed Gen. Tommy Franks, the head of the Central Command, for a ''Phase 4,'' or postwar, plan, the senior defense official said.

''Casey was screaming. 'Where is our Phase 4 plan?' '' the official said. It never arrived. Casey is now the commander of U.S.-led coalition forces in Iraq.

Franks' Central Command did have an extensive plan to restore order and begin rebuilding the country, called Operation Desert Crossing, said retired Marine Gen. Anthony Zinni, who drew up the plan and updated it continuously when he led Centcom until 2000. It was never used.

The same officials who saw no need for a plan to secure and rebuild a defeated Iraq also saw no need to position thousands of U.S. soldiers, including military police, engineers, ordnance disposal teams, and civil affairs specialists, to begin taking control in Iraq even before the war against Hussein was over.

Long-standing Army doctrine calls for beginning reconstruction in freed areas of a country while fighting rages elsewhere. It also calls for a shift in military forces from combat troops to civil affairs, military police and the like.

''Unfortunately, this did not occur despite clear guidance to the contrary,'' Army Col. Paul F. Dicker wrote in an assessment.

Bush, Rumsfeld, and other top officials insist that their military commanders were given everything they requested, and Franks wrote in his book, American Soldier, that Rumsfeld supported his war plan.

Technically, that's accurate. However, three top officials who served with Franks at the time said the plan was the product of a lengthy and sometimes heated negotiation between the Central Command and the Pentagon, in which Rumsfeld constantly pressed Franks and other senior officers to commit fewer troops to Operation Iraqi Freedom.

At one point, Secretary of State Colin Powell, a former chairman of the joint chiefs, weighed in on Franks' side and helped persuade Rumsfeld to commit more troops, a senior administration official said.

Rumsfeld and his aides wisely wanted to keep the U.S. footprint in Iraq as small as possible, realizing that more troops would likely breed more Iraqi resentment, and they wanted a smaller, faster force that could overwhelm the Iraqi military before it could torch the country's oil fields, retreat into the cities and create a humanitarian disaster.

''There were different motivations by different people in this administration for going after Iraq, but they all came together . . . in a way that blotted out prudence and caution,'' said a senior intelligence official.

Central Command originally proposed a force of 380,000 to attack and occupy Iraq. Rumsfeld's opening bid was about 40,000, ''a division-plus,'' said three senior military officials who participated in the discussions. Bush and his top advisers finally approved the 250,000 troops the commanders requested to launch the invasion. But the additional troops that the military wanted to secure Iraq after Hussein's regime fell were either delayed or never sent.

As a result, the two Army divisions that Centcom wanted to help secure the country weren't on hand when Baghdad fell and the country lapsed into anarchy, and a third, the First Cavalry from Fort Hood, Texas, fell so far behind schedule that on April 21 Franks and Rumsfeld dropped it from the plan.

Moreover, one senior military official said, there was a realization that fresh troops would eventually be needed to replace worn-out units in Iraq.

''We could not burn the candle on the Cav prematurely,'' he said.

Others said that civilian officials in the Pentagon were so convinced that these ''follow-on forces'' wouldn't be needed in Iraq that they thought they could withdraw 50,000 troops from Iraq in June 2003; 50,000 more in July; and a final 50,000 in August. By September 2003, Rumsfeld and his aides thought, there would be very few American troops left in Iraq.

Instead of providing a plan and enough troops to take control of Iraq, officials, advisers and consultants in and around the Pentagon and Vice President Dick Cheney's office bet on Iraqi exiles such as Ahmed Chalabi of the Iraqi National Congress, who assured them that Iraqis would welcome U.S. troops as liberators.

Gen. John Keane, the vice chief of the Army staff during the war, said some defense officials believed the exiles' promises.

''We did not see it [the insurgency] coming. And we were not properly prepared and organized to deal with it. . . . Many of us got seduced by the Iraqi exiles in terms of what the outcome would be,'' Keane told a House committee in July.

Rumsfeld's office ''was utterly, arrogantly, ignorantly and negligently unprepared'' for the aftermath of the war, said Larry Diamond, who was a political adviser in Baghdad from January to March of this year.

Douglas Feith, the Defense Department's number-three official, and former Pentagon consultant Richard Perle both acknowledged that their vision for post-Hussein Iraq included putting pro-Western exiles in power.

''We had a theme in our minds, a strategic idea, of liberation rather than occupation, giving them [Iraqis] more authority even at the expense of having things done with greater efficiency'' by coalition military forces, Feith told The Philadelphia Inquirer last month.

Perle, in an interview, said he and others had for years advocated ''helping the Iraqis liberate themselves—which was a completely different approach than we settled on.''

''We'll never now how it would have come out if we did it the way we wanted to do it,'' he said.

The CIA, the Defense Intelligence Agency, and the State Department all warned that Chalabi was a charlatan, and the uniformed military dragged its heels in training exiles to join the fight against Hussein.

The battle over Chalabi was one of numerous bitter interagency fights about Iraq that Bush and his national security adviser, Condoleezza Rice, never resolved.

''I'm not going to put my thumb on the scale,'' Bush said at a White House meeting in which Chalabi's bona fides were hotly debated, according to an official who was present.

That left Pentagon officials to plow ahead with their attempt to position Chalabi and his militia, the Free Iraqi Fighting Forces, to take power after Saddam's fall.

Within 48 hours of their arrival in Baghdad in April, some of Chalabi's men, including members of his personal bodyguard force, began taking cars, bank accounts and real estate, said a senior military officer who received reports of the events. It became evident almost as quickly that Chalabi and other exiles had a larger political following in the Pentagon than they did in Iraq.

Intelligence officials now charge that Chalabi or some of his senior aides were paid agents of Iran's intelligence service, and that Chalabi or his security chief provided classified U.S. military information to Iran. Chalabi has denied the allegation.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, at this point I further ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD testimony by General Franks in response to questioning by Senator LEVIN on this issue.

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

Senator LEVIN. Could you give us just a range of troops? I mean, would it be from 100–150,000 for many years? I'm not asking for any kind of precise figure, but what's your current best estimate?

General FRANKS. Senator Levin, that actually is not as hard to answer as it might seem. We have about 145,000 troops in there right now. As I have talked to commanders at every level inside Iraq, one finds that that footprint appears to us on the operational side to be about what that footprint needs to look like. There has been suggestion that perhaps there should be more troops, and, in fact, I can tell you in the presence of this Secretary that if more troops are necessary, this Secretary is going to say yes. We have talked about this on a number of occasions, and when the tactical commanders on the ground determine that they need to raise force levels, then those forces in fact will be provided. The Secretary may want to comment on that, but what we——

Mr. WARNER. That concludes the debate at this point. I wonder if Senator ALLARD and Senator INHOFE—I see Senator SESSIONS—we are trying, if I might, to acquaint my colleagues who have arrived on the floor—the distinguished senior Senator from South Carolina desires to speak to his forthcoming retirement. The senior Senator wishes to speak to that. Yet this issue has been fully debated by those who have been on the floor. I judge my colleagues here wish to take some time.

If my colleague could indicate that to me, I would like to allocate the time you would like to have.

First, Senator ALLARD.

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. Chairman, if I might have 10 minutes. I am not sure I would use that time, but I appreciate that.

Mr. WARNER. Other Senators?

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Chairman, I will be pleased—2 minutes will be sufficient to me.

Mr. WARNER. Let's say 5. He is the chairman on the subcommittee for the Army and I think that is important.

Mr. SESSIONS. I also have a 4 o'clock commitment I will need to be in.

Mr. WARNER. I say to the Senator from Oklahoma——

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. Chairman, if there is 10 minutes, I would like to have that. If not, I will downgrade that.

Mr. WARNER. I will leave that to the Senator's judgment. For the moment I will say 7 minutes. Is that agreeable?

Mr. INHOFE. That is agreeable.

Mr. WARNER. Does the Senator from Colorado wish to allow our distinguished colleague from Alabama to proceed?

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask if the Senator from Colorado will give me 2 to 3 minutes. I want to say a couple of things.

Mr. WARNER. For that purpose, I ask unanimous consent for the Senator from Alabama, to be followed by the Senator from Colorado, followed by the Senator from Oklahoma, to address the Senate in the confines of the time allocated.

Mr. ALLARD. That is all right with me. I yield 3 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Alabama is recognized.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I was present when Dr. Harvey came before the Armed Services Committee for the nomination hearing on his appointment as Secretary of the Army. As the hearing went along, I became more and more impressed with this extraordinary man. This is not the time to debate somebody's differing opinions about how General Franks and others should have handled the war in Iraq. They did a dadgum good job of it, as far as I am concerned, in achieving the victory over there and in Afghanistan also. There will always be people to second-guess it.

But Dr. Harvey has extraordinary experience of remarkable breadth. He has his B.S. from Notre Dame and Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in metallurgy and materials science. He has been CEO of some of the country's largest corporations. He has been a COO of two high-tech startup companies in recent years. He is high-tech oriented. He is management oriented. He will bring those skills to the Department of Defense.

As he goes through it, he will be able to help us decide how big the Army should be and how the transformation should go forward to help us transform our great Army, which is doing magnificent work this very moment in a hostile environment in Iraq. He will help us make it better. I am convinced of that.

He is not a uniform man himself, nor should he be. He will bring his talents to bear to that subject. I am excited by his nomination. I believe he will do an outstanding job.

I thank Senator WARNER for his leadership and I yield the remainder of my time to Senator ALLARD and Senator INHOFE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I have the utmost confidence in Dr. Francis Harvey and I do believe he will act on behalf of our men and women in the field. I think he has a sincere concern about what happens to them and that they have the adequate equipment and manpower and whatnot to do their job. Frankly, it boils down to the fact that we can always anticipate what the force size has to be. That has to be determined basically by the men in the field, the commanders in the field. To try to run a war out of the Pentagon is a mistake. I happen to be rising in support of the nomination of Dr. Francis Harvey for the post of Secretary of the Army because I think he understands that.

I will say a few things here to comment on Dr. Harvey's qualifications.

In addition to the time Dr. Harvey spent with us in committee hearings, I spoke with him individually on a variety of Army issues, critical not only to our overall national security but also the citizens of Colorado. I believe Dr. Harvey to be fully qualified for this post. My distinguished colleague from Alabama, I think, went over some of his qualifications. I thank our distinguished chairman from Virginia for this timely debate and confirmation.

Let me first acknowledge the outstanding performance of the current Acting Secretary of the Army, Les Brownlee. Secretary Brownlee, together with General Schoomaker, the Army Chief of Staff, has successfully directed the Army through this time of challenge and change. The Army is leading our Nation in the global war against extremist terrorists, and is making giant strides in transforming warfighting, logistics, and business management capabilities.

Additionally, I know the Nation greatly appreciates the significant improvements in the quality of life of our Active Duty, Reserve, and National Guard soldiers. This includes our retirees, veterans, and dedicated spouses and families. I applaud Secretary Brownlee for these achievements and am thankful for his continued service to our country.

The challenges and pace of change in the Army remain steady and are top national priorities. Based on my conversation with Dr. Harvey, I am confident he has the right skills and experience to lead this next period of transformation. Dr. Harvey demonstrated a record of management success in both public and private enterprise that will enable him to develop prudent choices and solutions for several strategic Army outcomes. Among the key strategic evaluations are force structure and force sizing reviews in pursuit of Army transformation objectives; global posture and ''mission needs'' evaluations to improve Army mobility and responsiveness regarding future demands at home and abroad; and, finally, manpower studies to assess and balance both the military, civilian, and the Active-Reserve distribution of skills to ensure we are optimally employing our military personnel and resources. These critical activities will define the composition and capability of the U.S. Army for the foreseeable future, and will improve the recruitment, retention, and motivation of our men and women and families throughout the Army family.

Another high priority I covered with Dr. Harvey is the Army's commitment to, and funding for, our obligations to eliminate our chemical weapons stockpiles. The Army is the executive agent to carry out the chemical demilitarization and disposal program at various sites across the country. Unfortunately, the program is falling behind schedule and costing more money than originally planned.

Dr. Harvey's qualifications and experience are well suited to address the problems associated with the chemical demilitarization program. In my personal conversations with the nominee, and again in public testimony, I received Dr. Harvey's assurances and commitment for Army leadership to pay close attention to and fix the problems within the technology and demilitarization programs at all of our chemical weapons facilities. I am convinced Dr. Harvey is as dedicated as I am to seeing the United States fulfill our chemical weapons treaty obligations.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to speak in support of Dr. Harvey's nomination. I believe Dr. Harvey is well qualified for the significant challenges facing him and I look forward to working with him to keep our Army the greatest the world has ever known.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, how much time do we have remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has 23 minutes, of which 10 minutes has been allocated to the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. INHOFE. Thank you, Mr. President.

First of all, let me address some of the things that have been talked about today. We have had a drawdown in the military, starting with the Cold War. When it was over, all of us heard so many people say the Cold War is over, we have no need to have the strength we had before. Then after the 1991 gulf war, the drawdown continued. The Army is on the right track right now to regain the manpower they lost during that drawdown. I agree with the Senator from Rhode Island, who has been concerned about the end strength. I have joined him in that, and feel the same way.

But I agree the drawdown in force that took place at the end of the Cold War went too far. We cut 365,000 troops, too many for the force we had. We should have stayed with the original number provided by General Powell during the first Bush administration.

During the Clinton administration, we took a procurement holiday that cost us dearly. Budgets were woefully inadequate to sustain our force. Readiness suffered. The euphoria was around the fact that ''the Cold War is over,'' we no longer need this much military. We found out we were wrong. From fiscal year 1994 to 2001, we did not keep up with inflation. Defense spending lost $430.2 billion in constant 2002 dollars. This was an average of $53.8 billion a year. We are talking about a loss of that amount. The deterioration would have been $53.2 billion greater if not for the Congress plus-up of the Clinton budget from fiscal year 1996 onward.

The Republicans gained control of both the House and the Senate in 1994. To turn this positive from fiscal year 1996 onward, it would have been $58.1 billion or $9.7 billion a year average.

The Democratic Congress had even reduced the Clinton request from 1994 to 1996 by $4.8 billion, or $2.4 billion a year average, and reduced the last fiscal 1993 year Bush budget request by a whopping $8.1 billion.

The Republican Congress was able to flatten this trend by fiscal year 1997 and turn the trend upward from fiscal year 1999 to fiscal year 2004 but never recovered the shortfall.

When George W. Bush took office, the military readiness was in decline. We had not made the proper investment in modernization, readiness, and standard of living for our soldiers.

I know it is true. I chaired the readiness subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee during that timeframe. We desperately needed to reorganize the military to cope with this post-world war era.

Just short of 9 months after taking office, George W. Bush was faced with 9/11. He was faced with mobilizing the military to protect the United States in a new kind of war, a new kind of war we never experienced before, one not properly dealt with by previous administrations, and one the military had not been funded to cope with.

We are now paying for that mistake. We have been playing catchup. We need to put the Army back on the right track. And General Shoomaker and Acting Secretary Brownlee have done just that. We are reorganizing the Army to retrain soldiers from skills needed in today's threatened environment to skills more appropriate to those threats.

We are adding 30,000 soldiers to the force and turning many noncombat jobs being performed by soldiers today into civilian positions.

We are stabilizing families and rotating units rather than individual soldiers through Iraq and Afghanistan.

We are accelerating equipment fielding to incorporate the latest innovations to defend against EIDs, the threat that we really didn't know about in years past.

We are committed to providing the Army with anything and everything they need, but we can't waste resources by throwing money at the problem. We have to respond to the requests of our leaders in the field. I think we have done that, and I am committed to making sure we continue to do that.

I am confident that Secretary Harvey, as has been said by so many people, will also continue to do that. I am confident he will be successful because he understands industry. Today, we need industry to give their best and as fast and as affordable as possible. It is important to have someone of Dr. Harvey's character and ability to provide the guiding hand and make this partnership between Government and industry work for the maximum benefit of our soldiers.

You have to keep in mind that is one of the serious problems we face right now. The number of defense contractors is about one-fifth of what it was 20 years ago. It is important that we have someone who understands industry, and certainly Dr. Harvey will be such a person.

We are playing catchup in the world. It is changing daily before our eyes. The Army must reorganize and modernize.

How many people in America know we are sending our troops out many times with equipment that is not as good as that of our potential adversaries? In the area of artillery, five countries make a better artillery piece than we have, including South Africa. We found out from a very courageous general back in 1998 that in fact our best strike vehicles—F–15 and F–16—are not as good as some of the SU series being sold by Russia to many of our potential adversaries in the future. We must mobilize our Guard and Reserve in ways we haven't seen since World War II to fight this world war.

We have a great team to accomplish all of that. General Shoomaker and Dr. Harvey and Les Brownlee and the brave men and women of our Army, both uniformed and civilian. What a task they have and what a team we have.

Senator AKAKA and I are both veterans of the Army. We started the Army Caucus. Up to that time they had not been given the proper attention as to how we are reliant on our Army for our ability to sustain this war against terrorism.

I look forward to the confirmation of Dr. Harvey as the next Secretary of the Army, and support the Army's advice to end this war.

We want to give, I believe, 10 minutes for the Senator from South Carolina. Is there more than 10 minutes remaining at this time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. At this time, the majority has 15 minutes remaining.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, does the Senator from Oklahoma desire additional time?

Mr. INHOFE. I will take only maybe 3 or 4 minutes.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator 3 more minutes.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, a lot of things have been said about the condition of the soldiers in Iraq and about their attitudes. I can tell you that I don't think there is any Member of this body who has spent more time in Iraq and Afghanistan than I have. I hear statements of individuals. They are proud of the mission. They are proud of what they are doing. They have a spirit I have never seen before.

I would like to quote Secretary Brownlee. He said:

> Some in this country have charged that the situation in Iraq is getting progressively worse. You who have been there know the truth, and so do the people of Iraq. Things are getting better, not worse. Though the insurgents have caused immense pain and suffering and delayed reconstruction efforts in some parts of Iraq, most Iraqis are looking at the future with hope, hope they lacked under the former regime.

These successes constitute significant milestones of which the people of our Nation should be proud and hopeful. But the fight is by no means over to ensure that Afghanistan and Iraq attain stability and success and the transition into the democracies is very key.

I think we have seen this with the election in Afghanistan. I personally was there when officials turned over to the Iraqis the training of the Iraqi National Army. I see the successes over there. The media has not done a good job and I feel they need to spend more time congratulating and talking about the great job we are doing.

As Mr. Brownlee said, the Army is decisively engaged in fighting terrorism. But our soldiers are also building alliances, training other militaries with tenets of democracy and civilian control, executing counter drug operations and providing disaster relief and humanitarian assistance. These missions are equally important to our national security. They help to increase mobile stability to prevent the development of serious crises and to demonstrate the goodwill of the American people.

In light of the potential for terrorism to spread, the Army remains committed to participate. That is exactly what they are doing.

I just got back from eight countries in Africa. There is a concern there. There is terrorism. As the squeeze comes in, terrorism is now infiltrating into the continent of Africa, and we are in the process of doing something with four brigades or five African brigades. So we will have them trained to face this when that time comes.

I see other Senators waiting.

I yield the floor.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I rise today to offer my support for the President's nomination of Dr. Fran Harvey to the post of Secretary of the Army.

Our forces are deployed around the world as they have never been before. They are fighting hard and they are fighting well to defend Americans in the war on terror, and the Army is at the front line of that fight.

Gone are the days when massive and overwhelming force was all this country needed to ensure victory. The threats we face and the stresses they cause on our force require visionary solutions. Fran Harvey is the visionary we need at the head of our largest force.

Fran Harvey knows how to look at a large organization where the bureaucracy is an overwhelming force in its own right, and mold it to meet future threats. Dr. Harvey is a successful executive who has extensive experience in leading and managing large organizations, particularly program based organizations involved in the development and deployment of technology and systems.

He will bring a results oriented management approach to an organization where results matter more than anywhere else. As part of this approach, Dr. Harvey places major emphasis on business transformation through process improvement in combination with the application of information technology.

Fran Harvey's broad base of experience has been multi-dimensional in

terms of industries, functions, and markets. His industrial experience is very diverse and includes aerospace and defense, environmental and infrastructure, energy, government facilities management, communications and information systems and electronics.

Fran Harvey has the requisite experience to be Secretary of the Army, but what is more important, he is a visionary where long-term vision is badly needed. It is my great pleasure to support what I am sure will be a successful tenure leading our Army.

• Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, due to a prior commitment, I will not be able to vote in the Senate today on President Bush's nomination of Dr. Francis J. Harvey of California to be the next Secretary of the Army.

I wish to state for the record that, had I been able to cast my vote today in the Senate, I would have voted in favor of Dr. Harvey. As he noted in his appearance before the Senate's Committee on Armed Services, Dr. Harvey has experience in leading, managing and fostering change in large organizations. In addition, I also appreciate that Dr. Harvey has experience in the defense industry, experience that should help him as he oversees the Army's important process of transforming to meet 21st century threats.

On this last point, I hope that Dr. Harvey will devote considerable time and effort to the Army's transformation initiative. If the Army is to be a relevant force in future combat operations, it must have the resources and the commitment from senior leadership necessary to transform. This means that Dr. Harvey and others will need to fight for critical science and technology funds to enable key transformational programs, such as the Future Combat System, to succeed. While the Army does have current needs that require critical funds, it cannot sacrifice its future if it hopes to successfully transform.

In addition, transformation encompasses more than just equipment and weapons platforms. I am hopeful that Dr. Harvey will continue to make sure that we achieve the proper balance of skills located in the Active Duty with those located in the Reserve component. Too many Low Density/High Demand capabilities, such as military police and civil affairs, are found in Army's Reserve component. I am hopeful that the Army, under Dr. Harvey's leadership, will be able to strike the right balance so that Operational Tempo problems—highlighted by the war on terrorism—are not exacerbated.

Again, had I been present in the Senate today, I would have voted in favor of confirming Dr. Francis J. Harvey as the next Secretary of the Army. I wish Dr. Harvey good luck on his new responsibilities and duties as Secretary of the Army.•

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. President, I rise today in support of Dr. Fran Harvey to be the next Secretary of the Army. I have met with Mr. Harvey and discussed the responsibilities of this position with him, and I believe he is well qualified to lead the Army during this critical time.

As I stand here today, the U.S. Army is succeeding in the global war on terrorism despite continued stress on and transformation of the force. It is remarkable that the Army is succeeding to the extent that they are while—at the same time—undergoing a significant reshaping of the force. Many of my colleagues have suggested that a simple increase in the number of troops in the Army will solve the Army's challenges. While I believe that the Army does, at least in the near-term, need additional troops, I believe the Army's largest and most promising challenge is to continue transforming itself into a 21st century fighting force with 21st century tools and a 21st century management structure. I believe that Francis Harvey will help lead the Army in this direction.

As I see it, to relieve the stress on the force, we have to create a more flexible force, and I commend Secretary Rumsfeld on the steps he has taken to achieve this. To implement these reforms, the Army needs a leader who has experience with leading, managing, and reforming large organizations. Mr. Francis Harvey has that experience, and the necessary business acumen and results oriented approach to get the job done.

I have confidence in Mr. Harvey's ability to lead the men and women of the U.S. Army as they meet the challenges of the next decade. He will be an effective, forward-thinking leader who will take the Army where it needs to go in the coming years.

In closing, I would also like to recognize the outstanding leadership and contribution of the Acting Secretary of the Army over the last 18 months, my good friend Les Brownlee. Les has led the Army during an extraordinary time in the Army's history and deserves to be commended for his professionalism and his selfless service to our country and to the men and women of the U.S. Army.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I wish to conclude this debate on the nominee. The nomination will be voted on, I am told, at 5:15, subject to modifications at that time.

I say in conclusion that I think we have had a very good debate on this nomination and also the serious issues affecting the Department of the Army. I think it has been helpful in many respects.

I am prepared to yield back all the remaining time which I have in the debate. I understand the distinguished ranking member is prepared to do likewise.

Mr. LEVIN. We yield back the remainder of our time.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, in that case, I yield the floor with the understanding that the distinguished colleague from South Carolina can now proceed as he desires with regard to a very important set of remarks the Senate is anxious to receive. I say that in all sincerity.

I thank colleagues for their participation in this debate. I strongly urge Members of the Senate to vote for confirmation of the nominee. This particular individual who is nominated to be Assistant Secretary of Defense came before the Armed Services Committee. He was reported out favorably to the floor and had been waiting for some period of time for confirmation to that position. The Secretary of Defense made the decision to resubmit his name in connection with the Secretary of the Army.

I strongly urge colleagues to support this nominee. This is the nomination of the President of the United States.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina. Mr. President, I thank the chairman and Senator LEVIN for allowing us to use the time, and I appreciate it very much.

FAREWELL TO SENATOR HOLLINGS

Mr. President, the task at hand for me is a difficult one. I want to take some time to talk about my senior Senator, Senator HOLLINGS, who is retiring. Trying to do justice to his career is going to be a difficult task for me, but I will do my best.

I want the people of South Carolina to understand that whatever differences I may have with Senator HOLLINGS, they are political in nature. They have never been personal, and I cannot thank him enough for the time he has dedicated to the transition from the House to the Senate for our office. Senator HOLLINGS has been a tremendous benefit to me personally. He has made the transition from the House to the Senate very enjoyable. He has helped my staff. He has been indispensable in our getting started in the Senate. I want to thank him personally and thank him for the kindnesses he has shown to me.

Trying to follow Senator Thurmond and Senator HOLLINGS is a tough act. South Carolinians have relied on these two great gentlemen for literally my entire lifetime. With the retirement of Senator HOLLINGS, I think it is going to be hard to put in words how much he will be missed by the Senate and South Carolina.

But when you start talking about a man, trying to give tribute to him, I think the first thing you have to start with is what means most to that person, to the man himself, and to his family. His wife Peatsy is one of the most delightful people you ever hope to meet. She is beloved by the colleagues in this Chamber and their spouses on both sides of the aisle. She is a joy to be with. She is a lot of fun, and she has been a great soulmate to Senator HOLLINGS for many years. I know he is equally proud of his children. He lost a daughter. It is a terrible thing to have happen. He has four children and I think seven grandchildren.

For those people listening in South Carolina, the demands on one's time in this job are immense, and your family sacrifices in a variety of ways, whether it is going back home on the weekend to try to say hello to constituents or to be in a parade. I don't think we stress enough how important families are to Members. Senator HOLLINGS has enjoyed the support of a first-class group of family members who have represented South Carolina very well.

Wherever Peatsy Hollings goes, South Carolina goes, and there is no better way to be introduced in our State than to meet her.

Senator HOLLINGS' time in the Senate will be coming to an end. He has chosen to retire. It is a lifetime of public service that I will try to talk about in the next 10 or 15 minutes.

As his generation is noted for ''The Greatest Generation,'' the World War II generation, he seems to have been there every time his State and his country needed him. He was a graduate of the Citadel. He graduated in 1942.

As you can tell by his accent, which is the ultimate low country accent, he is from Charleston. If you had to create an image of a Senator, he would be my model. He looks like a Senator and he sounds like a Senator, and he also acts like a Senator. I mean that in the highest form of a compliment.

He has represented my State since 1996 in the Senate but that is not the first time he has represented my State. It is not the first time he has served this country. As I mentioned, in 1942 he graduated from the Citadel. That was the class that got their diploma in the morning, got commissioned in the afternoon, and their orders the next day and they went off to fight a war. He is very emblematic of that generation. They never really had a chance to be young because the day they graduated college they went off to take on a vicious enemy.

People talk about 1-year tours and the stress it puts on families—that is true—but in World War II you signed up for the duration. You didn't know when you were coming home and you didn't know if you were coming home. You were coming home when the war was over, when Berlin fell and when Tokyo fell. His generation never enjoyed the benefits of getting out of college and being young men or young women because they had a tough task at hand at an early age.

Let it be said for Senator HOLLINGS and an entire generation, you handled the job exceedingly well. You rose to the occasion. You made the world free. If the Senator had done nothing else, that would have been a pretty good legacy for life. He went on to fight in north Africa and Europe. He fought the Nazis. He received the Bronze Star and seven campaign ribbons. He was in the action. He did his job well. He commanded troops in combat.

At the ripe old age of 26 he comes back to South Carolina, but a 26-year-old back then is not like a 26-year-old in normal times. I would argue that the 26-year-olds who come back from Iraq are going to be a little bit different, too. I can only imagine how war matures and ages you. It makes you able to put in perspective what is important. And his entire generation has had that perspective from the time they came back from the war and for the rest of their lives.

It was shown in Senator Thurmond's and Senator HOLLINGS's life. Both are World War II veterans. When he came back to South Carolina, he was elected to the House of Representatives at the age of 26. Shortly thereafter, he became Speaker pro tempore. So his colleagues saw in him something of a leader at an early age. They saw what the rest of South Carolina has seen for decades: Somebody who will speak their mind. You can be on the receiving end of speaking that mind—I have been on the receiving end—but he is fair. He has been tough on everybody. But people know he has a good heart. And he also has a good heart for South Carolina. That is why his colleagues put him at a young age in charge in the House.

In the Brown v. Board of Education litigation, one of the first cases that came about was the South Carolina case involving Clarendon County. Senator HOLLINGS participated in that case. It was a life-changing experience.

In 1953, he became Lieutenant Governor. In 1958, he was elected Governor, the youngest Governor in South Carolina history at that time. From 1959 to 1963, he was a young Governor who had served in World War II, participated in one of the greatest legal cases of our time, and he took that experience and changed my State for the better.

From 1959 to 1963, if you open up any history book, particularly in the South, these are tremendously troubling times. Social change is abounding. The old way of doing business is being challenged. People are fighting and sometimes dying throughout the South to bring about a new way of doing business.

I never will forget Senator HOLLINGS telling me about the court appearance in the Supreme Court when an African-American lawyer stood up and talked about fighting in the war, coming back home and being told to go to the back of the bus. And Senator HOLLINGS said, ''that ended it for me. There was no way that I was going to be a voice for segregation.'' It hit him like a ton of bricks.

One of his best legacies for my State and the Nation and the power of the Governor from 1959 to 1963—no lives were lost in South Carolina—as he was leaving the office, there are all kinds of speeches going on in the South by Governors. Some people were standing in front of a schoolhouse and saying: You are not coming in; segregation now and segregation forever. Senator HOLLINGS said that in South Carolina we will be a government of laws, not men. He challenged my State to accept the inevitable. He challenged my State to respect the Supreme Court decision. He led the way to the successful integration of Clemson University in 1963.

The list goes on and on of what he has done to empower African Americans in South Carolina. He has been a champion for racial fairness his entire time. It is fashionable now. It is the politically correct thing to do now. But in 1963 it was not the politically correct thing to do in South Carolina or any other Southern State. But he chose the path less traveled. Our State is better off for it, and because of his leadership and others who followed, we were able to do things in South Carolina in a way of which we should all be proud. Hats off to you for that, Senator HOLLINGS.

During the time as Governor, he did some things economically that we have the benefit of today. Our technical school program, for those who are not familiar with South Carolina, is No. 1 in the Nation. If you are looking at doing business in South Carolina, we have a technical school system that will meet your needs. We will design a training program for your employees, specifically for your business. We have thousands of South Carolinians receiving college level education through our technical schools in an affordable manner. We have 16 colleges now, over 160 career programs and high-tech professionals who have made the Michelins, BMWs, and Fujis possible to come to our State. He is the father of that legislation.

If he had done nothing else, that would have been a great tribute, but there is a lot more that he has done. He created the South Carolina public broadcasting system, one of the best in the Nation, if not the best in the Nation. South Carolina ETV is known all over the world, really.

As a young Governor, he took the road less traveled; he invested in education in a new and different way that pays dividends today. That is something he should be proud of and I am proud of on his behalf.

In 1966, as a young man, he comes to the Senate. I don't have the time to read his legislative accomplishments because it would take most of the afternoon. It is fair to say that since Senator HOLLINGS has been in the Senate he has not let any grass grow under his feet. He has been one of the most proactive Senators I have ever known. Almost anything that has been done in South Carolina with Federal assistance has been as a result of his efforts and that of Senator Thurmond.

Primarily, Senator HOLLINGS has led the charge on the Appropriations Committee in making sure South Carolina was as well taken care of in terms of Federal Government assistance as humanly possible. You will be missed, Senator HOLLINGS.

I will have, along with Senator DeMint, a very tough act to follow. We will try our best. But the Senator has done some things that I don't think

most people know about but which have had a huge impact on who we are as a State and really the Nation.

The Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 was Federal legislation for the first time addressing the coastal areas of the United States. In 1972, you were so far ahead of your time. The Costal Zone Management Act allowed Senator HOLLINGS to be named Environmentalist of the Year by about every group in the Nation. Because of that act, we have come up with a plan to manage our coastline in terms of erosion.

The Senator has also contributed to the clean health of the ocean, in 1976, with the Ocean Dumping Act and the Maritime Transportation Act, a series of legislation that Senator HOLLINGS offered that has changed the way we treat our coastlines as a nation.

He probably has the most proactive environmental policy that we have had as a nation dealing with our coastal areas. It was a result of his efforts. Long after he is gone, the coastline of South Carolina and every other coast in the United States will be the beneficiary of his time in the Senate.

He was talking about deficits before it was fashionable. Gramm-Rudman-Hollings was an attempt in the 1980s to bring fiscal sanity to the Congress. By the time the 1990s came along, it becomes the way we campaign. About 10 years after his efforts—along with his colleagues, Senators Gramm and Rudman—it got to be the fashionable thing in politics to talk about not running up the debt.

Senator HOLLINGS was talking about the social integrity of Social Security before anyone else I have ever known. What are we talking about today? We are going to save Social Security. I hope we do. It would be wise to listen and learn from what he has been trying to instruct us to do.

The first national park and only national park in South Carolina happened a couple years ago, the Congaree Swamp. That will be a monument to a balance between development and the environment for the rest of the time that South Carolina exists, long after we are gone. The Congaree Swamp will be well taken care of.

There are so many things. The ACE Basin is probably one of the best monuments to our Creator. God has been good to South Carolina. When you travel through our State from the mountains to the sea, you will see some nature that is beyond description. From the mountains to the sea, Senator HOLLINGS has been integrally involved in preserving what God has given us. The ACE Basin is a project he helped fund that has saved some coastal areas and some waterways in South Carolina. The whole basin is a monument to the environment. We worked together preserving over 30,000 acres in perpetuity in South Carolina. The Congaree Swamp is in the middle.

As we look back over Senator HOLLINGS's time in the Senate, you can see that he used his power in the Senate to make sure that future generations of South Carolinians would enjoy the things he has experienced as a young man. What better legacy to leave than a State that maintains its beauty.

He has been aggressive when it comes to changing the fabric of the education climate in South Carolina with technical schools. One thing he should be most proud of is the Hollings Cancer Institute at the Medical University of South Carolina. South Carolina has pockets of health care problems that are Third World in nature. One day we are going to conquer these problems, but we have a litany of health care problems in South Carolina. My mother died of Hodgkin's disease. The Hollings Cancer Institute and the Medical University of South Carolina is doing some research that will pay great dividends in the future in terms of conquering this disease called cancer.

My personal commitment to Senator HOLLINGS is that I will continue to build upon what the Senator has started. It is my hope that the National Cancer Institute will designate this and we will try our best to make sure this happens as a tribute to the Senator.

Again, I could go through legislative enactments, specific projects that have helped South Carolina, but I would like to end by saying that life is short. No matter how long it seems you have been around, it really is a small time in the scheme of things. South Carolina has enjoyed two long-serving Senators: Senator Thurmond and Senator HOLLINGS. Both will have departed the Senate come next January. Let it be said about Senator HOLLINGS that his time in the Senate will be felt by South Carolinians as long as there is a South Carolina. What the Senator has been able to do with the power entrusted to him by the people of South Carolina is to bring about a lot of good, Senator HOLLINGS. The Senator has made our State a better place to live. The Senator has preserved things that would have been lost without the Senator. The Senator has talked about the future in responsible terms. The Senator has served our Nation during peace and war. The Senator has served South Carolina and the Senate well.

I am honored to call you my senior Senator. It is my wish that you have many more years to help my State, help our State, and help our Nation. I hope that comes to pass.

As I try to go forward as a Senator from South Carolina, I hope I am smart enough to draw upon what you have done and look at the model you have created and build upon that model.

I am a Republican; Senator HOLLINGS is a Democrat. That means something, but it really does not mean that much because we are both Americans, and we both love South Carolina.

God bless, godspeed, and well done. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SUNUNU). The senior Senator from South Carolina.

FAREWELL

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, my distinguished colleague has been more than generous, and I thank him not just for today but for the years to come. I do so genuinely in the sense that his coming here as a Senator is like going over on the wall and turning on the lights. Here I had somebody diligently working to get things done. That is why I came to the Senate, to get things done for South Carolina. And Senator GRAHAM has not only worked hard—we all work hard; there is no lazy Senator in the 100 Senators—but he has that secret of making friends. After all, this is a political body, and you cannot get things done unless you make friends.

He instantly came to the Chamber and started working with Democratic Senators, which was a surprise to me. Things are so confrontational at the present time in politics, to see that occur, I said: That fellow is going to be here a long time. And I believe it. He is going to be here a long time.

Just this past week, he got on to my crusade of trying to get jobs and industry. He's following in the footsteps of, our distinguished former colleague, the senior Senator from Kentucky, Wendell Ford, who is on the floor and graces us. He makes me feel like old times when he was our whip, and no one, as chairman of the Rules Committee, did a better job. But LINDSEY GRAHAM went out of his way to get things done.

This past week he has been taking around ambassadors from various countries to prompt their interest in investing in South Carolina. As Governor, I started going on trips in 1960 to encourage businesses to move to South Carolina, and now we have 134 German industries in South Carolina. We have French Michelin, and we have Japanese Hitachi, Fuji, and others. Now, Senator GRAHAM is working the beat. He is a realist, and he knows how to get things done.

I cannot thank him enough for being already distinguished, not just because we gave him the title, but because I have heard from colleagues on both sides of the aisle: That fellow, LINDSEY GRAHAM, is really a fine fellow. He is working, and you really ought to be proud of him.

I address the distinguished Senator from South Carolina by saying that the only way I can show my gratitude is to make sure he gets this desk. I have the John C. Calhoun desk. You will laugh, Wendell. When I got here I told Senator Russell, I would like to have this desk. He said: Colleague, colleague, colleague—you know how he talked—I guess you would like to have this desk. My father sat at this desk, my mother sat at this desk, and I am sitting at this desk.

I said: Excuse me, I didn't know all three of them had been there.

He came to me the night before he left, and gave me the Calhoun desk, and I am going to make sure the Sergeant at Arms gets this desk to Senator GRAHAM.

This is my chance to thank my colleagues for putting up with me for 38 years. I thank the distinguished staff, not just my staff and the committee staff, but particularly this afternoon the floor staff, Marty and Lula and everybody else. We couldn't get anything done without their wonderful help. And I thank the poor reporters. If you can understand what I am saying—

(Laughter.)

They are always asking later, Mr. President: What did he say and how did he say it?

I will never forget politicking for President. I went up to Worcester, MA. I kept calling it Worcester. I knocked on the door and the lady said: Who are you?

I said: FRITZ HOLLINGS. She thought it was a German trucking company.

I do thank the reporters who have done an outstanding job for me over the many years.

I started my career as a trial lawyer, and I made enough as a good trial lawyer to afford to come to Washington and be in the United States Senate. Senators don't make enough money. You ought to double their pay, and I say that before leaving. I have said that along with TED STEVENS for years. No little young fledgling lawyer, such as HOLLINGS, can afford to run, keep up two homes, and everything else. It can't happen anymore. You all are just politically using the salary and not really attracting the best of the best.

I don't leave with the idea that the Senate is not what it used to be in the sense of personnel. We have a way better group of Senators. We had five drunks or six drunks when I came here. There is nobody drunk in the United States Senate. We don't have time to be drunk and, more than that, we have the women. We had one woman. She was outstanding, but she was outstandingly quiet. That was Margaret Chase Smith from Maine, a wonderful lady. Now we have 14, and you can't shut them up. They keep on talking and talking and talking. If you get into a debate with BARBARA MIKULSKI or BARBARA BOXER, they will take your head off, I can tell you that. They know how to present a viewpoint, and that is very valuable.

The Senators have done a wonderful job. The Senate itself is the greatest of institutions, but I know we can do better. As a trial lawyer, I was overjoyed. When I came here, we had the proceeding to learn the truth and we could hear the best of witnesses. I had better clients as a United States Senator, and obviously, I could make the final argument to the jury and then go in the jury room and vote. That, to me, is a trial lawyer. I had reached the ultimate.

Yet as I am leaving, I am very sensitive to the full docket of unfinished business. I am constantly being asked about legacy, legacy, legacy. I am thinking the things we ought to have done long ago and have not done because rather than seeking the truth—and I say this advisedly—we have obscured it.

Take right now the issue that is going to confront us tomorrow afternoon or Thursday of raising the debt limit. I read the business page of the New York Times this morning. We are spending at the rate of $600 billion more than we are taking in. That is a deficit. Don't give me this doubletalk of on-budget deficit, off-budget, or Government debt and public debt. We are spending $600 billion more than we are taking in, which is 6 percent of our GNP.

In the European Union, if you exceed 3 percent of your gross national product, you are not eligible to be in the European Union. Here we are telling the world what they ought to do in diplomacy, international affairs, defense affairs, and fiscal affairs, and we would not even be eligible to be in the European Union.

We have, Mr. President, the economy on steroids. Add it up. Add up the deficit of 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004—those 4 years—and you have $1.7 trillion that we have goosed into the economy with these tax cuts. We have not increased spending on the war $1.7 trillion. No, no. We have tax cut, tax cut, tax cut, and they still want more tax cuts. I am talking bipartisan because both sides are guilty. I am not talking in a partisan fashion.

We have to do something about that deficit. I was here when we balanced the budget without Social Security in 1968. President Clinton got the Government back into the black when Bush came in. But he turned a $6 trillion projected surplus, to a $5 trillion projected deficit, and now we have to increase the debt limit. Now the dollar is in a deep dive. Interest rates are going to have to go up. We are depending on financing our debt some $700 billion by the Japanese, $170 billion by the Chinese, and $67 billion by Korea. Can you imagine going with a tin cup to Korea, begging: Please finance my debt because I need another tax cut?

What about Social Security? Let's tell the truth about it because there isn't any question that we have been spending Social Security moneys for any and everything but Social Security, in violation of the law.

And don't give me this thing about, oh, yeah, Lyndon Johnson used Social Security. He did not. Look at the record. He balanced it, and we did not spend Social Security moneys until the seventies when Wilbur Mills, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee on the House side, started giving these inordinate COLAs. We started draining the fund.

We appointed the Greenspan Commission in 1983. The Greenspan Commission came out with an inordinately high tax to take care of the baby boomers in the next generation. Don't misunderstand me. They act like the baby boomers are coming along as a new problem. We foresaw that in 1983. We said, as a result of this high tax, do not spend this money on anything but Social Security. I fought like a tiger, but we finally got it into law. On November 5, 1990, George Herbert Walker Bush signed into law section 13301 that says that the President and the Congress cannot use for budget purposes Social Security moneys.

I was talking a minute ago to my distinguished colleague from South Carolina. He is going to try, I guess, to raise taxes. I would support it so long as we are not raising taxes for anything and everything but Social Security.

You are going to have to increase the age. You are going to have to get some revenues to make it fiscally sound. But if we started immediately with the Social Security surplus going to just the Social Security trust fund, we immediately have $160 billion, and with that $160 billion in 7 years, we would have a trillion dollars and you wouldn't have to worry until 2045 or 2050, and there would not be any crisis. We ought to study that.

It is the same with trade. Everywhere in the land people cry: Free trade, free trade, free trade. There is no such thing; never has there been and never will there be free trade. I know about freer governmental restrictions, subsidies, and quotas, but that is not going to happen.

People ought to remember that we built this industrial giant and power, the United States of America, with protectionism. The Brits corresponded with the Founding Fathers, and they said: Under David Ricardo's comparative advantage, what needs to be done is we will trade with you what we produce best and you trade back with us what you produce best. Free trade, free trade, free trade.

Hamilton wrote the Report on Manufacturers. He said: Bug off, we are not going to remain your colony. We are going to maintain our own manufacturing capacity.

The second bill that ever passed this Congress in history, on July 4, 1789, was a 50-percent tariff on articles and we started with protectionism, linking the steel mills with protectionism. Roosevelt came in with protective subsidies on agriculture. Our friend, President Eisenhower, had import quotas on oil—protectionism. President Kennedy came in with a 7-point program to protect textiles. More recently, our good friend President Ronald Reagan, put in voluntary restraint agreements on automobiles, steel, handtools, and semiconductors.

Ask Andy Grove if he would have Intel today if President Reagan had not put in that protectionist measure. There would not be any Intel.

We did that with Sematech and everybody knows it. But we were treating trade as aid in the war of capitalism versus communism right after World War II. We had the only industry. So we sent over, with the Marshall Plan, money, experts, equipment, and we started giving away my textile industry—giving it away.

Right now 70 percent of the clothing I am looking at is imported; 86 percent of the shoes on the floor are imported. It is all gone. All that time they said: Don't worry. We are going to be a service economy.

My light bill in South Carolina is administered in Bangalore, India. So we have lost the service economy. We have lost the manufacturing economy and capacity.

What happens is your security is like a three-legged stool. You have the one leg, your values as a nation. Around the world we stand for individual freedom and democracy.

We have the second leg, unquestioned, as a superpower.

The third leg of the economy has been fractured intentionally and we are happy about it because capitalism has defeated communism in Europe, in the Soviet Union, and in the Pacific rim. And it is defeating it right now in China. Let's not disturb it and what have you, except to begin to compete. As Akio Morita says: That world power that loses its manufacturing capacity will cease to be a world power. What we need to do is to rebuild.

We can begin to immediately rebuild by changing the culture, the mindset, the legislation. Around here we passed, 4 weeks ago, a $50 billion tax cut bill that was supposed to represent foreign credit sales. Instead, it subsidized the export of jobs, the outsourcing of jobs overseas.

We are still treating trade as aid. If you are going to open up Sununu Manufacturing, before you open the door you have to have a minimum wage, clean air, clean water, Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, plant closing notice, parental leave, OSHA, a safe working place, safe machinery, and I can go all the way down. And in Manchester, NH, your competition has moved to China because they can operate and produce there for 58 cents an hour and none of those requirements. If you don't move to China yourself, you are going broke. You will go bankrupt.

The policy of the crowd that is hollering and wailing and moaning about the outsourcing of jobs is exactly the policy of the very crowd that is causing that outsourcing. If you head up a multinational, you are supposed to compete and make a profit. We are supposed to create a strong economy and produce jobs. The Congress of the United States, the Senate, we are the guilty parties. We have to put in a change of the culture. We need a Department of Trade and Commerce, and to put the Special Trade Representative over there and to do away with the International Trade Commission, because this is just a sop. The International Trade Administration—and not Commission should find the penalty rather than having that separate hearing and say there is no injury and everything else of that kind.

I have worked with the lawyers. We need a Deputy Attorney General for Trade in the Justice Department. We have one for antitrust. We have one for civil rights. We have one for taxation. We don't have one for trade. We need somebody enforcing those laws. We need, by gosh, to turn around and start competing the way they have done. We need more customs and—but that is a long story.

Let me just say what we need to do is get ahold of ourselves and realize we have a problem.

I was at a meeting earlier today where one of the Senators was counseling the new Senators: Don't take too many committees. They are going to take all the committees. Our time has come. We want it all. So we want all the committees.

The rules ought to say a Senator should not be on any more than two committees. You can't keep up with it. I am on the Appropriations Committee. They used to have 17 members; now they have 29 members. You know, the Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense has 19 members. You can't hardly get a quorum for the Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense. We have a third of the Senate. Everybody wants to be on all the committees, so you have your staffs doing all the work, because you can't keep up.

But the main culprit, the cancer on the body politic, is money: Money, money, money. When I ran 6 years ago, in 1998, I raised $8.5 million. That $8.5 million is $30,000 a week, every week, for 6 years. If you miss Christmas week, you miss New Years week, you are $100,000 in the hole and don't you think we don't know it and we start to work harder at raising money.

As a result, the Senate doesn't work on Mondays and Fridays. We have longer holidays. The policy committee is adjourned and we go over to the campaign building because you can't call for money in the office. So we go over to the building and call for money and obviously we only can give attention to that. We don't have time for each other. We don't have time for constituents, except for the givers. Somebody ought to tell the truth about that.

Unless and until we excise this cancer, the Congress and Government is going to languish alone because it has to be done.

When I helped write the Federal Election Campaign Practices Act in 1973, we said each Senator would be limited to so much per registered voter. That meant that Strom Thurmond and I were limited to $637,000. Fast forward 25 years, add in inflation, and give me $2.5 million. Quadruple it, $2.5 million but not $8.5 or $10 million that you have to spend because all your time is on the campaign and not the country. I can tell you right now we are in real, real trouble.

I worked with JOHN MCCAIN and RUSSELL FEINGOLD on the McCain-Feingold. I worked with Senator BIDEN on public finance. What really needs to be done, and I tried 20 years ago, is to put in a constitutional amendment that Congress is hereby empowered to regulate or control spending in Federal elections. Then we can go back to the 1973 act: So much per registered voter. When you are limited to $2.5 million, you have limited the campaign. You have limited the time of the campaign; you have limited the expenditures of the campaign. Then you have time for constituents. Then you have time for problems.

When I came here, Mike Mansfield would have a vote at 9 o'clock just about every Monday morning and we would work to Friday at 5 o'clock. We all stayed here on the weekends and we didn't have all of these long holidays we have now.

But if you want to limit campaigning and if you want to change—as Abe Lincoln said—disenthrall ourselves of the dogmas of the quiet past that are inadequate for the stormy present of money grubbing, then we have to think anew and act anew. We need to disenthrall ourselves from this money grubbing and go to work finally for the country instead of the campaign.

That is our situation. I have watched it. I have studied it. I have seen it. They don't have me going to meetings. They have me going to the telephone and calling and calling, traveling all over the country for money. Money is a cancer on the body politic.

Other than that, I have spoken seriously about trying to face up to some of these problems that we have confronting us. There are a lot of opportunities.

They are talking now about immigration. Mexico is not a foreign country. They are our neighbor. All you have to do is put down the billions that we spend: Give them a Marshall Plan, increase their standard of living just like Canada. Then you don't have immigration.

I can tell you right now, the money spent on immigration, drugs, and border patrol, and financing that government out of the banks in New York and then refinancing it on us taxpayers, we could have a Marshall Plan and solve the problem.

There are a lot of problems that we can solve. But if there is a last word, it is one of gratitude. This has been the finest experience I have ever had. When you come right down to it, I was always worried that I couldn't make enough money to stay in Washington. Now I have looked at my trial lawyer colleagues who made a lot of money. Most of them are dead. Those who are alive are looking for a new golf course and a new drink and they don't know anything about what is going on and they are not interested in anything going on. If you really want to be enriched in your life be a United States senator. The best postgraduate course is to run and be in this Senate.

It is with heartfelt gratitude I thank the colleagues for their indulgence this afternoon, particularly my colleague, Senator GRAHAM. We just have a fine time working together, and I know he

will be representing us in the Senate for years to come.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quroum call be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, my understanding is that the vote is ordered for 5:15.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, a vote will occur at 5:15.

FAREWELL

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I wanted to come to the floor to say that this Senator is going to miss the booming voice and the southern drawl of the Senator from South Carolina who is one of a few who has relentlessly, over a long period of time, talked about the issue of international trade. He has talked about how it relates to our country's economy. Very few come to the floor to talk about the doctrine of comparative advantage and Adam Smith and the kind of things that I have had the privilege of hearing from Senator HOLLINGS.

As one who comes to the floor to talk about trade a lot, I am going to miss very much the work which has been done by Senator HOLLINGS and which he has been doing for so many years. He is absolutely right about these issues.

They will take a look at statements and say, well, he is a protectionist. I don't view Senator HOLLINGS as wanting to put up walls around this country. I think if the charge is that Senator HOLLINGS or I or others want to protect the economic interests of the United States, we ought to plead guilty quickly. That is why I am here and why he has served this country for so many decades. We want to protect the economic interests of this country.

I wanted to say, having heard the comments just offered by my colleague from South Carolina, how proud I am to have served with him. Being here when Senator HOLLINGS was here and when Senator BYRD has been here and a few others is a very special privilege for someone like myelf.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, will the distinguished Senator yield?

Mr. DORGAN. Of course, I yield.

Mr. HOLLINGS. I wanted to thank the distinguished Senator from North Dakota. He has been in the vanguard. He headed up our policy committee and we have learned more. I was on the original policy committee under Senator Mansfield. But it has been quite an education. He has really put the program so we can learn about the issues. I thank him for that. But I particularly want to commend him for his leadership on trade because he has been leading the way on that score. I thank him very much.

Mr. DORGAN. I thank my colleague from South Carolina and wish him well.

SINKING OF THE ''LEOPOLDVILLE''

Mr. President, yesterday I was privileged to be at a very moving ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Very few people will know of this issue, but I want to mention it because yesterday was the commemoration of the 60th year of the sinking of the SS *Leopoldville*, a troopship that was sunk in the English Channel on Christmas Eve 1944 by a torpedo shot by a German U-boat. Seven-hundred and sixty-three young American soldiers died in the frigid waters of the English Channel on that Christmas Eve.

What was most interesting about this and in many ways the most tragic of this circumstance is that those young soldiers died in the waters of the English Channel, and virtually no one knew of them.

On Christmas Eve of 1944, at a critical period, during the Battle of the Bulge, the announcement that 763 young American soldiers had been killed would have been devastating to the psyche of the American public, according to the Defense Department. So the result was there was no news. This was an enormous tragedy that occurred with virtually no one knowing of it.

Yesterday, we placed a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. I was proud to have been a part of the ceremony. My uncle was on this ship and was killed when it sunk. I walked down the aisle to place the wreath with Tony Martinez, one of the survivors from that night, and with Lucy Ruggles, the widow of one of the fellows who was killed in that event. I believe 20 survivors from this ship were there yesterday at Fort Myers and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, along with more than 100 family members and friends.

Let me say just a word about what happened.

The *Leopoldville* was a Belgium ship staffed by a Belgium crew. It was within 5 miles of the French coast. They could see the lights of the French coast when the German U-boat hit it with several torpedoes. Then this ship sank. There were 2,300 soldiers on this ship, and 763 of them died on Christmas Eve 1944.

There was no notice to anybody about the tragedy because the Americans, the English, the Belgiums, the French, and others decided to keep it silent. Sixty years later, we know much more about it largely thanks to a book that was written, by Allan Andrade.

Let me say thanks to Carmella LaSpada, who is the Executive Director of the White House Commission on Remembrance, for putting together a program yesterday that was extraordinarily moving. At that program, we heard from the survivors of the *Leopoldville*. They told us that the Belgium crew in most cases didn't speak English. When the ship was torpedoed and began to sink, the Belgium crew got in the life boats, and by and large the young American soldiers were stranded on that ship, and 763 of them died.

I was invited to be a speaker yesterday and to be at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier as a part of the ceremony because my uncle, Allan Dorgan, was one of the casualties that evening.

I have known a lot about this in recent years because there has been a lot of investigation done.

I just wanted to say that yesterday was a very moving day with discussions and visits with those who survived this sinking, and also a tribute to the memory of those who perished in the sinking of the *Leopoldville*.

I hope America remembers that the young soldiers, 19, 20, 18, and 21 years of age who died that night in the frigid waters of the English Channel did not die in vain. They were patriots.

There is an old saying that when the night is full of knives, the lightning is seen, and the drums are heard, the patriots are always there ready to fight and die as necessary for their country. These 763 patriots died that evening, and the world didn't know it. But they know it now. Yesterday's ceremony was a tribute to their service to our great country.

I know we have a 5:15 vote. My colleague, I believe, wishes to speak. I wish to speak just for a moment about a trade issue. Might I ask my colleague how much time he needs?

Mr. BURNS. I will only require about 5 or 6 minutes.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I think as a courtesy to my colleague from Montana, I will not speak 5 or 6 minutes on trade. I will do that tomorrow because I think we have about 6 minutes before the vote.

But let me just say this in 1 minute.

TRADE

My colleague from South Carolina has talked about trade. I just got off the telephone talking with some workers. They are concerned about their jobs going to China.

We just passed a bill in Congress that continues to provide incentives for businesses to move their jobs to China. I think job one for us as we convene in a new Congress is to start deciding we need to stop the outsourcing of American manufacturing jobs. We especially ought to decide that in the Tax Code of this country we ought not reward companies that move American jobs overseas. That is an outrage. There is no one in Congress who ought to be voting for and supporting the rewarding of companies that move their American jobs elsewhere.

I will come to the floor of the Senate tomorrow to talk more about what is happening with our manufacturing base that I think injures this country in an irrevocable way.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. BURNS. Thank you, Mr. President. I want to thank my colleague

from North Dakota for yielding. It will not take me long to make this statement.

(The remarks of Mr. BURNS pertaining to the introduction of S. 2987 are printed in today's RECORD under ''Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.'')

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the vote now occurs on the nomination.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient?

There is a sufficient second.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Francis J. Harvey, of California, to be Secretary of the Army? On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. The following Members were necessarily absent from today's session of the Senate:

The Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SANTORUM).

Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN) and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAUX) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 85, nays 12, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 212 Ex.]

YEAS—85

Alexander	Dorgan	Lugar
Allard	Edwards	McCain
Allen	Ensign	McConnell
Baucus	Enzi	Miller
Bayh	Feingold	Murkowski
Bennett	Feinstein	Murray
Bingaman	Fitzgerald	Nelson (FL)
Bond	Frist	Nelson (NE)
Boxer	Graham (FL)	Nickles
Brownback	Graham (SC)	Pryor
Bunning	Grassley	Reid
Burns	Gregg	Roberts
Byrd	Hagel	Rockefeller
Campbell	Harkin	Sarbanes
Cantwell	Hatch	Schumer
Chafee	Hollings	Sessions
Chambliss	Hutchison	Shelby
Clinton	Inhofe	Smith
Cochran	Inouye	Snowe
Coleman	Jeffords	Specter
Collins	Johnson	Stevens
Conrad	Kerry	Sununu
Cornyn	Kohl	Talent
Craig	Kyl	Thomas
Crapo	Landrieu	Voinovich
Dayton	Leahy	Warner
DeWine	Lieberman	Wyden
Dole	Lincoln	
Domenici	Lott	

NAYS—12

Akaka	Dodd	Levin
Carper	Durbin	Mikulski
Corzine	Kennedy	Reed
Daschle	Lautenberg	Stabenow

NOT VOTING—3

Biden	Breaux	Santorum

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

Mr. WARNER. I move to reconsider the vote and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will return to legislative session.

Mr. WARNER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period of morning business with Senators to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FREE TRADE AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the attached correspondence from the Executive Office of the President be printed in today's RECORD.

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

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE,

Washington, DC, November 15, 2004.

Hon. TED STEVENS,
President Pro Tempore, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR STEVENS: In accordance with section 2104(a)(1) of the Trade Act of 2002 (the Trade Act), and pursuant to authority delegated to me by the President, I am pleased to notify the Congress that the President intends to initiate negotiations for a free trade agreement (FTA) with the United Arab Emirates (UAE). We expect these negotiations to get underway in the beginning of 2005, and we will be consulting closely with the Congress over the next 90 days, as required by the Trade Act.

An FTA with the UAE will promote the President's initiative to advance economic reforms and openness in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, moving us closer to the creation of a Middle East Free Trade Area. A U.S.-UAE agreement will build on the FTAs that we already have with Israel, Jordan, and Morocco, as well as the FTA that we recently have signed with Bahrain, and will encourage the six members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) to adopt standards that promote trade and investment. In 2003, the UAE had $4.6 billion in two-way trade with the United States, and the United States had a $2.4 billion trade surplus with the UAE. The UAE is an important strategic partner on a broad array of foreign and national security issues.

This FTA will directly benefit the United States. By reducing and eliminating barriers to trade, a comprehensive FTA with the UAE will generate export opportunities for U.S. companies, farmers, and ranchers, help create jobs in the United States, and help American consumers save money while offering them more choices. The UAE already provides an attractive market for U.S. products, and is a regional transportation and business hub in the Gulf and the Middle East. The UAE's Jebel Ali port is the third busiest port in the world, with excellent growth opportunities. In 2003, U.S. businesses exported $3.5 billion worth of products in such areas as machinery, aircraft, vehicles, electrical machinery, and optical and medical instruments. Agriculture exports from the United States totaled $259 million during the same period. The United States' trade relationship with the UAE is the third largest in the Middle East, behind only Israel and Saudi Arabia.

An FTA will provide new export opportunities for U.S. services firms in sectors such as telecommunications, finance, distribution, energy, construction, engineering, health care, legal services, accounting, tourism and travel, and environmental services. An FTA will also support the UAE's commitment to transparency, openness, and the rule of law, thereby enhancing respect for intellectual property, labor rights, and environmental protection. An FTA will also allow the United States to work more closely with UAE customs and port authorities that manage Jebel Ali and other transshipment points, an important opportunity for cooperation similar to that provided by our FTA with Singapore and the agreement we are negotiating with Panama.

Last year, the UAE entered into a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA) with the United States. Since signing the TIFA, the UAE has demonstrated a serious commitment to free trade. It has become a party to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Copyright Treaty, and has pledged to join the Information Technology Agreement (ITA) and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty.

Our initial consultations with the Congress, including with the Congressional Oversight Group on September 8, 2004, indicate broad bipartisan interest in an FTA with the UAE. Following these consultations, I visited the UAE to discuss with top officials the topics covered in our comprehensive FTAs, to identify particular areas for work, and to assess the UAE's commitment to moving forward with an FTA. I came back with a strong sense of the UAE's interest in connecting the FTA to their plans for development, growth and openness. The UAE interest in an FTA also complements The 9/11 Commission Report recommendation urging the United States to expand trade with the Middle East as a way to ''encourage development, more open societies, and opportunities for people to improve the lives of their families.''

Through our FTAs in the Middle East, the United States is supporting moderate Islamic countries led by modernizers who are promoting openness and economic growth. Supporting countries such as the UAE as they expand their trading and investment relationships with the United States is a concrete and mutually beneficial way for the American people to enhance opportunity and hope in this critical region.

The Administration will continue to work closely with the Congress, including through the consultation, notification, and reporting procedures in the Trade Act. Moreover, to ensure that interested stakeholders are informed and have ample opportunity to provide their views, the Administration will conduct the negotiations in a transparent and accessible manner.

The specific objectives for negotiations with the UAE are as follows:

TRADE IN GOODS

Seek to eliminate tariffs and other duties and charges on trade between the UAE and

the United States on the broadest possible basis, subject to reasonable adjustment periods for import-sensitive products.

Seek to eliminate the UAE's non-tariff barriers to U.S. exports.

Pursue fully reciprocal access to the UAE's market for U.S. textile and apparel products.

CUSTOMS MATTERS, RULES OF ORIGIN, AND ENFORCEMENT COOPERATION

Seek rules to require that the UAE's customs operations are conducted with transparency, efficiency, and predictability, and that customs laws, regulations, decisions, and rulings are not applied in a manner that would create unwarranted procedural obstacles to international trade.

Seek rules of origin, procedures for applying these rules, and provisions to address circumvention matters that will ensure that preferential duty rates under an FTA with the UAE apply only to goods eligible to receive such treatment, without creating unnecessary obstacles to trade.

Seek terms for cooperative efforts with the UAE regarding enforcement of customs and related issues, including trade in textiles and apparel.

SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY (SPS) MEASURES

Seek to have the UAE affirm its WTO commitments on SPS measures and eliminate any unjustified SPS restrictions.

Seek to ensure that the UAE's policies regarding agricultural biotechnology products and food safety standards are science-based and do not create unjustifiable barriers to trade.

Seek to strengthen collaboration with the UAE on implementing the WTO SPS Agreement and to enhance cooperation with the UAE in relevant international bodies on developing international SPS standards, guidelines, and recommendations.

TECHNICAL BARRIERS TO TRADE (TBT)

Seek to have the UAE reaffirm its WTO TBT commitments, including those relating to labeling requirements on U.S. food and agricultural products produced through biotechnology, and help ensure that the UAE's technical regulations, standards, and conformity assessment procedures do not serve as an unnecessary impediment to trade.

Seek to strengthen collaboration with the UAE on implementation of the WTO TBT Agreement, enhance regulatory transparency, and create a procedure for exchanging information with the UAE on TBT-related issues.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Seek to establish standards to be applied in the UAE that build on the foundations established in the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPS Agreement) and other international intellectual property agreements, such as the WIPO Copyright Treaty and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty.

Seek to have the UAE apply levels of protection and practices in line with U.S. law and practices, including appropriate flexibility, in areas such as trademark, copyright, patent, and data protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights.

Seek to strengthen the UAE's procedures to enforce intellectual property rights, such as by ensuring that the UAE authorities seize suspected pirated and counterfeit goods, and related equipment and documentary evidence.

Seek to strengthen measures in the UAE that provide for compensation of right holders for infringements of intellectual property rights and to have the UAE provide for criminal penalties to deter piracy and counterfeiting.

TRADE IN SERVICES

Pursue disciplines to address discriminatory and other barriers to trade in the UAE's services market, and pursue a comprehensive approach to market access, including any necessary improvements in access to the financial services, telecommunications, and distribution sectors, while permitting each government to address domestic sensitivities.

Seek improved transparency and predictability of the UAE's regulatory procedures, and seek specialized disciplines for financial services and additional disciplines for telecommunication services and other sectors, as necessary.

In parallel with the FTA negotiations, work with the UAE in its efforts to make commitments in the WTO on access to its market for basic telecommunications services.

INVESTMENT

Seek to establish rules that reduce or eliminate artificial or trade-distorting barriers to U.S. investment in the UAE, while ensuring that UAE investors in the United States are not accorded greater substantive rights with respect to investment protections than U.S. investors in the United States, and to secure for U.S. investors in the UAE important rights comparable to those that would be available under U.S. legal principles and practice.

Seek to ensure that U.S. investors receive treatment as favorable as that accorded to domestic or other foreign investors in the UAE and to address unjustified barriers to the establishment and operation of U.S. investments in the UAE.

Provide procedures to resolve disputes between U.S. investors and the UAE that are in keeping with the trade promotion authority goals of being expeditious, fair, and transparent.

ELECTRONIC COMMERCE

Seek to affirm that the UAE will allow products and services to be delivered electronically and will not unjustifiably discriminate among those products and services.

Seek to affirm that the UAE does not apply customs duties on digital products that are delivered electronically.

Seek to ensure that the UAE determines the dutiable value of digital products contained in carrier media based on the value of the media, not their content.

GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

Seek to establish rules requiring government procurement procedures and practices in the UAE to be fair, transparent, and predictable for suppliers of U.S. goods and services who seek to do business with the UAE.

Seek to expand access for U.S. goods and services to the UAE's government procurement market.

TRANSPARENCY/ANTI-CORRUPTION/REGULATORY REFORM

Seek to make the UAE's administration of its trade regime more transparent, and pursue rules that will permit timely and meaningful public comment before the UAE adopts trade-related regulations and other measures.

Seek to ensure that the UAE applies high standards prohibiting corrupt practices affecting international trade and investment and enforces such prohibitions.

TRADE REMEDIES

Provide an appropriate bilateral safeguard mechanism, if necessary.

Make no changes in U.S. antidumping and countervailing duty laws.

ENVIRONMENT

Seek to promote trade and environment policies that are mutually supportive.

Seek an appropriate commitment by the UAE for the effective enforcement of its environmental laws.

Establish that the UAE will strive to ensure that it will not, as an encouragement for trade or investment, weaken or reduce the protections provided for in its environmental laws.

Help the UAE strengthen its capacity to protect the environment through the promotion of sustainable development, such as by establishing consultative mechanisms.

LABOR, INCLUDING CHILD LABOR

The UAE needs to independently take significant further steps to address concerns we have raised regarding protection of worker rights. Within the text of the FTA, we will:

Seek an appropriate commitment by the UAE to effectively enforce its labor laws.

Establish that the UAE will strive to ensure that it will not, as an encouragement for trade or investment, weaken or reduce the protections provided for in its labor laws.

Establish procedures for consultations and cooperative activities with the UAE to strengthen its capacity to promote respect for core labor standards, including compliance with ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of child labor.

STATE-TO-STATE DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

Encourage the early identification and settlement of disputes through consultation.

Seek to establish fair, transparent, timely, and effective procedures to settle disputes arising under the agreement. In addition, the FTA will incorporate other U.S. objectives such as the protection of legitimate health, safety, environment, essential security, and consumer interests.

The Administration is committed to concluding these negotiations with timely and substantive results for U.S. workers, farmers, ranchers, businesses, and families. We look forward to continued close consultations with Congress as negotiations begin and to pursuing the specific, overall, and principal U.S. negotiating objectives set out in the Trade Act. Working together, we will achieve an FTA that benefits the United States and the UAE, and that advances America's broader goals.

Sincerely,

ROBERT B. ZOELLICK.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

SPECIALIST JAMES C. KEARNEY, III

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Emerson, IA native Spc. James C. Kearney, III, who lost his life when the military vehicle he was traveling in was struck by a rocket-propelled grenade and small arms fire near Sharan, Afghanistan. Spc. Kearney was assigned to the Iowa Army National Guard Company B, 1st Battalion, 168th Infantry, Air Assault, based in Shenandoah, IA. Spc. Kearney enlisted as an infantryman in 1999 and was mobilized for Operation Enduring Freedom in March 2004. My prayers go out to James's mother and father, Theresa and James Kearney, Jr., as well as his brothers and sister.

In paying tribute to Spc. Kearney, we recognize the efforts of an extraordinary young man who worked to make the world a safer place. The Rev. Ken Gross, a friend of James, describes him as ''. . . a person of character with great determination. He was adventurous, fearless and enjoyed taking risks.'' Spc. Kearney will always be remembered for the good work that he did for his community and for his country. As a soldier and patriot, Spc.

James C. Kearney, III has given us a model of true dedication and virtue.

SPECIALIST RAYMOND L. WHITE

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, I rise today with a heavy heart and deep sense of gratitude to honor the life of a brave young man from Elwood, IN. Specialist Raymond L. White, 22 years old, died on November 12 during an ambush in Baghdad, Iraq. Choosing not to hide within the safety of the armored Humvee in which he was riding, Raymond returned fire. During this selfless attempt to protect other members of his company, Raymond was shot. With his entire life before him, Raymond risked everything to fight for the values Americans hold close to our hearts, in a land halfway around the world.

A 2001 graduate of Frankton Junior-Senior High School, Raymond went on to attend the New Mexico Military Institute for 2 years before following a long-standing family tradition of joining the military. According to friends and loved ones, Raymond was pleased to follow in the footsteps of his father, uncle and great-uncle. His mother Sharon recalled to the Indianapolis Star a time when she asked Raymond why he wanted to go to Iraq. He responded simply, ''Well, Mom, it's my patriotic duty.''

Raymond was the thirty-sixth Hoosier soldier to be killed while serving his country in Operation Iraqi Freedom. He was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 8th Cavalry Division, Fort Hood, Texas. This brave young soldier leaves behind his parents, Sharon and Henry White and his brothers, Henry, Daniel and Jessie.

Today, I join Raymond's family, his friends and the entire Elwood community in mourning his death. While we struggle to bear our sorrow over this loss, we can also take pride in the example he set, bravely fighting to make the world a safer place. It is his courage and strength of character that people will remember when they think of Raymond, a memory that will burn brightly during these continuing days of conflict and grief.

Raymond was known for his dedication to family and his love of country. When looking back on Raymond's life, family friend Don Cox told the Indianapolis Star that ''He grew up to be a very fine young man.'' His father, Henry, recounted to the Indianapolis Star the description of Raymond's heroic efforts that he received from his commander, highlighting the fact that his son had died in the same fashion in which he had lived. ''He always put others first,'' Henry said. Today and always, Raymond will be remembered by family members, friends and fellow Hoosiers as a true American hero and we honor the sacrifice he made while dutifully serving his country.

As I search for words to do justice in honoring Raymond's sacrifice, I am reminded of President Lincoln's remarks as he addressed the families of the fallen soldiers in Gettysburg: ''We cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.'' This statement is just as true today as it was nearly 150 years ago, as I am certain that the impact of Raymond's actions will live on far longer than any record of these words.

It is my sad duty to enter the name of Raymond L. White in the official record of the United States Senate for his service to this country and for his profound commitment to freedom, democracy and peace. When I think about this just cause in which we are engaged, and the unfortunate pain that comes with the loss of our heroes, I hope that families like Raymond's can find comfort in the words of the prophet Isaiah who said, ''He will swallow up death in victory; and the Lord God will wipe away tears from off all faces.''

May God grant strength and peace to those who mourn, and may God be with all of you, as I know He is with Raymond.

FIRST LIEUTENANT EDWARD IWAN

Mr. HAGEL. I rise to express my sympathy over the loss of Edward Iwan of Albion, NE, a 1LT in the United States Army. First Lieutenant Iwan was killed on November 12, 2004 in Fallujah, Iraq when a rocket-propelled grenade hit his Army vehicle. He was 28 years old.

First Lieutenant Iwan grew up on his family's farm in Albion and enlisted in the U.S. Army upon graduation from Albion High School in 1994. After serving 3 years, he joined the Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps at the University of Nebraska—Lincoln where he earned a degree in criminal justice and received a commission in the U.S. Army. At Lincoln, he was a leader in the ROTC program. First Lieutenant Iwan was a platoon leader in the Army's 2nd Infantry Division who will be remembered as a loyal soldier who had a strong sense of duty, honor, and love of country. Thousands of brave Americans like 1LT Iwan are currently serving in Iraq.

Lieutenant Iwan is survived by his parents, Donna and Kenneth Iwan of Albion and two sisters, Ginger and Kate. Our thoughts and prayers are with them at this difficult time. The United States of America is proud of Edward Iwan's service and mourns his loss.

For his service, bravery and sacrifice, I ask my colleagues to join me and all Americans in honoring 1LT Edward Iwan.

RETIREMENT OF SENATORS

SENATOR JOHN EDWARDS

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, today I want to pay tribute to Senator JOHN EDWARDS and acknowledge his dedication to fighting for the middle class.

Senator EDWARDS, the son of a mill worker, was the first in his family to go to college. He then went on to law school where he met his wife, Elizabeth. Following his graduation from law school, he earned a reputation as one of the best trial attorneys in the country, taking on the causes of those who had suffered serious tragedies as a result of the negligence or malfeasance of others.

Elected in 1998, Senator EDWARDS has served just one term in the Senate, but he made a mark in a number of areas. First and foremost, he was a lead advocate for a Patients' Bill of Rights. From his background helping families that had suffered injuries at the hands of our health care system, Senator EDWARDS brought a passionate understanding of the need to hold health insurance companies accountable when their decisions led to serious injuries or death. More importantly, he championed changes in rules that would prevent these adverse outcomes in the first place. His dedication to this cause paid off in 2001, when the Senate finally passed the Patients' Bill of Rights.

Senator EDWARDS also made a big contribution on education policy. He was an early voice in favor of education reform, and worked to provide additional resources to help local schools achieve higher standards. As a co-chair of the Senate Rural Education Caucus, I saw first hand his work to support funding to meet rural school needs like the Rural Education Achievement Program and to make certain that the unique challenges for rural schools in complying with the No Child Left Behind Act are recognized.

Senator EDWARDS also, of course, distinguished himself in running for President and serving as the Democratic nominee to be Vice President. His concern about our country fracturing into ''Two Americas''—one wealthy and privileged, the other increasingly left behind—resonated with millions of Americans.

Senator EDWARDS is leaving this body. But I am confident he will not turn his back on public service and look forward to his continued contribution to our Nation's political debate. Working with the Senator from North Carolina has been a joy, and we wish him and his wife a happy and health future.

SENATOR DON NICKLES

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to and acknowledge how much I will miss Senator DON NICKLES in the United States Senate.

Since joining the Senate in 1980, Senator NICKLES has been a forceful advocate for smaller and smarter government, while at the same time tenaciously fighting for the interests of the people of Oklahoma. In a body filled largely with lawyers and career politicians, Senator NICKLES brought a small businessman's perspective to the legislative table. Throughout his career he

spoke from personal experience about the need to relieve unnecessary burdens on our Nation's small businesses.

Personally, I have come to know Senator NICKLES well from our joint service on the Budget and Finance Committees. Although we were often on the opposite side of policy debates, he was always a straight-shooter, a gentleman, and a pleasure to work with. In areas where we disagreed, he was a formidable and articulate advocate for his position. In areas where we agreed, he was a powerful and determined ally. I am proud to say that, despite this era of too much partisan division, I consider Senator NICKLES a good friend. His ability to maintain a civil and respectful tone and demeanor in even the toughest policy disputes has exemplified the finest traditions of the Senate.

In his role as Budget Chairman, I am particularly grateful for the graciousness and respect with which he treated me and my staff. His efforts to strengthen the Budget Committee and the budget process will be an important part of his legacy in this body.

I have been honored to serve with Senator DON NICKLES. I join my colleagues in wishing the Senator and his family all the best in the future and in paying tribute to his tremendous contributions to the Senate and our Nation. We will miss him.

SENATOR PETER FITZGERALD

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, today I want to pay tribute to Senator PETER FITZGERALD as he prepares to leave the United States Senate.

For the past 6 years, Senator FITZGERALD has done important work as a member of the Agriculture Committee, on which we had the pleasure of serving together. Senator FITZGERALD supported the creation of a commission to investigate changes to the Federal farm payment system. We share the belief that small, family-owned farms should receive adequate assistance from the Federal Government, and the creation of this commission has helped to ensure this goal.

I am also grateful for the support that Senator FITZGERALD has shown for legislation I have introduced related to the tax treatment of leasehold improvements. He and I understand the need to modernize business infrastructure by shortening the cost recovery period for changes that commercial landlords make in space rented to tenants. By reducing the cost recovery period, the expense of making these improvements would fall more into line with the economics of commercial lease transactions, and more building owners would be able to adapt their buildings to fit the needs of today's business tenants. I thank Senator FITZGERALD for his strong support of this important initiative.

Senator FITZGERALD also recognizes the importance of improving the overall health of Americans, and has shown this through the introduction of his Healthy Lifestyles Act. Encouraging physical activity is an essential component in the fight against obesity, and is an important tool in preventative health care. I commend Senator FITZGERALD for his work in this area.

More generally, Senator FITZGERALD has proven himself to be a dedicated public servant who has served the State of Illinois and the country with honor. Today, I join my colleagues in paying tribute to Senator FITZGERALD and wish him well in all of his future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO OHIO VETERANS

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, on May 29, 2004—coinciding with the dedication of the National World War II Memorial in Washington, DC—World War II veterans, their families, and their friends gathered at the Don Gentile American Legion Post 532 in Columbus, OH to honor their comrades who fought bravely in World War II.

Fifty veterans attended the service where they were honored by a crowd of more than 500. Guest speakers included Columbus Dispatch columnist Mike Hardin, Post 532 commander Ray Papp, and Isabella Gentile Beitman, the Post namesake's widow. Memorabilia was displayed throughout Post 532, area ROTC units paraded, and the Columbus Symphony Orchestra provided the music. Following the memorial garden dedication, military planes conducted a fly-by. Additionally, each veteran received a framed certificate with the Memorial picture and an angel pin, signifying how our veterans are truly guardian angels.

The Post 532 members' hard work made this service possible, and I would like to personally thank auxiliary secretary, Gladys Caudill, who registered more than 300 World War II veterans for their inclusion in the National Registry. These efforts and the dedication ceremony are fitting reminders of the sacrifices these brave men and women made for our freedom—sacrifices that have shaped all of our lives, our children's lives, and the lives of our grandchildren. I thank them for all they have done for us so that we may continue to enjoy Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness—all because of their efforts some 60 years ago.

I would like to honor the members of Post 532 by printing their names in the RECORD. They selflessly fought for our Nation in World War II, I remember them and honor them at this time.

Members of Post 532	Branch	Hometown
Acocella, Guydon	Navy	Columbus, OH
Albrecht, Richard	Navy	Columbus, OH
Arrasmith, James	Navy	Columbus, OH
Bailey, Carl	Air Force	Columbus, OH
Barker, Robert	Army	Fairmont, WV
Bartoe, Oral Jr.	Air Force	Logan, WV
Bauer, Chester	Air Force	Albert, TX
Bauman, Ray	Army	Lancaster, OH
Beitman, Jesse	Air Force	Baltimore, MD
Berg, Omer	Navy	Columbus, OH
Boggs, John	Navy	Hilliard, OH
Bricker, Paul	Navy	Uhrichsville, OH
Brown, Harry	Army	Barnesville, OH
Bryant, Jack	Army	Columbus, OH
Buhacevich, Milton	Navy	Columbus, OH
Burchfield, Leo	Air Force	Columbus, OH
Callarik, George	Army	Bridgeport, OH
Callif, George	Marines	Columbus, OH
Carpenter, Elmer Ellworth	Army	Hopewell, KY
Carter, Clyde	Navy	Columbus, OH
Cavanaugh, Thomas	Navy	Columbus, OH
Chase, Thomas	Army	Columbus, OH
Compton, Edward	Navy	Columbus, OH
Connor, Phillip	Navy	Logan, OH
Cox, Raymond	Army	Wash. Ct. House, OH
Cramer, Charles	Air Force	Columbus, OH
Crites, Robert	Coast Guard	Columbus, OH
Curtiss, Richard (deceased)	Navy	Columbus, OH
Davis, Delbert (Nick)	Navy	Thurman, OH
DelCeillo, Vito	Army	Columbus, OH
Delia, Joseph	Marines	New York, NY
Diebold, Robert	Marines	Newark, OH
Dillon, Howard	Navy	Columbus, OH
Donnelly, William Jr.	Army	Junction City, OH
Douglas, Russell	Army	New Lexington, OH
Driscoll, Ray	Navy	Columbus, OH
Dymek, Joseph	Army	Columbus, OH
Edwards, Harold	Navy	Columbus, OH
Eilerman, Cletus	Navy	Sidney, OH
Eiselstein, Jack	Army	Columbus, OH

Members of Post 532	Branch	Hometown
Emrick, Frank	Army	New Straitsville, OH
Estep, James	Army	Huntington, WV
Evans, Robert	Navy	Columbus, OH
Fickle, Glenn (deceased)	Army	Columbus, OH
Fisher, William	Army	Columbus, OH
Fitzpatrick, T. J.	Army	W. Prestonburg, KY
Flichia, Gus	Navy	Columbus, OH
Foresman, Earl	Army	Columbus, OH
Francis, Joseph	Army	Logan, OH
Frazee, Jack	Army	Dayton, OH
Fultz, Russell	Army	Columbus, OH
Gallagher, Paul	Air Force	Columbus, OH
Ganczak, Richard	Air Force	Buffalo, NY
Geiszler, George	Navy	Columbus, OH
Gibson, Robert	Army	Columbus, OH
Gill, Merrill	Army	Columbus, OH
Goldhardt, William	Navy	Grove City, OH
Graves, Victor	Army	Columbus, OH
Gray, Richard	Air Force	Columbus, OH
Green, Clyde	Navy	Madison, OH
Greer, James	Army	Columbus, OH
Griffiths, Robert	Army	Columbus, OH
Griggs, Benjamin Sr.	U.S. Coast Guard	Columbus, OH
Grinstead, Roy	Army	Columbus, OH
Hankison, Franklin (Hank)	Navy	Columbus, OH
Hatzer, Sheldon	Army	Columbus, OH
Haycook, Joseph	Marines	Columbus, OH
Heise, Robert	Army	Columbus, OH
Hemmer, Paul	Air Force	Indianapolis, IN
Herderick, George	Army	Columbus, OH
Hinzey, Charles	Navy	Detroit, MI
Hirn, Joseph	Navy	Columbus, OH
Hoenie, Arthur (deceased)	Army	Columbus, OH
Hopwood, Harry	Navy	Columbus, OH
Immel, Phillip Jr.	Navy	Columbus, OH
Johnson, Richard	Army	Columbus, OH
Johnson, William	Navy	Columbus, OH
Johnston, Raymond	Navy	Columbus, OH
Jones, Charles (Chuck)	Navy	Columbus, OH
Justice, Oscar	Army	Pikeville, KY
Kazee, Henry	Army	Ashland, KY
Keckley, Harry	Army	Utica, OH
Keller, Kenneth	Marines	Jackson, OH
Kelley, Edward	Air Force	Columbus, OH
Kelly, Kenel	Army	Columbus, OH
Kent, Willard	Army	Ethel, WV
Kerber, John	Navy	Columbus, OH
Kerchmar, Carl	Navy	Elyria, OH
Kincade, Howard	Army	Columbus, OH
Kinney, Otis Jr.	Army	Columbus, OH
Kirby, James	Navy	Columbus, OH
Kline, Francis	Air Force	Columbus, OH
Knapp, Donald	Army	Obetz, OH
Knight, Lake (Shorty)	Army	Columbus, OH
Krebs, Henry	Navy	Columbus, OH
Krizinski, Roman	Air Force	Dowagiac, MI
Kueterman, Harold	Air Force	Versailles, OH
Landes, Leo Jr.	Air Force	Columbus, OH
Large, Thomas Sr.	Coast Guard	Columbus, OH
Larue, Leah Fox	WAC	Boise, Idaho
Lash, Homer	Navy	NW Canton, OH
Lavinger, Joe	Navy	Bethlehem, PA
Lawler, Joseph	Coast Guard	Columbus, OH
Lease, Harry Jr.	Army	Belfontaine, OH
Lehman, Robert	Army	Mansfield, OH
Lewis, James	Navy	Columbus, OH
Lowther, Robert Jr.	Navy	Columbus, OH
Luke, Arthur	Navy	Pittsburgh, PA
Lusk, Mike	Air Force	Cambridge, OH
Lyons, Joseph	Army	Columbus, OH
Madden, Robert	Navy	Chillicothe, OH
Markham, Howard	Army	Columbus, OH
Marmon, Boyd	Army	Columbus, OH
Martin, Ralph	Marines	Columbus, OH
Maue, Joseph	Army	Dayton, OH
McGrail, John Jr.	Air Force	Columbus, OH
Mertens, John	Navy	Columbus, OH
Michalzuk, Daniel	Navy	Columbus, OH
Milburn, Keith	Navy	Anderson, IN
Miller, Carl	Navy	Columbus, OH
Miller, Eugene	Army	Bee, VA
Miller, George	Air Force	Martins Ferry, OH
Miller, Robert Lee	Navy	Canal Winchester, OH
Minnix, Robert	Navy	Columbus, OH
Montoney, Jack Sr.	Navy	Columbus, OH
Moore, Charles	Air Force	Delaware, OH
Morse, Harold (Hal)	Army	Columbus, OH
Murphy, Donald	Navy	Columbus, OH
Murphy, John	Navy	Clifton, NJ
Murphy, Lon	Army	Glen Alum, WV
Nelson, Thearl	Air Force	Omar, WV
Nolan, Westland	Navy	Columbus, OH
Notturiano, Darwin	Navy	Columbus, OH
Notturiano, Rudy	Army	Columbus, OH
OBryan, John	Navy	Louisville, KY
Ocker, Reed	Navy	Scranton, Iowa
Parr, Robert	Army	Mansfield, OH
Parsley, Wilson	Army	Crum, WV
Pemwell, Harvey Jr.	Navy	Springfield, OH
Perry, Chester	Merchant Marines	Columbus, OH
Phillips, Robert (Bob)	Air Force	Ironton, OH
Powers, William Jr.	Air Force	London, OH
Quivey, Charles	Merchant Marines	Middleport, OH
Rains, Charles Sr.	Army	Columbus, OH
Randolph, John	Navy	Crooksville, OH
Rice, Lou	Navy	Columbus, OH
Roberts, Bernard	Air Force	Jeanette, PA
Roberts, Raymond Lee Sr.	Navy	Columbus, OH
Sanfillipo, Joseph Jr.	Navy	Columbus, OH
Sarto, William	Army	Lore City, OH
Schellhaas, Edwin	Army	Grove City, OH
Schnitzer, Frederick	Navy	Mount Vernon, OH

Members of Post 532	Branch	Hometown
Schreck, Margaret	Army	Hilliard, OH
Schreck, Victor	Army	Marienthal, KS
Scott, Ivan	Navy	Columbus, OH
Shank, Stephen	Navy	Glendale, PA
Sharpe, Gerald	Army	Columbus, OH
Shea, John	Navy	Columbus, OH
Shirley, Frank	Army	Ieager, WV
Siniff, R. Edward	Army	Columbus, OH
Sipe, William Jr. (Bill)	Army	Columbus, OH
Smith, Clyde	Navy	Columbus, OH
Smith, Harold	Army	Columbus, OH
Smith, Lawrence	Army	Columbus, OH
Snedegar, Garland	Army	Dayton, OH
Sottovia, Virginia	WAC, Army	Manchester, OH
Souders, Albert	Army	Columbus, OH
Stafford, Victor	Army	Columbus, OH
Stange, Robert	Army	Grove City, OH
Stauch, Donald	Army	Columbus, OH
Steiner, John	Army	Bellaire, OH
Stephenson, Charles	Navy	Ironton, OH
Stewart, Richard	Air Force	Wellston, OH
Susi, Arthur Sr.	Marines	Columbus, OH
Swain, Lindsay	Navy	Columbus, OH
Taylor, Archie	Navy	Loudenville, OH
Taylor, Robert	Air Force	Columbus, OH
Terman, Robert	Navy	Columbus, OH
Thomas, Donald	Army	Cheshire, OH
Thomas, Earnest	Army	Columbus, OH
Thompson, John (Wiltshire)	Navy	Columbus, OH
Tonti, Edward	Army	Columbus, OH
Townsend, Delbert	Army	Columbus, OH
Tracy, Martin	Navy & Marines	Columbus, OH
Triffon, Manuel	Army	Columbus, OH
Tuttle, Harold	Army	Columbus, OH
Underdown, Guy	Army	St. Clairesville, OH
Vagnier, John	Air Force	Lancaster, OH
Verne, Stephen	Coast Guard	Columbus, OH
Vawters, Howard	Navy	Columbus, OH
Wade, Kenneth	Army	Galloway, OH
Walker, John	Air Force	Gallia, OH
Walls, Howard	Army	Pittsburgh, PA
Walters, Howell	Army	Columbus, OH
Warren, Charles	Army	Athens, OH
Weaver, Fred	Army	Columbus, OH
Wells, Robert	Army	Columbus, OH
Wihl, Lewis	Navy	Columbus, OH
Wiley, Paul	Army	Columbus, OH
Williams, Charles	Army	Columbus, OH
Willis, Richard Sr.	Coast Guard	Columbus, OH
Woehrle, John	Navy	Columbus, OH
Wolfe, John	Navy	New Lexington, OH
Yates, Tony	Air Force	Pittsburgh, PA
Yoder, Leroy	Coast Guard	Marion, OH
Non-members or Deceased:		
Acocella, Pat	Army	Columbus, OH
Amspoker, Richard Leo	Army	Columbus, OH
Anderson, Howard	Army	Waverly, OH
Ballengee, Sherman Sr.	Marines	Reed, WV
Bartoe, Robert	Army	Logan, WV
Bennett, Paul	Army	West Jefferson, OH
Beougher, Howard	Air Force	Columbus, OH
Bonham, Gerald	Marines	Galloway, OH
Bowling, Richard	Army	Memphis, TN
Bowling, Walter Carl	Navy	Columbus, OH KIA
Brogan, Bernie	Army	Rainelle, WV
Brooks, Walter	Navy	Columbus, OH MIA
Brown, Paul	Army	Huntington, WV
Carter, Dave	Army	London, OH
Clark, Duane	Marines	Columbus, OH
Clifford, Charlie	Army	Columbus, OH
Clifford, Jack	Air Force	Columbus, OH
Cole, Howard Alton	Navy	Preston, MD KIA
Cole, Kenneth Hynson	Army	Preston, MD
Cole, Leonard Francis	Army	Preston, MD
Corbett, Joseph	Army	Crooksville, OH
Cosgrove, James	Navy	Columbus, OH
Cosgrove, John	Army	Columbus, OH
Cosgrove, Robert	Army	Columbus, OH
Crown, Sam	Navy	Columbus, OH MIA
Capuano, Patsy	Army	Columbus, OH
Daum, Ray	Army	Columbus, OH
DeWeese, Albert	Army	Ripley, WV
Divney, Don	Air Force	Columbus, OH
Divney, James	Army	Marion, OH
Divney, Raymond	Army	Columbus, OH
Domrose, Richard Wm	Air Force	Oak Harbor, OH
Domrose, Ramone George	Army	Oak Harbor, OH
Edwards, Harold	Coast Guard	Oak Hill, OH
Estep, Walter	Army	Delaware, OH
Farrand, Larry	Navy	Columbus, OH
Flick, Stanley	Navy	Wooster, OH
Follmer, Edward	Army	Columbus, OH
Gentile, Dominic (Don)	Air Force	Piqua, OH
Get z , George Jr.	Army	Columbus, OH
Goldhardt, Richard	Army	Georgesville, OH
Griggs, Mary (Buckler)	Auxiliary	Columbus, OH
Griggs, Dorel Dobbins	Navy	Columbus, OH
Griggs, John Robert	Marines	Columbus, OH
Griggs, Stanley Evans	Mer.Mar./Army	Columbus, OH
Griggs, Jack	Army	Columbus, OH
Griggs, Charles Ernest	Navy	Columbus, OH
Hammock, Wilbur	Air Force	Columbus, OH
Hammond, Clarence	Navy	Ironton, OH
Hammond, Lawrence	Army	Ironton, OH
Hartley, Paul	Army	Stoutsville, OH
Haverfield, Frank	Army	Evanston, IL
Horton, Richard	Navy	Columbus, OH
Ingles, Goble	Army	McDermott, OH
Jamison, Robert	Air Force	Columbus, OH
Jubeck, Jack	Air Force	Pittsburgh, PA
Knisley, Earl	Army	Columbus, OH
Knisley, Hal Richard	Army	Columbus, OH

Members of Post 532	Branch	Hometown
Knisley, Jesse	Army	Columbus, OH
Lester, Quinten	Army	Kentucky
Mace, Jacob Andrew	Navy	West Virginia
McCleese, Daniel Scott	Air Force	Columbus, OH
McLane, Paul	Navy	Elmira, NY
Monroe, George	Army	Columbus, OH
Morse, Fred	Army	Columbus, OH
Moore, Keith	Navy	Columbus, OH
Norton, Naldo	Navy	Columbus, OH
Oestreicher, Frank	Air Force	Columbus, OH
Overturf, James	Army	Columbus, OH
Papp, Frank Jr.	Army	Columbus, OH
Papp, John	Army	Columbus, OH
Papp, Joseph	Air Force	Columbus, OH
Pearce, Charles	Army	Radcliff, OH
Perry, John Wm.	Marines	Fredricktown, MO
Ponthier, Ory	Air Force	Bossier City, LA
Pritchard, Joe	Army	Westerville, OH
Rankin, William	Navy	Columbus, OH
Rinehart, Robert	Army	Columbus, OH
Roush, George	Army	Mason City, WV
Russo, Lawrence	Navy	Columbus, OH
Salmons, Anderson	Army	Hamden, OH
Sanders, Ralph	Army	Plain City, OH
Shea, James	Army	Columbus, OH
Sisson, Kenneth	Navy	Columbus, OH
Smith, Sherwood	Army	Rome, NY
Snider, Fred	Army	Columbus, OH
Sottovia, William	Air Force	Brockport, PA
Stein (Gregory)	Army Nurse	West Pittson, PA
Stratton, Jack Harry, Jr.	Navy	Raymond, OH
Sullivan, John	Navy	Elmira, NY
Tarquino, Anthony	Air Force	Columbus, OH
Taylor, Virgil	Army	Columbus, OH
Walls, Henry	Navy	Columbus, OH
Wharton, Paul	Navy	Columbus, OH
Wherrity, Eugene	USN/MC	Mauch Chunk, PA
Williams, Paul	Navy	Columbus, OH
Zervis, Roy	Navy	Hamden, OH

Those in attendance at the WWII celebration day not listed above: Bennett, Paul; Dawson, Donald; Griggs, Carl; Landman, William; Pennell, George (Duke); Puchovich, Jordan; Stevens, Harold; Watson, Leland.

VETERANS' DAY

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute and recognize our Nation's veterans. Too often, the sacrifices of our Nation's brave men and women of the Armed Forces go unnoticed and underappreciated. I wish to take a moment now to share a recent experience I had with some of New Jersey's Vietnam Veterans.

On November 11, 2004, I was honored to participate in a Veterans' Day Ceremony hosted by the New Jersey Vietnam Veterans' Memorial in Holmdel, New Jersey. At this ceremony, I was touched by the words of Major Frank M. McDonough, Esq., a retired member of the United States Marine Corps. Major McDonough has written a moving piece about what it means to be a veteran.

Mr. President, in honor of the sacrifice of our Nation's veterans, I ask unanimous consent that Major McDonough's written statement be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

NOVEMBER 11, 2004

(By Frank M. McDonough, Esq. Major, United States Marine Corps, Ret.)

The Marine CH–46 helicopter swept high and wide over the clouds of smoke, shrapnel, and exploding shells.

Mayhem spewed from the burning ammunition dump. It had been struck the night before by a rocket launched by some of the 40,000 enemy troops surrounding the miserably exposed plateau encampment.

As the Crew Chief shouted debarkation instructions over the din of the rotors, the Marines craned around in their canvas benches to see the mile-long, half-mile wide combat base below, through the glassless chopper windows. For most it would be their first combat experience. For the 26-year-old Lieutenant this was neither his first nor his last trip ''in-country,'' but it would be the longest 77 days of his life.

Suddenly the helicopter dropped like a stone toward the airstrip and the Crew Chief was screaming, ''Get out! Get out!'' as the Marines grabbed packs and seabags and rushed to the lowered ramp in the rear of the rapidly descending bird.

They tumbled out, ass over teakeatle, several feet in the air, as the aircraft started to roll and rise, never actually having touched the ground.

As instructed, the passengers rushed to the waiting drainage ditch at the edge of the metallic runway. Mortars and rockets struck all around; and the din was so great that they never heard the safe departure of the big dirty green bird that had just deposited them in the middle of no man's land.

Nor did they care; for this was run for life.

The Lieutenant streaked across the landing strip as fast as his legs would move, carrying the 80 pound seabag behind him a protection against the flying shards of aluminum runway matting mixed with shrapnel, dirt and other debris . . . but ready to abandon if necessary.

The dense clouds of smoke and loud clanging sounds which deadened his ears and shrouded his movement could not protect him from the flying death around him.

But in seconds he was in the trench, on his face, in the dusty red clay that he would live in, bathe in, eat in, sleep in, and wear for many weeks to come.

The crump, crump, crump of the deadly explosives slowly subsided with the disappearance of the chopper behind the hills.

Soon, there was absolute silence.

Navy Medical Corpsmen from Charlie Med, the makeshift hospital across the road . . . conveniently located next to the equally makeshift mortuary . . . started working their way along the trench . . . backs and shoulders bent . . . bodies crouched to avoid enemy snipers . . . making sure that everyone was okay.

The Lieutenant checked his moving parts. They seemed to be all there. Even his seabag made it unscathed. Then he looked up for the first time since hitting the ground at Khe Sahn.

Directly in front of him was a large sign. In scarlet and gold . . . the Marine Corps' colors . . . a sign which pointed him to his destination.

''1st Battalion, 13th Marines, Turn Right and Run like Hell.''

It was combat humor at its best.

According to military records, since 1775, 2 million men and women have given their lives for our country; men and women of all colors, religions, and beliefs. They wore many uniforms over the decades: some blue, some red, some gray . . . some green, white, khaki; and some of the various colors of camouflage.

Some had no uniforms but fought anyway; and some performed their service behind the enemy's lines in the clothing of the day, hopeful that they would be protected by their anonymity.

Some were farmers; some city kids. Some had never seen a pair of boots before they joined; others like me signed up with long hair, motorcycle boots and way too much attitude.

They were young, old, married and single. They were poor; and they were rich. Most were free; some were freed slaves. Some were paid to serve in the place of others. Some volunteered and some were conscripts.

Shanghaied, they would tell you.

There were summer soldiers who left in fall to harvest their crops. Others served for a fixed number of years; and there were many who served their entire lives. There were too many whose entire lives were not very entire.

When they were in, they spent much of their time complaining; but when they got out they spend much of their time bragging . . . about where they went and who they went with . . . although not very often about what they did.

In fact, in the Marine Corps we used to say that a Marine wasn't happy unless he was bitching; and most couldn't wait until they

got out. Yet check out all the proud United States Marine Corps decals on the cars traveling along the Garden State Parkway.

One thing they shared. No matter what their origins or their social status, there was no telling them apart in the trenches of France, the frozen fields of Pennsylvania, the steamy islands of the Pacific, the bloody battlefields of Spotsylvania, the deadly skies over Korea, the tropical scrub of San Juan hill, or the boiling waters of the South China Sea.

They were one.

Some were recognized for their heroism.

In the beginning by receiving an award called the Badge of Military Merit, created by our first Commander-in-Chief.

In 1932, that badge became known as the Purple Heart. It eventually was emblazoned with George's image and restricted to those who shed their blood in the service of their country.

Tens of thousands of Purple Hearts have been awarded for wounds received in battle. Too many thousands never lived to see theirs; and would happily have done without.

And there is another award that goes back to the early years. Presented since the Civil war, it is called the Medal of Honor. There have been 3,459 of those medals presented for 3,454 separate heroic actions.

The earliest Medal of Honor was presented for an action against Native-Americans in 1861. Ironically, since 1861, 22 Native-Americans have received the Medal for their own valorous actions in defense of a country that once seemingly sought to exterminate them.

I have known many who were awarded the first medal, and four who were awarded the second.

Despite their heroism and suffering . . . or perhaps because of it . . . I really don't know . . . they seemed no different than the thousand others I served with, and the many thousands more that we have all heard or read about.

They all served their country . . . in good times and bad . . . in peacetime and in war . . . with valor and distinction.

At Valley Forge, they wrapped rags around their frozen feet then marched to take Trenton; 175 years later they wrapped rags around their frozen feet then fought their way out of the Chosin Reservoir.

In 1805 they marched across 600 miles of burning desert to destroy the Barbary Pirates at Tripoli; 178 years later, not that far from Tripoli, they died in a barracks in Beirut.

Still they would not be deterred. And only a few years later, they freed one European people from a tyrannical butcher; and a Middle Eastern country from a demented invader.

But in Yemen they simply made a goodwill port call and 17 paid the ultimate price.

And in Somalia they tried to help a starving people they didn't even know . . . and had probably never heard of; and they paid yet again.

They jumped out of airplanes into the dead of night at Ste. Mere-Eglise; and a few miles away they scaled the deadly cliffs of Normandy with the bodies of their buddies drifting in the surf below.

At Midway, they brought a thousand year old Empire to the beginning of its end.

In 1865, a women cut off her hair, donned a soldier's uniform, and fought alongside her compatriots as a man. She was simply following the example of an earlier heroine who joined the battlefield right here in Monmouth County. More than 1.7 million women have served in the military since.

Some nursed our fighters in the jungles, in the freezing cold, and aboard ships under kamikaze attack. And not only do they still serve in tents, bomb craters, and blown out buildings around the world; but they now command units in Iraq and fly choppers in Afghanistan.

Some military personnel carry no weapons and wear no scrubs, but use a bible, the Torah or the Quran, to minister to their fellow soldiers. One from Staten Island earned the Medal of Honor of his heroic Chaplain's service.

And let's not forget the 6,000 Merchant Marines and their 700 ships lost during World War II.

In five years, my immigrant family from Scotland and Ireland sent seven men and women off to fight for their adopted country. It is something we as a people do. We rarely question why. We just do.

Now, one of my sons is in a place called Fallujah, while his brother launches fighter jets from the Abraham Lincoln somewhere in the Pacific.

I would never ask them to do this. I certainly didn't even encourage them. It is the only thing in my entire life that has ever brought me fear! But is their chosen destiny; and like all others before them, they just do.

In just my lifetime, I can think of a number of heroes who could have avoided serving, or flown a desk in the rear, but chose not to. One was the son of a legendary Marine General who had earned five Navy Crosses in combat. The younger Marine came home a double amputee, his life so shattered that he ultimately died by his own hand.

One was a famous baseball player who left his team not once, but twice, to fight for his country in not one, but two wars. And he came back to his beloved Red Sox to finish his career.

One was the son of the future Chief of Naval Operations, the highest rank in the Navy. He probably could have gotten any job he wanted, but he went into combat anyway; and came back to die of Agent Orange.

Another was the son and grandson of two Naval Heroes, but he spent 8 years in the Hanoi Hilton.

And then, of course, there was the son of the former Ambassador to Great Britain. He didn't have to go either, but he chose to be a PT boat skipper; and spent the rest of his too-short life in excruciating pain.

They all could have found a way out, but didn't. Not even the young Marine Lance Corporal I met in I Corps who had a Columbia medical degree in his resume, but he chose to fight his war, at the front, on the ground, as a grunt.

Like that young Lance Corporal, they had a belief in themselves, in their creed, in their country, and many times . . . more often than not . . . in their cause.

If nothing else, they learned to believe in their fellow soldiers and to serve them . . . to the death if necessary.

Today, we celebrate all veterans, those alive and among us, those who have gone on to their reward, and those still serving.

It matters not whether in peace or in war. If in war, it matters not what the outcome. It is the man and the woman that we honor.

We can do no less than one man . . . not of this country . . . did in honoring that legacy.

He was a 30 year old Vietnamese Squad Leader. A member of the 320th Division of the People's Army of Vietnam during one of the most trying periods in a ten-year war, the hallowed memory of which surrounds us here today in this poignant Vietnam Veteran's Memorial.

He was the enemy!

After the war he went back to farming. But then, in 1996, at the age of 58, he walked into the US Army POW/MIA office in Hanoi to tell his story.

While serving North Vietnam in uniform in 1968, he found the body of a dead American Marine. He buried it in a bomb crater. But he never forgot.

So he lead the MIA team to the remains, which were then recovered and returned to the Marine's home community just two months ago, some 30 years after the fall of Saigon.

Now I can tell you from personal experience that the spring of 1968 was one of worst periods in the war.

Yet this soldier took the time to bury his enemy. And then, almost thirty years later, report the location to his former enemies.

That kind of respect is the kind of respect we see all too little of in this fast-paced, too distracted, self-absorbed, politically-riven society of ours.

But it is the kind of respect we are here today to show our men and women, in or out of uniform, living and dead, still serving or not.

They need no medals. They need no special proclamations. They need no special treatment. For they stand out in their own merit, on their own sacrifices, on their own heroism, and on their own unequalled accomplishments.

But we stand here today anyway. For they are the reason we can do so; the reason that we enjoy the right to do so. The reason we can be proud of our nation; and the reason that, like the Vietnamese soldier-farmer, we can respect who they are.

To paraphrase a well known writer and broadcaster, we are here today because they are the greatest of all our generations!

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report prepared by the Congressional Budget Office under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This report meets the requirements for Senate scorekeeping of Section 5 of S. Con. Res. 32, the First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for 1986.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the 2004 budget through September 30, 2004. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 2004 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget, H. Con. Res. 95, as adjusted.

The estimates show that current level spending is above the budget resolution by $10.126 billion in budget authority and by $31 million in outlays in 2004. Current level for revenues is $3.115 billion above the budget resolution in 2004.

Since my last report dated September 13, 2004, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2004, Part V (P.L. 108–310), which changed budget authority for 2004.

This is my final report for fiscal 2004.

I ask unanimous consent the report be printed in the RECORD.

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

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, October 7, 2004.

Hon. DON NICKLES,
Chairman Committee on the Budget, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed tables show the effects of Congressional action on

the 2004 budget and are current through September 30, 2004. This report is submitted under section 308(b0 and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2004, as adjusted.

Since my last letter, dated September 9, 2004, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2004, Part V (Public Law 108–310), which changed budget authority for 2004.

The effects of this action are detailed on Table 2.

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS HOLTZ-EAKIN.

TABLE 1.—SENATE CURRENT-LEVEL REPORT FOR SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004, AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2004

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget resolution	Current level[1]	Current level over/under(-) resolution
ON BUDGET			
Budget Authority	1,873.5	1,883.6	10.1
Outlays	1,897.0	1,897.0	*
Revenues	1,331.0	1,334.1	3.1
OFF-BUDGET			
Social Security Outlays	380.4	380.4	0
Social Security Revenues	557.8	557.8	*

[1] Current level is the estimated effect on revenue and spending of all legislation that the Congress has enacted or sent to the President for his approval. In addition, full-year funding estimates under current law are included for entitlement and mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations even if the appropriations have not been made.

NOTE: *=Less than $50 million.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE SENATE CURRENT-LEVEL REPORT FOR ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2004, AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2004

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in previous sessions:			
Revenues	n.a	n.a	1,330,756
Permanents and other spending legislation[1]	1,117,131	1,077,938	n.a.
Appropriation legislation	1,148,942	1,179,843	n.a.
Offsetting receipts	−365,798	−365,798	n.a.
Total, enacted in previous sessions:	1,900,275	1,891,983	1,330,756
Enacted this session:			
Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2004 (P.L. 108–202)	1,328	0	0
Social Security Protection Act of 2004 (P.L. 108–203)	685	685	0
Welfare Reform Extension Act of 2004 (P.L. 108–210)	107	58	0
An act to reauthorize certain school lunch and child nutrition programs through June 30, 2004 (P.L. 108–211)	6	6	0
Pension Funding Equity Act of 2004 (P.L. 108–218)	0	0	3,363
An act to require the Secretary of Defense to reimburse members of the United States Armed Forces for certain transportation expenses (P.L. 108–220)	13	7	0
Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2004, Part II (P.L. 108–224)	482	0	0
TANF and Related Programs Continuation Act of 2004 (P.L. 108–262)	80	35	0
Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2004, Part III (P.L. 108–263)	422	0	0
Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 2004 (P.L. 108–265)	7	6	0
An act approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003 (P.L 108–272)	0	0	−2
AGOA Acceleration Act of 2004 (P.L. 108–274)	0	0	−2
Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2004, Part IV (P.L. 108–280)	−646	−7	0
Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2005 (P.L. 108–287)	0	10	0
Surface Transportation Extension Act of 2004, Part V (P.L. 108–310)	2,160	0	0
Total, enacted this session	4,644	800	3,359
Entitlements and mandatories:			
Difference between enacted levels and budget resolution estimates for appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs	−21,334	4,221	n.a.
Total Current Level[1 2]	1,883,585	1,897,004	1,334,115
Total Budget Resolution	1,873,459	1,896,973	1,331,000
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	10,126	31	3,115
Current Level Under Budget Resolution	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

[1] Pursuant to section 502 of H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2004, provisions designated as emergency requirements are exempt from enforcement of the budget resolution. As a result, the current level excludes $82,460 million in budget authority and $36,644 million in outlays from previously enacted bills. From the current session, the current level excludes $27,656 million in budget authority and $154 million in outlays from the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2005 (P.L. 108–287) and $2,000 million in budget authority from the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2004 (P.L. 108–303). In addition, pursuant to section 312(c)(3)(A) of S. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2005, up to $500 million in budget authority and $330 million in outlays for wildland fire suppression accounts are exempt from the enforcement of the budget resolution for the current fiscal year. In this current level report, these amounts are excluded from the total for the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2005 (P.L. 108–287).

[2] Excludes administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget.

NOTES: n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = Public Law.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I come to the floor in support of the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Act. On October 11, 2004, the Senate passed this bill and on October 30, 2004, President Bush signed it into law. I am very pleased that this law is now on the books because it will help address a serious problem that I have talked about before on several occasions.

Each year, more than 700,000 individuals with serious mental illness are booked into our Nation's jails. A recent Justice Department study revealed that 16 percent of all inmates in America's state prisons and local jails today are mentally ill. This has created one of the biggest challenges facing our front-line police officers, judges, prosecutors, and corrections officers and has left mentally ill inmates caught in a destructive cycle.

As a former prosecuting attorney, I know about the helplessness that law enforcement officers feel when they have no other option than to arrest and incarcerate a person with mental illness who has committed a non-violent crime. I have seen the cycle of a non-violent, mentally ill offender who is arrested repeatedly and put into the system repeatedly—never being treated for his illness and, as a result, becoming more and more ill. I also have shared the frustration of judges who repeatedly sentence these low-level offenders, knowing that, without connection to needed services, they will just end up right back in the courtroom.

Despite the complexity of these issues, recent initiatives demonstrate that we can increase public safety and reduce the numbers of mentally ill people trapped in the criminal justice system. We know that if given appropriate care early, the special needs of the mentally ill can be addressed to avoid a growing problem that increases the likelihood of repeat offenses. Four years ago, Senator PETE DOMENICI, Representative TED STRICKLAND, and I authored America's Law Enforcement and Mental Health Act. As a consequence of this law, the U.S. Department of Justice made available to 37 jurisdictions $7 million in funding and technical assistance for mental health courts. These courts are staffed by a core group of specialized professionals, including a dedicated judge, prosecutor, and public defender, who deal with mental illness cases and a court liaison to the mental health services community. While still early in their implementation, mental health courts have shown promising results. Mentally ill persons who choose to have their cases heard in a mental health court often do so because that is the first real opportunity that many have had to seek treatment.

Last year, Senator LEAHY, Senator DOMENICI, Representative STRICKLAND and I introduced the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Act. Our bill authorizes a grant program to help states and counties design

and implement collaborative efforts between their criminal justice and mental health systems. This would allow, for example, a State corrections department to partner with the mental health system to ensure that people with mental illness released from prison are provided medications and connected to community-based service providers. It also could provide for programs to train local law enforcement on responding to individuals with mental illness. These programs would be proposed and controlled by the local and State officials most knowledgeable about the needs of their communities.

Since its inception, our Nation has stood on the foundations of compassion and justice. These programs envisioned by this bill are a wonderful embodiment of both ideals and have earned a broad coalition of support from law enforcement, mental health advocates, state officials and private groups, including the Council of State Governments, the National Sheriffs' Association, the Police Executive Research Forum, and the American Correctional Association. With this bill, we move closer to both addressing the needs of the mentally ill and easing the burden upon our police and correctional workers. It will make a real difference, and I thank my colleagues—especially Ranking Member LEAHY, Senator GRASSLEY, Senator DURBIN, Senator DOMENICI, Senator CANTWELL, Chairman HATCH, and Senator MURRAY for their support. I would also like to thank Congressman STRICKLAND and Chairman SENSENBRENNER for championing this issue on the House side.

RETIREMENT OF VEE BURKE

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I rise today to pay a tribute to Vee Burke, specialist in income maintenance, Domestic Social Policy Division, a dedicated and gifted employee at the Congressional Research Service, who will be retiring from CRS at the end of this month.

Mrs. Burke is a graduate of the University of Chicago. She has four grown children and is the widow of Vincent Burke with whom she wrote Nixon's Good Deed, a book about Nixon's welfare reform proposals.

When Mrs. Burke joined CRS more than 30 years ago, she was already a recognized expert in the field of public welfare. During her tenure at CRS, she became a leading expert on the history, evolution and interaction of welfare and public assistance programs for low-income individuals and families.

Because of her stature as one of the leading authorities in the country in this policy area, Mrs. Burke's advice and assistance has often been required by the Congress. Over three decades, Mrs. Burke has contributed to major congressional deliberations affecting AFDC and related public assistance programs, including the sweeping welfare reforms enacted in 1996 that replaced AFDC with TANF.

During the consideration of the reauthorization of the 1996 welfare reform legislation in both the 107th and the 108th Congress, Mrs. Burke provided invaluable assistance to the Senate Finance Committee. In the 108th Congress, Mrs. Burke was especially helpful to myself, as Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and to my staff. She assisted in the drafting of the committee mark and legislation, providing technical assistance as well as continuously analyzing state data. Because of her vast knowledge, Mrs. Burke also functioned as an impromptu tutor to Senate Finance Committee staff on this history of welfare.

The work of the Congress is detailed and complex—in order to do our work members and our staffs need to be well versed in policy in order for us to make the best decisions. For this expertise, we often rely on the analysis of the Congressional Research Service. CRS provides a unique service to the Congress in that they are truly nonpartisan. The specialists from CRS provide non-biased, research based analysis that helps guide us, as policymakers, to make the best decisions.

Mrs. Burke, throughout her long and admirable career, has embodied the very best of what CRS provides for the Congress. Those of us who care deeply about programs affecting the poor thank her for her efforts, will miss her and wish her well.

RETIREMENT OF SHARON HICKEY

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise to express my deep gratitude and best wishes to a dedicated and long-serving member of my Washington staff, Sharon ''Sherry'' Hickey, who has worked on Capitol Hill for nearly 31 years and who is retiring from the U.S. Senate on December 3, 2004.

Sherry has been a member of my Senate family since I was first elected to this office in January 1989. She has many talents, ''wears many hats,'' is always willing to lend a hand or offer guidance, and her contributions to the work of this office, particularly in the area of constituent outreach, have been invaluable. She began in my office as assistant to the chief of staff and military caseworker. As caseworker, she most clearly demonstrated her compassion and empathy for others. Sherry assisted many grateful soldiers and their families in my home State of Connecticut, including during the first Gulf War, by intently listening to their concerns and successfully resolving the variety of problems they faced to the fullest extent possible.

Sherry is also a gifted and eloquent writer. As my personal/legislative correspondent, she has researched and drafted responses for literally thousands of constituent communications on important issues before Congress, as well as requests for tribute, congratulatory, and recommendation letters that I have received over the years. With her expressive, articulate, and intuitive communication skills, Sherry has a knack for preparing responses to each of them in the informative, yet personalized, style that I prefer.

Prior to the good fortune that brought her to my office, Sherry first began her Hill career when she was hired by Representative John Melcher (D–MT) in December 1973. Following his election to the Senate in 1976, Sherry remained on his staff as a personal assistant and consumer affairs caseworker until he left office in 1988. Previously, she served as secretary to the Assistant Director of the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Bureau of the Mint from 1967–1971.

Some may find it surprising to learn that, among her many hidden abilities, Sherry is a talented artist. Perhaps her retirement will afford her more time to pursue this interest. Still, what has always been most important to Sherry is her family. She met her husband Peter while she was a member of Senator Melcher's staff; and their son, Brian, of whom they are both enormously proud, spent 2 years as a toddler at the Senate Employees Child Care Center. Sherry often brought Brian to the office for a visit, so it is hard for me to believe that he has since achieved the Boy Scout rank of Eagle Scout and is now a second-year student at the University of Virginia! For her own part, after spending precious time devoted to raising her son and guiding him along the path toward adulthood, Sherry applied her energies after work, and, with her usual determination, completed her Associate in Science degree from Northern Virginia Community College earlier this year.

Sherry has had and exemplary career and fully understands the value of a public service commitment to help others. She has always had a special caring touch in reaching out to the constituents we serve and getting them the help they need and deserve. She has provided a guiding hand and has been a resource and support to so many members of my staff. Sherry has what some may call an ''old-fashioned'' work ethic, but it is one based on immense pride and satisfaction in a job well done. I can certainly attest to that.

Sherry is proud to be a native Washingtonian, and she can now be proud of the years she has dedicated to my State of Connecticut and to the State of Montana. I know her well-deserved retirement will afford her many new opportunities. Sherry has made many friends on the Hill, and we will miss her ready smile and kindness. It is with great fondness and my personal thanks that I wish her only the best in whatever direction she chooses to go from here. Congratulations on a job well done!

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2003

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. On May 1, 2003, Senator KENNEDY and I introduced the

Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act, a bill that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

On August 25, 1998 in Tremont, ME, Robert Powers was arrested for allegedly taunting a man with anti-gay slurs and throwing rocks at him.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

AUDRAIN MEDICAL CENTER AUXILIARY OF MEXICO, MISSOURI

• Mr. BOND. Mr. President, today I join with my constituents in recognizing the Audrain Medical Center Auxiliary 50th Golden Jubilee.

For the last 50 years, the Audrain Medical Center Auxiliary has voluntarily helped raise money for the Audrain Medical Center. Fifty years ago the group was created with 65 charter members and in 2 years grew to 165. Today, the membership is a unique group of 224 Missourians who are dedicated to bettering their local community through their service work. As of 2004 the group has raised $839,700 for the Audrain Medical Center. This year donations will go toward the telemetry unit for cardiac rehabilitation and a portable x-ray machine. I stand here today rest assured that through their continued hard work and dedication the group will soon reach their goal of $1 million.

It is my great honor to recognize the community participants that comprise the Audrain Medical Center Auxiliary on this, the 50th Golden Jubilee of the organization. On behalf of the people of the State of Missouri, I look forward to 50 more years of leadership and outstanding civic participation from the Audrain Medical Center Auxiliary.•

CALVERT ALLIANCE AGAINST SUBSTANCE ABUSE, INC.

• Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I wish to pay tribute to the Calvert Alliance Against Substance Abuse, Inc., CAASA, a grassroots organization that has been dedicated to fighting alcohol and drug abuse in Calvert County since 1989.

Since its inception fifteen years ago, CAASA has been working hard to establish a healthy, drug-free environment for the entire community. This grassroots organization meets the people where they are. CAASA encourages citizens to take an active role in preventing substance abuse through public awareness, education, treatment and law enforcement. Its programs benefit students in the classroom, families at home and individuals in the workplace.

CAASA has consistently supported the expansion of school-based substance abuse prevention activities and programs to help abusers and their families achieve a drug-free lifestyle. It has also assisted businesses in promoting an alcohol and drug-free workplace. I believe that the best ideas come from the people. CAASA does just that—it awards grants to members of the community who approach them with new ideas. By working together with the people, CAASA is helping to strengthen our communities and fight the drug war right here in Maryland.

Many of the programs that CAASA has sponsored have benefitted the youth of Calvert County, such as Project Graduation. Project Graduation is a drug-free and alcohol-free all night celebration for the graduating seniors from Calvert County's public high schools. Since the inception of this program, there have not been any drug or alcohol related motor vehicle incidents involving members of Calvert County's graduating classes on graduation night.

This group has proven to be a critical part of our Nation's war on drugs by working locally in communities in Maryland. For this we owe them our graduate. I ask my Senate colleagues to join me today in recognizing the Calvert Alliance Against Substance Abuse, Inc. for showing the community how to ''choose life . . . not drugs.''•

TRIBUTE TO JOHN ''RODDY'' SUNCHILD

• Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, today I want to recognize a truly great citizen, a great tribal leader and a miltary hero, John ''Roddy'' Sunchild. The Rocky Boy Tribe of North Central Montana, the State of Montana and the United States of America have lost an outstanding leader, citizen and soldier. And for those of us who had the privilege of knowing him, his family and colleagues, we have lost a great father, grandfather, husband and friend.

John ''Roddy'' Eagle Sunchild, Sr. an enrolled member of the Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation was born June 30th, 1930, the grandson of Sunchild, an early leader of the Cree people. He attended schools on the Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation in Montana in his youth.

Roddy was a quiet, unassuming man. At the same time, he was a fierce advocate for his community and his people and a courageous warrior/soldier for his country. He possessed a gentle, understated sense of humor that put people at ease and, at the same time, made points more eloquently than long-winded speeches.

At age 17, Roddy enlisted in the U.S. Airborne Paratroopers and was immediately assigned to a tour in Korea. It was during his time with the 4th Airborne Ranger Company that he distinguished himself as one of the most honored members of the 187th Regimental Combat Team. Roddy received citations which included the Master Parachutist Badge, Airborne Glider Badge, the Silver Star, the Bronze Star with Double Valor, the Purple Heart, the U.S. Good Conduct Medal, Korean Campaign Medal, the U.S. Presidential Unit Citation, the French Fourragere, and Master Sergeant. The highest level he attained in the military was an E7.

Roddy and his wife Florence, a retired teacher for the Rocky Boy Elementary School system, have four children, nine grandchildren, and one great grandchild.

In 1984, he was elected to the Tribal Business Committee, where he advocated for tribal education opportunities for his people, along with better health services. His leadership, while serving as Chairman for the Stone Child College Board of Directors, was the primary catalyst for the college in achieving full accreditation. He initiated various wellness programs for the Chippewa Cree Tribe and sought opportunities for individual improvement though health, education, and a stronger tribal government.

In 1992, Roddy was elected Tribal Chairman and during his tenure the Chippewa Cree Tribe sought, and was awarded, a Self-governance Compact from the U.S. Department of Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs, BIA. Roddy was a staunch proponent for Tribal Higher Education and for improved Health Care for his people. Roddy was very well known throughout the United States and Canada for his active involvement in the well being and improvement of Indian Country.

Over the past several years, Roddy founded and served as the Chief Executive Officer for the National Tribal Development Association, NTDA, which administers federal grants and cooperative agreements to enhance the governance and economies of Indian Reservations. The NTDA also works to promote inter-tribal trade and commerce and create programs that serve as a hand up, rather than a hand-out.

Roddy exemplified what could be construed as a true modern warrior. He was able to advocate and promote modern ways in order to ensure that Natives could compete in today's world. While doing this he still held on to and practiced his true traditional and cultural ways. He was one of our Sundance leaders, and had earned the right to practice various other cultural ceremonies. His presence played an integral part in most cultural ceremonies held on the Rocky Boy's Reservation.

Family was of particular importance to Roddy. What Roddy enjoyed most was being at home with his family. He especially enjoyed his many grandchildren. Roddy was an active member of numerous Native American organizations and associations and was a great advocate for Native American Veterans, especially on the Rocky Boy.

Roddy not only set an example for others to follow, he set about his life's

work with the sole purpose of helping others to reach their full potential. At the core of his being was his deep commitment and love for his people, the Chippewa Cree. Through them, his legacy continues.

As a great leader, Roddy personified the meaning of commitment, vision and honor. His people, Indian Country, the United States of America and the world are better for having been witness to his life on earth.●

BENJAMIN CARSON

● Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, today it is my privilege to honor an Oregon Veteran Hero. On December 12, 1941, 18-year-old Benjamin Carson left his family dairy farm in rural Minnesota to join the United States Marine Corps. He would join a long family legacy of military service. Carson's grandfather's grandfather was in the Revolutionary War, his great grandfather served in the Civil War, his dad fought in World War I, and he would soon fight in World War II. Though all were wounded in battle, none of them died as a result of their service.

After arriving in San Diego at the U.S. Marine recruit depot, Carson began a strict training regimen. A month later, he graduated from recruit school and volunteered to go to war immediately. Carson was interviewed by James Roosevelt's son who asked him four questions—what he did for a living, whether he could swim, whether he could march 30 miles a day on a cup of rice, and how often did he go to Sunday School. Carson must have given the correct answers because 4 days later he was selected for duty.

Carson left that day with members of the 2nd Marine Raider Battalion commanded by Colonel Carlson, known today as ''Carlson's Raiders.'' Carson was selected for a special unit because of his strong swimming skills. On August 8, 1942, Carson joined more than 200 men on submarines headed for the Makin Islands. Their objective was to destroy enemy installations, gather information, and divert Japanese attention from the Solomons.

Fighting broke out nearly immediately as Carlson's men landed ashore on August 17, 1942. About 30 men were lost and another 16 wounded. Under fierce opposition, Colonel Carlson made a decision to withdraw back to the original landing site and launched his boats for a return to sea. However, since morning the surf had kicked up considerably, and with their outboard motors repeatedly swamped, relatively few of the boats could make it out through the breakers. Many capsized, and most of the marines were cast back onto the beach. Carson was one of the few that survived.

In November of 1942, Carson was sent to Guadacanal. He was overseas fighting in various battles until January of 1944, when he was sent home for a 30-day furlough at which time he met his future wife. He married Helen on May 5, 1944, and two days later shipped out to battle again.

On February 19, 1945, Carson was a squad leader in the 5th wave to hit Red Beach in Guadacanal. The fighting was intense and men were dropping quickly. With only nine of his men left, Carson was shot in the arm. He spent 5 weeks in a hospital base on Pearl Harbor and received the Purple Heart for his injuries. He was discharged on January 6, 1946 after the war had ended.

Carson went to college on the GI Bill and received a degree in Forestry from Iowa State College. He went on to work for the Forest Service and maintained an active lifestyle with his wife and two sons. Eventually the couple moved to Oregon, where they have lived since 1978.

Carson says his military experience has very much shaped his life. His sense of duty to his country and the people who have died in the name of freedom has never left him. Nearly 60 years after the famous battle on Makin Island, Carson participated in a campaign to recover the dead. In 2001, authorities located 19 bodies on Makin Island, all American servicemen. Carson says it was extremely gratifying to be able to offer some closure for the families of the deceased.

Though he has an artificial shoulder from the injuries he suffered while shot in battle, Carson still travels and works on his farm. He and his wife volunteer with the Mercy Corps and recently traveled to Uzbekistan, where they helped teach Uzbeks about agriculture.

For his selfless service to others, and to the United States in times of war, I salute Benjamin Carson as an Oregon Veteran Hero.●

NEW JERSEY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

● Mr. CORZINE. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the decade of economic development and social service leadership provided to my State by the New Jersey Community Development Corporation. NJCDC's success has been widely and deservedly acknowledged. And the foundation for that success is the complete commitment to its mission of revitalizing urban areas through job creation, affordable housing, educational initiatives and effective and pragmatic social support services.

Established in Paterson, NJ, the city planned by Alexander Hamilton as this country's premier urban industrial center, NJCDC has built a corporate model for grassroots advocacy and activism based on Paterson's tradition of cultural diversity and industrial vitality.

The agency is the linchpin of a collaborative network of community, educational and government organizations and agencies. The results of this partnership are notable: an AmeriCorps project enlisting volunteers as mentors to at-risk youth and support companions for the frail elderly; community economic development and restoration efforts including the refurbishing of Paterson's historic raceway system and its Great Falls Historic District; the establishment of a transportation opportunities center to provide job training and jobs for a disadvantaged population; building and operating housing for homeless youth and the homeless mentally ill population; community residences and day programs to help developmentally disabled adults lead independent lives; educational initiatives including an alternative academy high school for inner-city students and a YouthBuild program; and one of my own priorities, financial literacy programs leading to economic security for inner-city and senior populations.

All of this in the relatively short span of 10 years.

I am pleased to enter this tribute into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with every expectation for NJCDC's continued achievements.●

MEL SHELTON, EDUCATOR AND INSPIRATION TO MANY

● Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize an Idahoan of exceptional talent. Many possess remarkable talents, but this individual stands out because he has used his gifts to enrich the lives of others, educate young people, inspire creativity and provide beauty and drama that resides in the music of the heart. Mel Shelton, former Boise High School Band Director, Bose State University, BSU, Director of Bands and Professor of Music Education, member of the Boise Philharmonic, conductor and soloist with the Boise Municipal Band, founder and conductor of the Treasure Valley Concert Band, retired Professor Emeritus, Director of Bands from BSU, and internationally recognized composer has proven to be an exemplary artist, passionate and driven educator and dedicated citizen.

Mel has pushed countless students to reach out to the furthest boundaries of their talent and energy. He has exposed young musicians to new places and foreign countries, providing them with experiences that they will be able to draw artistic inspiration from for the rest of their lives. His incredible orchestral and band compositions are interpretations of profound life experiences. His exposure to and friendship with students from the Basque community in Boise, incidentally the largest such community in the nation, inspired him to compose the first Basque music specifically published for concert band media. Some of the most rugged peaks of Idaho, the Grand Tetons, were the inspiration for a piece by the same name. Mel also composed a work in honor of fallen wildland firefighters recently entitled ''Requiem for Wildfire Heroes.'' These and many other of Mel's works have been on ''Required Lists'' for contests and festivals throughout the country, and he has been the well-deserved recipient of

many distinguished local, State, and international awards.

Mel says, ''Music is a picture painted on a background of silence. It is unique in that it allows our brain to see with our ears and hear with our hearts.'' Mel Shelton transforms the mystery and passion of Idaho and its citizens from the transcendent to the realm of the discernable, unlocking our ability to appreciate Idaho's heritage and beauty. I commend him on his lifelong dedication to music, to Idaho's children, and remarkable accomplishments as a master in his field.●

INDIANA SERVICE LEADERS SUMMIT

● Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, I wish to tell you about the extraordinary young Hoosiers I recently had the privilege to meet. Last month, I hosted my second annual Service Leaders Summit to honor high school students from across Indiana for their service and dedication to their communities and hopefully to inspire them to continue serving throughout their lives.

The young men and women I met last month have answered the call to service. Some of them have helped build homes, some tutored and mentored younger students, and others have raised money to support cancer research and to feed the hungry. Several of the young men and women started service clubs on their own to address the problems in their schools and communities. Each one of the students I met spent hours making a difference in their hometowns and together they have impacted the lives of thousands of Hoosiers.

The student leaders heard from Hoosiers of all backgrounds who have chosen to dedicate their lives to serving others. The speakers focused on the different aspects that make up a successful service project: inspiration, organization, dedication, evaluation and reflection. Following the speeches, the students and I prepared care packages to send to Hoosier troops serving in Iraq. Later, the students planted nearly 170 trees at a local park. Through their work together, these student leaders were able to experience the dramatic results from the power of service.

Robert F. Kennedy once said that ''Some men see things as they are and say 'Why?' I dream of things that never were and say, 'Why not?' '' Each one of these young men and women have already asked themselves ''why not?'' and have worked to make positive changes in their communities. They represent a new generation of promise with the potential to make a real difference across Indiana and the Nation.

I would like to thank each one of the following individuals for participating in the summit and for their service to their communities: Jennifer Ahoni, Kayla Ambers, Ashley Amerman, Carrie Anderson, Emily Backer, Kristy Backfish, Robin Baker, Shayla Bearman, Jennifer Behzadi, William Bennett, Hannah Bessinger, Natalie Binkholder, Joseph Bizjak, Allison Blumenthal, Jessica Bougs, Theodore Bourke, Josh Bowman, Eric Brichto, Bethany Brisco, Benjamin Brock, Sabrina Bruce, Stefan Burk, Mitch Burk, Jennifer Burks, Tyler Camp, Stacey Carroll, David Chan, Abby Charlesworth, Maria Clark, Chelsie Clausar, Michael Coffee, Nick Creager, Kelley Day, Jill Devine, Sydney DeVries, Caitlin DeWater, Lauren Dinsmore, Shane Dixon, Danielle Dresner, Stefanie Dyar, Chloie Eavinger, Kahler Elliott, Alyssa Flannery, Jeniece Fleming, Michelle Foisy, John Ford, Matthew Frye, Marcus Gadison, Christina Gephart, Julie Gidley, Emily Giles, Matt Green, Nicole Hakes, Deiter Hammerstein, Katelyn Hausman, Jennifer Hayden, Cory Heimann, Kristy Hentchel, Eric Hilton, Lorin Hinsberger, Daniel Hodgkiss, Julia Horn, Yin Huang, Maurice Jackson, Jonathan Jackson, Ryan Johnson, Jonathan Jones, Amanda Jursic, Caitlin Kelley, Krystle King, Kyle Kinnett, Becky Klimaszewski, Lana Knox, Jeremy Kunzman, Andrew Landis, Michelle Lavengood, Alyssa Lee, Kara Levell, Cassandra Lewis, Kristen Liming, Cara Lonis, Lauren Looney, Shandra Lynch, Kevina Lyons, Connie Mach, Meredith Marschand, Krystle Martin, Emelie Martlage, Sarah Matney, Mallory McClain, Bernie McGee, Brittney McPheeters, Lauren Mesinger, Bryan Meyer, Andrea Miller, Mark Modesitt, Jessica Moore, Alex Munder, Cassie Myers, Jessica Niksich, Collin Northcutt, Tyler Orem, Nick Oschman, Elizabeth Otte, Joyce Partyka, Heather Peebles, Steven Pelych, Monica Poplawski, Kolin Pound, Sheena Reed, Sieyda Requeno, Meredith Ress, Elizabeth Rice, Rachel Robbins, Brooke Robertson, Ashley Rodarmel, Zach Rodgers, Chantal Roullins, Kimberly Roush, Ben Schrodt, Allison Shafer, Megan Sikes, Jessica Singleton, Anthony Smith, Larissa Smith, Kristen Stout, Hannah Streeval, James Strycker, Randall Suggs, Kate Summers, Megan Sutherland, Katie Terrell, Lindsay Terry, Tracey Todd, David Toupin, Nicole Tow, Lyndsay Trauner, Brandon Tucker, Melissa Van Westrum, James Victery, Ryan Waggoner, Ben Walker, Shaun Wendel, Lauren Wendling, Sarah Wermuth, Alexander Whiteman, J.D. Willett, Chase Winkle, Olivia Worland, Taryn Zubel.●

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM AND CONNIE HUDGENS

● Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize a couple of my constituents who are celebrating their 70th wedding anniversary. William Randle and Connie Marie Hudgens celebrated their anniversary on November 10th.

Mr. Hudgens was born in Cornersville, AR, January 16, 1915. He moved to England, AR, in 1922 where he met and married his bride, Connie Marie Saulter, born in England January 4, 1917.

They were married in the bride's home in England November 10, 1934.

Mr. Hudgens is a retired farmer and heavy equipment operator. He helped with the construction of Interstates 30 and 40. Mrs. Hudgens retired from Wal-Mart and worked many other jobs before. But her most important and rewarding job was as a wife and mother.

They have two daughters, Joyce Cates of North Little Rock and Sandra Evans of Lonoke.

They are also blessed with 6 grandchildren and 6 great-grandchildren.

Mr. and Mrs. Hudgens now reside in Lonoke where they attend, and Mr. Hudgens is a deacon emeritus of Lonoke Baptist Church.●

TRIBUTE TO NORM NIELSEN

● Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I want to salute Norm Nielsen, president of Kirkwood Community College in Cedar Rapids, IO, on his upcoming retirement. Dr. Nielsen has served the college and the greater community with dedication through both good and difficult times. During his tenure, and because of his commitment, talent and hard work, Kirkwood Community College has become a major contributor to economic development in Eastern Iowa.

During Dr. Nielsen's illustrious 18-year tenure at Kirkwood, the college has become the third largest institution of higher education in Iowa. Its excellence has been recognized with numerous honors and awards. For example, Kirkwood was named by the National Alliance of Business as its 2000–01 Community College of the Year.

I have known Norm for many years. I respect him as a true visionary who has helped to shape and transform the mission of our Nation's community college system. I respect him as a builder of programs and partnerships focused to enhance the quality of life in Eastern Iowa. Most of all, I respect Norm as a builder of people, a dedicated educator who believes in the transforming power of higher education and advanced training.

I salute Norm for his extraordinary work over the years in improving Iowa's community college system. I know that we can count on him to continue to play a contributing role even in retirement.

Norm Nielsen's leadership will be missed. But he will leave Kirkwood Community College in good hands, as Mick Starcevich takes over as president. Dr. Starcevich was previously superintendent of Prairie Community School District. Norm Nielsen is a tough act to follow, but I know that Mick is superbly qualified to take on the challenge of leading Kirkwood Community College into the future.●

TRIBUTE TO WENDELL L. JOHNSON

• Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, today I commend an outstanding Virginian, Mr. Wendell L. Johnson, whose work has adorned the walls of many members of the House of Representatives. The ''Member of Congress'' seal designed by Mr. Johnson has been used numerous times by our federal legislators over the years, and he deserves the acknowledgment of this chamber for his service to the United States.

As a young man of 18 years, Mr. Johnson enlisted in the Army to help his country during World War II. Rising to the rank of Sergeant, he earned a Good Conduct Medal before being honorably discharged in December 1945. Continuing a career of public service, Mr. Johnson joined the staff of United States Representative Alvin E. O'Konski of Wisconsin. While assisting the congressman in preparation for a televised speech in 1958, Mr. Johnson astutely realized that the viewing audience, who soon would be tuning in with this new medium, might not be able to identify Representative O'Konski at first sight. Understanding correctly the value of the congressman's image on television, Mr. Johnson hurried to the hardware store for the tools and supplies necessary to create a logo dignified enough to appear with a member of the United States Congress. By the time that the good people of Wisconsin had turned on their RCAs and Zeniths, Representative O'Konski spoke proudly from behind a podium bearing Johnson's exceptional ''Member of Congress'' seal.

While not the official seal of either the House of Representatives or the Senate, Mr. Johnson's noble design represented the first insignia and plaque used for an individual member of the United States Congress. In the decade following its first use, his handiwork became very popular among Representative O'Konski's colleagues in the House. Mr. Johnson was thrilled to see orders for his product from the House Stationery Clerk, and he made a hobby of providing plaques to a host of members, including Harold Ostertag, Louis Wyman, Bill Brock, Dan Rostenkowski, and Donald Rumsfeld.

Mr. Johnson's artistry expertly reflects the dignity and honor of the legislative branch. Featuring a proud eagle under a field of fourteen stars, the circular plaque bears the words ''Member of Congress'' above the name of our nation. A banner of ''E Pluribus Unum'' is clutched in the beak of the eagle, which holds in its talons a branch of olives and three arrows. Mr. Johnson's design has earned the esteem of many, as it has appeared on Congressional stationery, the official oil portrait of two committee chairmen, and even a number of gravestones.

I thank you for the opportunity today to give Mr. Wendell L. Johnson the recognition that he so rightly deserves for his service to Congress.•

PREMATURITY AWARENESS DAY

• Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I rise today to draw attention to a growing number of premature births in the United States. The March of Dimes has declared November 16th Prematurity Awareness Day. This event is part of a five-year plan, launched in 2003, to use the combined power of awareness, education, and research to significantly decrease the number of premature births in the United States.

The rise in premature births throughout the country and in my own State—despite all of our achievements in medicine—is astounding. Nationally, more than 480,000 babies were born preterm in 2002. Nearly 13 percent of Indiana's infants are born preterm and in half of the cases, doctors cannot identify the cause. Prematurity is the leading cause of infant death in the first month of life. Many of these infants will suffer lifelong health problems—such as cerebral palsy, mental retardation, chronic lung disease, and vision and hearing loss—and some will die. Reducing the number of premature births will improve the health of hundreds of thousands of infants born each year.

Aside from these human costs, the financial cost of caring for preterm infants is enormous. The March of Dimes estimates that the national hospital bill for infants with a diagnosis of prematurity/low birthweight was $13.6 billion in 2001.

I am pleased to be a cosponsor of S. 1726, the PREEMIE Act, legislation that seeks to expand and coordinate research on the prevention of preterm birth and the most effective care for babies when they are born preterm.

Senator LINCOLN and I have also introduced S. 1734, the Prevent Prematurity and Improve Child Health Act, which seeks to improve Medicaid and the State Children's Health Insurance Program to better reflect our current state of knowledge on preterm birth. For example, medical research tells us that smoking is a considerable risk factor for preterm and low birthweight infants. Our bill takes this knowledge and translates it into practice by ensuring that smoking cessation services and pharmaceuticals are available for pregnant women enrolled in Medicaid.

My wife Char and I have been longtime volunteers for the March of Dimes and I am pleased that they are committing such an enormous amount of time, energy and resources into conquering the stubborn problem of preterm birth with their five-year Prematurity Campaign. Both of these bills have the potential to make a real difference in many lives and I hope that our colleagues will consider joining us in this effort.

I am proud to tell you that the Indiana March of Dimes Chapter has many events planned for Prematurity Awareness Day. I commend the March of Dimes for its dedication in working toward a day when babies and their families no longer have to face the devastating consequences of premature birth. I call on my colleagues to join the fight against premature birth.•

• Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I rise today to draw attention to a serious issue—the growing number of premature births in the United States. According to the National Center for Health Statistics, 480,000 babies were born prematurely—that is, born at less than 37 completed weeks of gestation—in 2002. The number of premature births in the United States increased 27 percent between 1982 and 2002.

In my own State of Idaho ten percent of babies born in 2002 were preterm, and the rate of preterm births in Idaho has risen 21 percent since 1992. The preterm rate for our Native American population was 12.8 percent and 11 percent in our Hispanic community. In addition, 6.1 percent of all babies born in Idaho had a low birth weight. It is even higher for Hispanic babies—6.9 percent of them are born with low birth weight, higher than the national average.

The March of Dimes has begun to address the issue of prematurity and health disparities by funding prenatal education and outreach projects in different parts of Idaho. Two projects are in our largest cities, Boise and Nampa, and target low-income and low-income Hispanic women and one outreach project is on a rural reservation. Finally, the March of Dimes is funding a smoking cessation project for pregnant women in one of our northern cities, Lewiston.

The March of Dimes has declared November 16th Prematurity Awareness Day. This event is part of a 5-year plan, launched in 2003, to use the combined power of awareness, education, and research to significantly decrease the number of premature births in the United States. In Idaho this week there will be media coverage spotlighting prematurity awareness, and pink and blue street lights in downtown Boise for 2 weeks drawing public attention to the issue. In addition, many retailers will be providing free information to shoppers about the early warning signs of prematurity.

Let me share the story of this year's Idaho ambassador family. During a routine medical exam, the mother of twins Morgan and Max was placed on immediate bed rest due to signs of preterm labor. Fortunately, when Morgan and Max were born 10 weeks early, they received specialized medical care at the neonatal intensive care unit and were able to come home after just five weeks. Today they are healthy, vibrant toddlers.

Thanks to research being supported by the March of Dimes, doctors are better able to identify signs of preterm labor—a life-saving factor in the case of Morgan and Max. Advances made by the March of Dimes in the treatment of premature babies—like surfactant therapy—gave these twins a good start toward a healthy life.

The March of Dimes has long been a national leader in the fight for infant

and child health. I commend the March of Dimes for its dedication in working toward a day when babies and their families no longer have to face the devastating consequences of premature birth.●

JOHN SPINA'S NAVY SERVICE

● Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, today I say thank you to a patriot and a technical expert, Mr. John Spina, who is retiring from civilian service to the Navy in December 2004.

John was born and was raised in the Philadelphia, PA area. He began his government career in 1954 at the Navy's David Taylor Model Basin in West Bethesda, Maryland, as a cooperative student while attending Drexel University. He received a Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering from Drexel in 1958. John continued his Federal career at the Model Basin—now NAVSEA, Naval Surface Warfare Center, Carderock Division—culminating in 50 years of diligent service to the Navy. John and his wife Rosemary live in Virginia and have been married 46 years.

John's early assignments included travel to the David Taylor Model Basin's Field Station at Lake Pend Oreille in Bayview, ID where he led the initial testing at the large capacity haul down site, Wigwam, using 10-foot long rising bodies.

As part of the Acoustics and Vibration Laboratory, he conducted tests on body shapes for signal devices followed by tests with a special buoyantly-propelled device. He performed extensive torpedo tests with Pennsylvania State University, using buoyant, powered rise and ''gravity drop'' methods. He also participated in towed array tests with Bell Labs and was instrumental in testing the initial core samples of the bottom of the lake in the late 1960's in preparation for the first big haul down system to be used for large model, Kamloops.

John completed his master's degree at Catholic University in 1971. His work with large models and testing at the Bayview facility continued and led to the design, development, construction, and deployment of several large-scale submarine models: Steelhead, Mackinaw, S6W, Kamloops, and Dolly Varden, named after fish in Lake Pend Oreille. Unparalleled in the history of quieting, these models and the associated test programs were an immense success, contributing to the understanding and reduction of all aspects of submarine noise.

The introduction of Dolly Varden provided a valuable capability for investigating noise sources and mechanisms with the economy of cost and time not possible in full scale. As test requirements and submarine quieting demands changed, these models were modified and adapted to hundreds of unique configurations, demonstrating the performance of materials and shapes for submarine applications.

In the late 1980s, the Navy required powered model testing to further the science of quieting. A cooperative effort by the David Taylor Research Center and the Naval Sea Systems Command culminated in the design, construction, delivery, and successful operation and employment of the large-scale vehicle, Kokanee, in 1988. Again, John was actively involved, forming the crew, directing the logistics, and developing the operating plans and procedures. The results of the Kokanee testing offset over $1 billion in comparable full scale test and demonstrated superb prediction of full scale performance.

The success and accomplishments of the Kokanee program showed that large models provide a valuable contribution to submarine development and John again led the specification, design, and development process for a second powered vehicle, the 200-ton Cutthroat model of the Virginia Class.

In a parallel effort, static submarine tests also required additional test facilities and capabilities. Shortly after the deployment of Kokanee, plans were implemented for the construction of the Intermediate Scale Measurement System, ISMS. This multi-million dollar program provided a dramatic improvement in the ability to understand structural acoustics and to demonstrate advanced silencing theories and methods.

While others pioneered new designs, data acquisition, and processing methods, John supported testing through the development of model handling and alteration capabilities, and an infrastructure of dedicated, trained personnel, unique equipment, and documentation of test methods that has continually improved performance and reduced costs. It is, therefore, fitting that we recognize and honor him for his years of service, months of travel, and unwavering support for the facility at Lake Pend Oreille and the Navy.

John Spina has been a significant contributor to our nation's research and development in the area of quieting vessels and submarines, present and future capabilities, as well as numerous performance improvements for quieting operational and future vessels and submarines. I extend to John and Rosemary best wishes, fair winds, and following seas in their future endeavors.●

CONGRATULATIONS TO MRS. BILLIE TRAVIS

● Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, I would like to honor Mrs. Billie Travis, a mathematics teacher at Scott County's Georgetown Middle School, who has been named the 2005 Kentucky Teacher of the Year.

For the past 19 years, Mrs. Travis has been teaching mathematics at the Georgetown Middle School. As a career educator she earned a bachelor's degree in education from Morehead State University and a Master's degree in education from Georgetown College. Mrs. Travis has taken her own Kentucky education and reinvested in the community. Whether it is serving on the regional board of the Kentucky Middle School Association or the Kentucky Council of Teachers of Mathematics, Mrs. Travis is a leader both inside and out of the classroom.

This is the fourth year that Ashland Inc. and the Kentucky Department of Education have sponsored the Kentucky Teacher Awards. I would like to congratulate Mrs. Travis again on her achievement and thank her for this significant contribution to middle school education in Kentucky.●

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT SNYDER

● Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, today I pay tribute to a singularly worthy public servant, Mr. Robert Snyder, Senior Executive Service, who has served our country and the American people with great distinction for over 35 years. I make this statement to recognize his retirement from his current position as Executive Director and senior civilian of the Missile Defense Agency.

Rob Snyder has been uniquely qualified to discharge his responsibilities at MDA. A graduate of Temple University in business administration, he went on to earn two masters degrees, one in business and another in public administration. He is a graduate of executive programs at American University, the Federal Executive Institute, and Harvard. And he served with honor in Vietnam with the U.S. Army.

After working for almost two decades elsewhere in the Defense Department—most of that time involved in trench warfare over budgets—in 1988, he came to the missile defense business. That year, he was promoted to the Senior Executive Service as the Deputy Comptroller of SDIO, the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization. His maturity of judgment, breadth of experience, and absolute integrity quickly made him a driving force for getting things done, and done the right way. Five years ago, after earning several promotions, he was made the first Executive Director of what was then BMDO, the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization, and is now MDA.

His responsibilities increased, but he never lost his focus on programmatic issues. When we, here on the Hill, needed accurate and timely responses to our detailed questions on what has always been a politically contentious program, more often than not, it was Rob Snyder who came over to brief us. We always came away from those meetings better informed of the specifics and purposes behind the issues at hand, and with a clearer understanding of the rationale for Agency decisions and recommendations.

We came to rely on him the same way that multiple Directors have, first, of SDIO, then, of BMDO, and now, of MDA. He has been, almost single-handedly, the missile defense program's institutional memory.

His work on various Agency efforts has been largely out of public view. But that's not to say he didn't have an impact. Program audits, financial controls, budgetary accuracy, facility relocation, personnel management—all must be managed efficiently, effectively, and with absolute integrity. Any shortcomings here can lead to chaos in an organization. Yet as the Agency's first Executive Director, Rob Snyder maintained the highest standards, held himself accountable, and kept this infrastructure in solid shape so that senior program managers could focus on making the missile defense program a successful one.

He has been a hero behind the scenes, and because of his enduring contributions to the missile defense program, we stand on the threshold of eliminating long-standing vulnerabilities to the very real threat of ballistic missile attack to our homeland, our deployed troops, and our allies and friends.

Among other recognitions, he has received the Department of Defense's highest award for civilians. With over 16 years in the SES—almost half of his Federal service—he has had an extraordinarily productive career and one we in this Chamber are right to honor.

We will miss his wise counsel as he moves on to a well-earned retirement. We owe him a profound debt of gratitude for the contributions he has made to our Nation and our security over a lifetime of service. I am sure I speak for all of us in this body in saying that we wish him and his family many years of health and happiness.●

NATIONAL BIBLE WEEK

● Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I rise today in honor of National Bible Week 2004. During the week of November 21–28, communities and churches across the United States will participate in this annual celebration by reading and reflecting on the teachings of the Bible. In doing so, they recognize the Bible's importance in our daily lives. I am thankful for the opportunity to serve as Senate Co-Chairman of National Bible Week this year, and I commend the National Bible Association for its sponsorship of this yearly tradition.

The first National Bible Week, organized in 1941, was created as a way to extend comfort and hope to our nation during the tumultuous days of World War II. Today, our country is again in a time of difficulty. As our brave men and women of the Armed Forces continue to fight the War on Terror, I call on my fellow Americans to look to God's Word for its great inspiration, spiritual guidance, and strength. I pray that all Americans, particularly our soldiers and their loved ones, would receive ''the peace of God, which transcends all understanding'' (Philippians 4:7).

I believe Americans of all religions and faith backgrounds can find wisdom and understanding in the Holy Scriptures. Indeed, the Bible and its teachings have greatly influenced my own life. I encourage all Americans to read the Bible and consider the wisdom, lessons, and traditions that have come to us from it. I congratulate the National Bible Association for its dedication to the celebration of the Holy Bible.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, withdrawals and a treaty which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE DURING ADJOURNMENT

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 7, 2003, the Secretary of the Senate, on October 13, 2004, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

S. 524. An act to expand the boundaries of the Fort Donelson National Battlefield to authorize the acquisition and interpretation of lands associated with the campaign that resulted in the capture of the fort in 1862, and for other purposes.

S. 1368. An act to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr. (posthumously) and his widow Coretta Scott King in recognition of their contributions to the Nation on behalf of the civil rights movement.

S. 2195. An act to amend the Controlled Substances Act to clarify the definition of anabolic steroids and to provide for research and education activities relating to steroids and steroid precursors.

S. 2864. An act to extend for eighteen months the period for which chapter 12 of title 11, United States Code, is reenacted.

S. 2883. An act to amend the International Child Abduction Remedies Act to limit the tort liability of private entities or organizations that carry out responsibilities of the United States Central Authority under that Act.

S. 2895. An act to authorize the Gateway Arch in St. Louis, Missouri, to be illuminated by pink lights in honor of breast cancer awareness month.

S. 2896. An act to modify and extend certain privatization requirements of the Communications Satellite Act of 1962.

H.R. 1533. An act to amend the securities laws to permit church pension plans to be invested in collective trusts.

H.R. 2608. An act to reauthorize the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2714. An act to reauthorize the State Justice Institute.

H.R. 3858. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the supply of pancreatic islet cells for research, and to provide for better coordination of Federal efforts and information on islet cell transplantation.

H.R. 4175. An act to increase, effective as of December 1, 2004, the rates of disability compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of certain service-connected disabled veterans, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4278. An act to amend the Assistive Technology Act of 1998 to support programs of grants to States to address the assistive technology needs of individuals with disabilities, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4555. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend provisions relating to mammography quality standards.

H.R. 4567. An act making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4837. An act making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5185. An act to temporarily extend the programs under the Higher Education Act of 1965.

H.R. 5186. An act to reduce certain special allowance payments and provide additional teacher loan forgiveness on Federal student loans.

Under the authority of the order of January 7, 2003, the enrolled bills were signed by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. SESSIONS) during the adjournment of the Senate, on October 13, 2004.

Under authority of the order of the Senate on January 7, 2003, the Secretary of the Senate, on October 13, 2004 during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

S. 1134. An act to reauthorize and improve the program authorized by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.

S. 1721. An act to amend the Indian Land Consolidation Act to improve provisions relating to probate of trust and restricted land, and for other purposes.

H.R. 712. An act for the relief of Richi James Lesley.

H.R. 867. An act for the relief of Durreshahwar Durreshahwar, Nida Hasan, Asna Hasan, Anum Hasan, and Iqra Hasan.

H.R. 2023. An act to give a preference regarding States that require schools to allow students to self-administer medication to treat that student's asthma or anaphylaxis, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2984. An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act to remove the requirement that processors be members of an agency administering a marketing order applicable to pears.

H.R. 3056. An act to clarify the boundaries of the John H. Chafee Coast Barrier Resources System Cedar Keys Unit P25 on Otherwise Protected Area P25P.

H.R. 3217. An act to provide for the conveyance of several small parcels of National Forest System land in the Apalachicola National Forest, Florida, to resolve boundary

discrepancies involving the Mt. Trial Primitive Baptist Church of Wakulla County, Florida, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3478. An act to amend title 44, United States Code, to improve the efficiency of operations by the National Archives and Records Administration and to reauthorize the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

H.R. 3706. An act to adjust the boundary of the John Muir National Historic Site, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3797. An act to authorize improvements in the operations of the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4306. An act to amend section 274A of the Immigration and Nationality Act to improve the process for verifying an individual's eligibility for employment.

H.R. 4471. An act to clarify the loan guarantee authority under title VI of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996.

H.R. 4556. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1115 South Clinton Avenue in Dunn, North Carolina, as the ''General William Carey Lee Post Office Building.''

H.R. 4618. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 10 West Prospect Street in Nanuet, New York, as the ''Anthony I. Lombardi Memorial Post Office Building.''

H.R. 5107. An act to protect crime victims' rights, to eliminate the substantial backlog of DNA samples collected from crime scenes and convicted offenders, to improve and expand the DNA testing capacity of Federal, State, and local crime laboratories, to increase research and development of new DNA testing technologies, to develop new training programs regarding the collection and use of DNA evidence, to provide post-conviction testing of DNA evidence to exonerate the innocent, to improve the performance of counsel in State capital cases, and for other purposes.

Under the authority of the order of January 7, 2003, the enrolled bills were signed by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. SESSIONS) during the adjournment of the Senate, on October 13, 2004.

Under authority of the order of the Senate of January 7, 2003, the Secretary of the Senate, on October 15, 2004 during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolution:

S. 2292. An act to require a report on acts of anti-Semitism around the world.

H.R. 2010. An act to protect the voting rights of members of the Armed Services in elections for the Delegate representing American Samoa in the United States House of Representatives, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2400. An act to amend the Organic Act of Guam for the purposes of clarifying the local judicial structure of Guam.

H.R. 3391. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands and facilities of the Provo River Project.

H.R. 3479. An act to provide for the control and eradication of the brown tree snake on the island of Guam and the prevention of the introduction of the brown tree snake to other areas of the United States, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4046. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 555 West 180th Street in New York, New York, as the ''Sergeant Riayan A. Tejada Post Office.''

H.R. 4066. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain land to the United States and to revise the boundary of Chickasaw National Recreation Area, Oklahoma, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4381. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2811 Springdale Avenue in Springdale, Arkansas, as the ''Harvey and Bernice Jones Post Office Building.''

H.R. 4481. An act to amend Public Law 86–434 establishing Wilson's Creek National Battlefield in the State of Missouri to expand the boundaries of the park, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4579. An act to modify the boundary of the Harry S Truman National Historic Site in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4632. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 19504 Linden Boulevard in St. Albans, New York, as the ''Archie Spigner Post Office Building.''

H.R. 4731. An act to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize the National Estuary Program.

H.R. 4827. An act to amend the Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area and Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness Act of 2000 to rename the Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area as the McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area.

H.R. 4917. An act to amend title 5, United States Code, to authorize appropriations for the Administrative Conference of the United States for fiscal years 2005, 2006, and 2007, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5027. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 411 Midway Avenue in Mascotte, Florida, as the ''Specialist Eric Ramirez Post Office.''

H.R. 5039. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at United States Route 1 in Ridgeway, North Carolina, as the ''Eva Holtzman Post Office.''

H.R. 5051. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1001 Williams Street in Ignacio, Colorado, as the ''Leonard C. Burch Post Office Building.''

H.R. 5131. An act to provide assistance to Special Olympics to support expansion of Special Olympics and development of education programs and a Healthy Athletes Program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5133. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 11110 Sunset Hills Road in Reston, Virginia, as the ''Martha Pennino Post Office Building.''

H.R. 5147. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 23055 Sherman Way in West Hills, California, as the ''Evan Asa Ashcraft Post Office Building.''

H.R. 5294. An act to amend the John F. Kennedy Center Act to authorize appropriations for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 57. Joint resolution expressing the sense of the Congress in recognition of the contributions of the seven Columbia astronauts by supporting establishment of a Columbia Memorial Space Science Learning Center.

Under the authority of the order of January 7, 2003, the enrolled bills and joint resolution were signed by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. SESSIONS) during the adjournment of the Senate, on October 15, 2004.

Under authority of the order of the Senate of January 7, 2003, the Secretary of the Senate, on October 21, 2004, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

S. 129. An act to provide for reform relating to Federal employment, and for other purposes.

S. 144. An act to require the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a program to provide assistance to eligible weed management entities to control or eradicate noxious weeds on public and private land.

S. 643. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with the University of New Mexico, to construct and occupy a portion of the Hibben Center for Archaeological Research at the University of New Mexico, and for other purposes.

S. 1194. An act to foster local collaborations which will ensure that resources are effectively and efficiently used within the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

H.R. 3819. An act to redesignate Fort Clatsop National Memorial as the Lewis and Clark National Historical Park, to include in the park sites in the State of Washington as well as the State of Oregon, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4200. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4520. An act to amend the International Revenue Code of 1986 to remove impediments in such Code and make our manufacturing, service, and high-technology businesses and workers more competitive and productive both at home and abroad.

Under the authority of the order of January 7, 2003, the enrolled bills and joint resolution were signed by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. WARNER) during the adjournment of the Senate, on October 21, 2004.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and placed on the calendar:

S. 2986. A bill to amend title 31 of the United States Code to increase the public debt limit.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED DURING THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on October 12, 2004, she had presented to the President of the United States, the following enrolled bills:

S. 33. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange all or part of certain administrative sites and other land in the Ozark-St. Francis and Ouachita National Forests and to use funds derived from the sale or exchange to acquire, construct, or improve administrative sites.

S. 1791. An act to amend the Lease Lot Conveyance Act of 2002 to provide that the amounts received by the United States under that Act shall be deposited in the reclamation fund, and for other purposes.

S. 2178. An act to make technical corrections to laws relating to certain units of the National Park System and to National Park programs.

S. 2415. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4141 Postmark Drive, Anchorage, Alaska, as the 'Robert J. Opinsky Post Office Building'.

S. 2511. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a feasibility study of a Chimayo water supply system, to provide for the planning, design, and construction of a water supply, reclamation, and filtration facility for Espanola, New Mexico, and for other purposes.

S. 2742. An act to extend certain authority of the Supreme Court Police, modify the venue of prosecutions relating to the Supreme Court building and grounds, and authorize the acceptance of gifts to the United States Supreme Court.

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S. 524. An act to expand the boundaries of the Fort Donelson National Battlefield to authorize the acquisition and interpretation of lands associated with the campaign that resulted in the capture of the fort in 1862, and for other purposes.

S. 1368. An act to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr. (posthumously) and his widow Coretta Scott King in recognition of their contributions to the Nation on behalf of the civil rights movement.

S. 2195. An act to amend the Controlled Substances Act to clarify the definition of anabolic steroids and to provide for research and education activities relating to steroids and steroid precursors.

S. 2634. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to support the planning, implementation and evaluation of organized activities involving statewide youth suicide early intervention and prevention strategies, to authorize grants to institutions of higher education to reduce student mental and behavioral health problems, and for other purposes.

S. 2864. An act to extend for eighteen months the period for which chapter 12 of title 11, United States Code, is reenacted.

S. 2883. An act to amend the International Child Abduction Remedies Act to limit the tort liability of private entities or organizations that carry out responsibilities of United States Central Authority under that Act.

S. 2895. An act to authorize the Gateway Arch in St. Louis, Missouri, to be illuminated by pink lights in honor of breast cancer awareness month.

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S. 643. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with the University of New Mexico, to construct and occupy a portion of the Hibben Center for Archaeological Research at the University of New Mexico, and for other purposes.

S. 1194. An act to foster local collaborations which will ensure that resources are effectively and efficiently used within the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–9672. A communication from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the receipts and expenditures of the Senate for the period from April 1, 2004 through September 30, 2004; ordered to lie on the table.

EC–9673. A message from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the continuation of the national emergency with respect to Sudan that was declared in Executive Order 13067 of November 3, 1997; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–9674. A message from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the continuation of the national emergency with respect to significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia that was declared in Executive Order 12978 of October 21, 1995; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–9675. A communication from the Trial Attorney, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Reporting of Information and Documents About Potential Defects'' (RIN2127–AJ41) received on October 12, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9676. A communication from the Legal Adviser to the Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Section 73.622(b), Table of Allotments, DTV Broadcast Stations; Jamestown, ND'' (MM Doc. No. 00–127) received on October 12, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9677. A communication from the Legal Adviser to the Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations: Gunnison, Crawford, Olathe, Breckenridge, Eagle, Fort Mogran, Greenwood Village, Loveland, and Strasburg, CO and Laramie WY'' (MB Doc. No. 03–144) received on October 12, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9678. A communication from the Legal Adviser to the Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Second Periodic Review of the Commission's Rules and Policies Affecting the Conversion to Digital Television'' (FCC04–192) received on October 12, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9679. A communication from the Legal Adviser to the Chief, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''In the Matter of Cellular Service and Other Commercial Mobile Radio Services in the Gulf of Mexico; Amendment of Part 22 of the Commission's Rules to Provide for Filing and Processing of Applications for Unserved Areas in the Cellular Service and Other Commercial Mobile Radio Services in the Gulf of Mexico'' (FCC03–130) received on October 12, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9680. A communication from the Legal Adviser to the Chief, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Extending Wireless Telecommunications Services to Tribal Lands, WT Doc. No. 99–266'' (FCC04–202) received on October 12, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9681. A communication from the Legal Adviser to the Chief, Wireline Telecommunications Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Part 101 of the Commission's Rules to Streamline Processing of Microwave Applications in the Wireline Telecommunications Services'' (FCC02–218) received on October 12, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9682. A communication from the Deputy Bureau Chief, Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''In the Matter of 2000 Biennial Review—Review of Policies and Rules Concerning Unauthorized Changes of Consumers' Long Distance Carriers; Implementation of the Subscriber Carrier Selection Changes Provisions of the Telecommunications Act of 1996; Policies and Rules Concerning Unauthorized Changes of Consumers Long Distance Carriers'' (FCC04–153) received on October 12, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9683. A communication from the Deputy Bureau Chief, Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''In the Matter of Part 1, Subpart N of the Commission's Rules Concerning Non-Discrimination on the Basis of Disability in the Commission's Programs and Activities'' (FCC03–48) received on October 12, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9684. A communication from the Senior Legal Advisor, International Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''In the Matter of the Establishment of Policies and Service Rules for the Non-Geostationary Satellite Orbit Fixed Satellite Service in the Ka-Band'' (FCC03–137) received on October 12, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9685. A communication from the Senior Legal Advisor, International Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''In the Matter of Policy for Licensing Domestic Satellite Earth Stations in the Bush Communities of Alaska'' (FCC03–197) received on October 12, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9686. A communication from the Senior Legal Advisor, International Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''In the Matter of Redesignation of the 17.7–19.7 GHz Frequency Band, Blanket Licensing of Satellite Earth Stations in the 17.7–20.2 GHz and 27.5–30.0 GHz Frequency Bands and the Allocation of Additional Spectrum in the

17.3–17.8 GHz and 24.75–25.25 GHz Frequency Bands for Broadcast Satellite-Service Use'' (FCC02–317) received on October 12, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9687. A communication from the Senior Legal Advisor, International Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Section 1.17 of the Commission's Rules Concerning Truthful Statements to the Commission'' (FCC03–45) received on October 12, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9688. A communication from the Attorney, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Section 64.2341 Nondiscriminatory Rates, Terms, and Conditions Under Section 222(e) of the Act'' (FCC04–206) received on October 12, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9689. A communication from the Legal Advisor, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Promoting Efficient Use of Spectrum Through the Elimination of Barriers to the Development of Secondary Markets'' (FCC04–167) received on October 12, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9690. A communication from the Attorney Advisor, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revision of the Commission's rules to Ensure Compatibility with Enhanced 911 Emergency Calling Systems'' (FCC02–120) received on October 12, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9691. A communication from the Attorney Advisor, Wireline Telecommunications Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''The 4.9 GHz Band Transferred from Federal Government Use'' (FCC03–99) received on October 12, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9692. A communication from the Attorney Advisor, Wireline Telecommunications Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Improving Public Safety Communications in the 800 MHz band'' (FCC04–168) received on October 12, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9693. A communication from the Legal Advisor, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Parts 73 and 74 of the Commission's Rules to Establish Rules for Digital Low Power Television, Television Translator, and Television Booster Stations and to Amend Rules for Digital Class A Television Stations'' (FCC04–220) received on October 12, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9694. A communication from the Legal Advisor, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Athens and Doraville, GA)'' (MB Doc. No. 03–190) received on October 12, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9695. A communication from the Legal Advisor, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Section 73.622(b), Table of Allotments, DTV Broadcast Stations; Glendive, MT'' (MB Doc. No. 04–188) received on October 12, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9696. A communication from the Legal Advisor, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Caliente, Bunkerville, Laughlin, Logandale, NV; Mohave Valley, AZ; and St. George, UT)'' (MM Doc. No. 01–135) received on October 12, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9697. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries Off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Annual Specifications and Management Measures; Inseason Adjustments'' received on October 26, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9698. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Closure; Prohibiting Directed Fishing for Groundfish by Vessels Using Trawl Gear in the GOA, Except for Directed Fishing Pollock by Vessels Using Pelagic Trawl Gear in those Portions of the GOA Open to Directed Fishing for Pollock'' received on October 26, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9699. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Bluefin Tuna Fisheries; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Retention Limit Adjustment'' received on October 26, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9700. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Closure of Pollock Fishery in Statistical Area 610 in the Gulf of Alaska'' received on October 26, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9701. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''NMFS Is Opening Directed Fishing for Pollock in Statistical Area 630 of the GOA for 48 Hours'' received on October 26, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9702. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''NMFS is Opening Directed Fishing for Pollock in Statistical Area 610 of the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) for 24 Hours'' received on October 26, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9703. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast (NE) Multispecies Fishery; Closure of the Eastern U.S./Canada Area and Prohibition of Harvesting, Possessing, or Landing of Yellowtail Flounder from the U.S./Canada Management Area'' received on October 26, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9704. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Closure of Pollock Fishery in Statistical Area 630 in the Gulf of Alaska'' received on October 26, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9705. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Closing Atka Mackerel in the Western Aleutian District of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands'' received on October 26, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9706. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Closing Directed Fishing for Groundfish by Vessels Using Hook-and-Line Gear in the Gulf of Alaska, Except for Demersal Shelf Rockfish in the Southeast Outside District or Sablefish'' received on October 26, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9707. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Reopening Inshore Pacific Cod in the Central GOA'' received on October 26, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9708. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries Off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Amendment 16–3'' (RIN0648–AS26) received on October 26, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9709. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Closing Atka Mackerel in the Central Aleutian District of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands'' received on October 26, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9710. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Closure of Rougheye Rockfish in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area (BSAI)'' received on October 26, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9711. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Closure of Pacific Ocean Perch in the Central Aleutian District of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands'' received on October 26, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9712. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Mackerel, Squid, and Butterfish Fisheries; Inseason Adjustment of the Quarter III Fishery for Loligo Squid'' received on October 26, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9713. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Tilefish Fishery; Quota Harvested for Part-time Category; Closure'' received on October 26, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9714. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Atlantic Surfclam and Ocean Quahog Fishery; Suspension of Minimum Surfclam Size Limit'' received on October 26, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9715. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries Off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; Pacific Halibut Fisheries; Oregon Sport Fisheries; Inseason Action'' received on October 26, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9716. A communication from the Deputy Chief for Procurement, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Re-Issuance of NASA FAR Supplement Subchapters H and I'' (RIN2700–AC88) received on October 26, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9717. A communication from the Under Secretary for Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to foreign policy-based export controls on exports of certain items destined for rocket or unmanned air vehicle systems (UAVs) end-uses; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9718. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Security Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Nomenclature Change: References to Another Agency'' (RIN0694–AD31) received on October 26, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9719. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's Annual Report of the Maritime Administration (MARAD) for Fiscal Year 2003; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9720. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''FMVSS Nos. 403 and 404 Response to Petitions'' (RIN2127–AJ18) received on October 25, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9721. A communication from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Bombardier Model DHC 8 102, 103, 106, 201, 202, 301, 311, and 315 Airplanes; Doc. No. 2002–NM–338'' (RIN2120–AA64) received on October 25, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9722. A communication from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, Coast Guard, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Drawbridge Operation Regulation: Tensas River, Clayton, LA'' (RIN1625–AA09) received on November 4, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9723. A communication from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, Coast Guard, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Mandatory Ballast Water Management Program for U.S. Waters; Corrections'' (RIN1625–AA52) received on November 4, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9724. A communication from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, Coast Guard, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Special Local Regulations (Including 2 Regulations) CGD07–04–120, CGD05–04–138'' (RIN1625–AA08) received on November 4, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9725. A communication from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, Coast Guard, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Alternate Hull Examinations Program for Certain Passenger Vessels, and Underwater Surveys for Nautical School, Offshore Supply, Passenger and Sailing School Vessels'' (RIN1625–AA57) received on November 4, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9726. A communication from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, Coast Guard, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Mandatory Ballast Water Management Program for U.S. Waters'' (RIN1625–AA52) received on November 4, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9727. A communication from the Secretary of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a housing demonstration project on or near the Coast Guard installation at Kodiak, Alaska; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9728. A communication from the Legal Advisor and Chief, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Facilitating the Provision of Spectrum-Based Services to Rural Areas and Promoting Opportunities for Rural Telephone Companies to Provide Spectrum-Based Services; WT Doc. Nos. 02–381, 01–14, 03–202; Report and Order Portion of Report and Order and Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking'' (FCC04–166) received on November 4, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9729. A communication from the Deputy Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''In the Matter of the Pay Telephone Reclassification and Compensation Provisions of the Telecommunications Act of 1996, CC doc. No. 96–128, FCC 04–251'' (FCC04–251) received on November 4, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9730. A communication from the Legal Advisor to the Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Sections 73.606(b) and 73.622(b), Table of Allotments, TV and DTV Broadcast Stations; Mobile, AL'' (MB Doc. No. 04–281) received on November 4, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9731. A communication from the Legal Advisor to the Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Section 73.622(b) Table of Allotments, DTV Broadcast Stations; Fresno, CA'' (MB Doc. No. 04–236) received on November 4, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9732. A communication from the Legal Advisor to the Chief, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Section 73.622 Table of Allotments, DTV Broadcast Stations; Billings, MT'' (MB Doc. No. 04–183) received on November 4, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9733. A communication from the Secretary of the Commission, Bureau of Consumer Protection, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Related Identity Theft Definitions, Duration of Active Duty Alerts, and Appropriate Proof of Identity Under the Fair Credit Reporting Act, 16 CFR Parts 603, 613, and 614'' (RIN3084–AA94) received on November 4, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9734. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management, and Budget, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to marine mammal resources under the Department's jurisdiction; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9735. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''NMFS is Opening Directed Fishing for Pollock in Statistical Area 620 of the Gulf of Alaska'' received on October 14, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9736. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Closure; Prohibiting Directed Fishing for Shallow Water Complex in the GOA'' received on October 14, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9737. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''NMFS is Opening Directed Fishing for Pollock in Statistical Area 630 of the Gulf of Alaska'' received on October 14, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9738. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of a Closure; Opening the Chiniak Gully Research Area to Directed Fishing for Groundfish Using Trawl Gear'' (RIN0648–AS60) received on October 14, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9739. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Final Rule to Implement the International Dolphin Conservation Program Act'' (RIN0648–AS45) received on October 14, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9740. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries Off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; Coastal Pelagic Species Fisheries; Reallocation of Pacific Sardine'' received on October 14, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9741. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Closure; Prohibiting Fishing with Non-Community Development Quota (CDQ) Trawl Gear in the Chum Salmon Savings of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area (BSAI)'' received on October 14, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9742. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Final Rule to Implement the 2004

Harvest Specifications for the Skate Fisheries in the Gulf of Alaska'' received on October 14, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9743. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Mackerel, Squid, and Butterfish Fisheries; Closure of the Directed Fishery for Illex Squid'' received on October 14, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–9744. A communication from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, Coast Guard, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Safety/Security Zone Regulations: [Including 237 Regulations]'' (RIN1625–AA00 & AA87) received on November 9, 2004; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of October 11, 2004, the following reports of committees were submitted on November 10, 2004:

By Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 297. A bill to provide reforms and resources to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to improve the Federal acknowledgement process, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 108–403).

By Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title:

S. 519. A bill to establish a Native American-owned financial entity to provide financial services to Indian tribes, Native American organizations, and Native Americans, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 108–404).

By Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, without amendment:

S. 702. A bill to amend the Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act to revise and extend that Act (Rept. No. 108–405).

By Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee on Indian Affairs:

Report to accompany S. 2843, A bill to make technical corrections to laws relating to Native Americans, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 108–406).

By Mr. McCAIN, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 2647. A bill to establish a national ocean policy, to set forth the missions of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, to ensure effective interagency coordination, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 108–407).

By Ms. COLLINS, from the Committee on Governmental Affairs, with amendments:

S. 2275. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.) to provide for homeland security assistance for high-risk nonprofit organizations, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 108–408).

By Mr. McCAIN, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1798. A bill to provide for comprehensive fire safety standards for upholstered furniture, mattresses, bedclothing, and candles.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Ms. COLLINS, from the Committee on Governmental Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 593. A bill to ensure that a Federal employee who takes leave without pay in order to perform service as a member of the uniformed services or member of the National Guard shall continue to receive pay in an amount which, when taken together with the pay and allowances such individual is receiving for such service, will be no less than the basic pay such individual would then be receiving if no interruption in employment had occurred (Rept. No. 108–409).

By Ms. COLLINS, from the Committee on Governmental Affairs, with an amendment:

S. 2409. A bill to provide for continued health benefits coverage for certain Federal employees, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 108–410).

By Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 556. A bill to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to revise and extend that Act (Rept. No. 108–411).

S. 1696. A bill to amend the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act to provide further self-governance by Indian tribes (Rept. No. 108–412).

By Mr. CAMPBELL, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, with amendments:

S. 1715. A bill to amend the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act to provide further self-governance by Indian tribes (Rept. No. 108–413).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. LUGAR:

S. 2980. A bill to improve authorities to address urgent nonproliferation crises and United States nonproliferation operations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. LUGAR:

S. 2981. A bill to provide for the elimination and safeguarding of conventional arms; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. SANTORUM:

S. 2982. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make a stillborn child an insurable dependent for purposes of the Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance program; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. 2983. A bill to establish hospice demonstration projects and a hospice grant program for beneficiaries under the medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. 2984. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the number of permanent faculty in palliative care medicine at accredited allopathic and osteopathic medical schools and to promote the development of faculty careers as academic palliative specialists who emphasize teaching; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. ROCKEFELLER:

S. 2985. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income the gain from the sale of a principal residence by certain employees of the intelligence community; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. FRIST:

S. 2986. A bill to amend title 31 of the United States Code to increase the public debt limit; placed on the calendar.

By Mr. BURNS (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. ENZI, and Mr. DORGAN):

S. 2987. A bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 to expand the country of origin labeling for certain covered commodities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. SANTORUM):

S. Res. 469. A resolution supporting the goals and ideas of National Time Out Day to promote the adoption of the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations' universal protocol for preventing errors in the operating room; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. LEAHY):

S. Con. Res. 145. A concurrent resolution to correct the enrollment of H.R. 1417; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 171

At the request of Mr. DAYTON, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 171, a bill to amend the title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment to medicare ambulance suppliers of the full costs of providing such services, and for other purposes.

S. 198

At the request of Mr. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 198, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow an income tax credit for the provision of homeownership and community development, and for other purposes.

S. 453

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 453, a bill to authorize the Health Resources and Services Administration and the National Cancer Institute to make grants for model programs to provide to individuals of health disparity populations prevention, early detection, treatment, and appropriate follow-up care services for cancer and chronic diseases, and to make grants regarding patient navigators to assist individuals of health disparity populations in receiving such services.

S. 514

At the request of Mr. BUNNING, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 514, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the 1993 income tax increase on Social Security benefits.

S. 556

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Washington

(Ms. CANTWELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 556, a bill to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to revise and extend that Act.

S. 884

At the request of Ms. LANDRIEU, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 884 , a bill to amend the Consumer Credit Protection Act to assure meaningful disclosures of the terms of rental-purchase agreements, including disclosures of all costs to consumers under such agreements, to provide certain substantive rights to consumers under such agreements, and for other purposes.

S. 983

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 983, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the Director of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences to make grants for the development and operation of research centers regarding environmental factors that may be related to the etiology of breast cancer.

S. 1408

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. ENSIGN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1408, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore the deduction for the travel expenses of a taxpayer's spouse who accompanies the taxpayer on business travel.

S. 1557

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1557, a bill to authorize the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of Armenia.

S. 1840

At the request of Mr. CONRAD, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1840, a bill to amend the Food Security Act of 1985 to encourage owners and operations of privately-held farm and ranch land to voluntarily make their land available for access by the public under programs administered by States.

S. 1925

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1925, a bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to establish an efficient system to enable employees to form, join, or assist labor organizations, to provide for mandatory injunctions for unfair labor practices during organizing efforts, and for other purposes.

S. 2038

At the request of Mr. BAYH, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DAYTON), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. BYRD) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) were added as cosponsors of S. 2038, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for influenza vaccine awareness campaign, ensure a sufficient influenza vaccine supply, and prepare for an influenza pandemic or epidemic, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage vaccine production capacity, and for other purposes.

S. 2298

At the request of Mr. BREAUX, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2298, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve the operation of employee stock ownership plans, and for other purposes.

S. 2352

At the request of Mr. ENSIGN, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2352, a bill to prevent the slaughter of horses in and from the United States for human consumption by prohibiting the slaughter of horses for human consumption and by prohibiting the trade and transport of horseflesh and live horses intended for human consumption, and for other purposes.

S. 2395

At the request of Mr. CONRAD, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ALLEN), the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH), the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAUX), the Senator from Montana (Mr. BURNS), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. CHAFEE), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. CORZINE), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE), the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN), the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. NELSON), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER) and the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) were added as cosponsors of S. 2395, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the centenary of the bestowal of the Nobel Peace Prize on President Theodore Roosevelt, and for other purposes.

S. 2468

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2468, a bill to reform the postal laws of the United States.

S. 2542

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2542, a bill to provide for review of determinations on whether schools and local educational agencies made adequate yearly progress for the 2002–2003 school year taking into consideration subsequent regulations and guidance applicable to those determinations, and for other purposes.

S. 2553

At the request of Mr. DODD, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE) and the Senator from North Carolina (Mrs. DOLE) were added as cosponsors of S. 2553, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of screening ultrasound for abdominal aortic aneurysms under part B of the medicare program.

S. 2568

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ALLEN), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH), the Senator from Utah (Mr. BENNETT), the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER), the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. CHAMBLISS), the Senator from New York (Mrs. CLINTON), the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAIG), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN), the Senator from Florida (Mr. GRAHAM), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. HARKIN), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL), the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID), the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) and the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) were added as cosponsors of S. 2568, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the tercentenary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, and for other purposes.

S. 2602

At the request of Mr. DODD, the names of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD), the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN) and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE) were added as cosponsors of S. 2602, a bill to provide for a circulating quarter dollar coin program to honor the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and for other purposes.

S. 2614

At the request of Mr. CONRAD, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2614, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve the benefits under the medicare program for beneficiaries with kidney disease, and for other purposes.

S. 2635

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. COLEMAN) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) were added as cosponsors of S. 2635, a bill to establish an intergovernmental grant program to identify and develop homeland security information, equipment, capabilities, technologies, and services to further the homeland security needs of the United States and to address the

homeland security needs of Federal, State, and local governments.

S. 2647

At the request of Mr. HOLLINGS, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2647, a bill to establish a national ocean policy, to set forth the missions of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, to ensure effective interagency coordination, and for other purposes.

S. 2648

At the request of Mr. HOLLINGS, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2648, a bill to strengthen programs relating to ocean science and training by providing improved advice and coordination of efforts, greater interagency cooperation, and the strengthening and expansion of related programs administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

S. 2722

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2722, a bill to maintain and expand the steel import licensing and monitoring program.

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2722, supra.

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2722, supra.

S. 2731

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2731, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit certain interstate conduct relating to exotic animals.

S. 2744

At the request of Mr. SUNUNU, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN), the Senator from Montana (Mr. BURNS), the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAIG), the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU), the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT), the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY), the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) and the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) were added as cosponsors of S. 2744, a bill to authorize the minting and issuance of a Presidential $1 coin series.

S. 2759

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2759, a bill to amend title XXI of the Social Security Act to modify the rules relating to the availability and method of redistribution of unexpended SCHIP allotments, and for other purposes.

S. 2789

At the request of Mr. BROWNBACK, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2789, a bill to reauthorize the grant program of the Department of Justice for reentry of offenders into the community, to establish a task force on Federal programs and activities relating to the reentry of offenders into the community, and for other purposes.

S. 2794

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) and the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID) were added as cosponsors of S. 2794, a bill to improve elementary and secondary education.

S. 2817

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2817, a bill to provide for the redesign of the reverse of the Lincoln 1-cent coin in 2009 in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of President Abraham Lincoln.

S. 2828

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2828, a bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to define political committee and clarify when organizations described in section 527 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1968 must register as political committees, and for other purposes.

S. 2849

At the request of Mr. HAGEL, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. COLEMAN) and the Senator from Nevada (Mr. ENSIGN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2849, a bill to provide certain enhancements to the Montgomery GI Bill Program for certain individuals who serve as members of the Armed Forces after the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, and for other purposes.

S. 2869

At the request of Mr. TALENT, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2869, a bill to respond to the illegal production, distribution, and use of methamphetamines in the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 2886

At the request of Mr. NELSON of Florida, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2886, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income certain hazard mitigation assistance.

At the request of Mr. BOND, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. GRAHAM) and the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) were added as cosponsors of S. 2886, supra.

S. 2889

At the request of Mr. ALEXANDER, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. NICKLES), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. KOHL), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUYE), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ALLEN), the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN), the Senator from New York (Mrs. CLINTON), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. BINGAMAN), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. COLEMAN), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR) and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. CHAFEE) were added as cosponsors of S. 2889, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins celebrating the recovery and restoration of the American bald eagle, the national symbol of the United States, to America's lands, waterways, and skies and the great importance of the designation of the American bald eagle as an endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and for other purposes.

S. 2902

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. LAUTENBERG) were added as cosponsors of S. 2902, a bill to ensure an abundant and affordable supply of highly nutritious fruits, vegetables, and other specialty crops for American consumers and international markets by enhancing the competitiveness of United States-grown specialty crops.

S. 2908

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KYL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2908, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to strengthen prohibitions against animal fighting, and for other purposes.

S. CON. RES. 136

At the request of Mr. CONRAD, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 136, a concurrent resolution honoring and memorializing the passengers and crew of United Airlines Flight 93.

S. CON. RES. 143

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. CHAFEE) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 143, a concurrent resolution recognizing community organization of public access defibrillation programs.

S. RES. 164

At the request of Mr. ENSIGN, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 164, a resolution reaffirming support of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and anticipating the commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the enactment of the Genocide Convention Implementation Act of 1987 (the Proxmire Act) on November 4, 2003.

S. RES. 365

At the request of Mr. BROWNBACK, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S.

Res. 365, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the detention of Tibetan political prisoners by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

S. RES. 392

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 392, a resolution conveying the sympathy of the Senate to the families of the young women murdered in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, and encouraging increased United States involvement in bringing an end to these crimes.

S. RES. 456

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the names of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SPECTER), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) and the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 456, a resolution designating October 14, 2004, as ''Lights On Afterschool! Day''.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. LUGAR:

S. 2980. A bill to improve authorities to address urgent nonproliferation crises and United States nonproliferation operations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. LUGAR:

S. 2981. A bill to provide for the elimination and safeguarding of conventional arms; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I rise to introduce two new bills to strengthen U.S. nonproliferation efforts. One of these is a new Conventional Arms Threat Reduction Act. The other is the fourth installment of the Nunn-Lugar legislation, the nonproliferation program that Sam Nunn and I sponsored in 1991.

In that year, Sam Nunn and I authored the Soviet Nuclear Threat Reduction or Nunn-Lugar Act, which established the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program. That program has provided U.S. funding and expertise to help the former Soviet Union safeguard and dismantle their enormous stockpiles of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, means of delivery and related materials. In 1997, Senator Nunn and I were joined by Senator DOMENICI in introducing the Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, which expanded Nunn-Lugar authorities in the former Soviet Union and provided WMD expertise to first responders in American cities. In 2003, Congress adopted the Nunn-Lugar Expansion Act, which authorized the Nunn-Lugar program to operate outside the former Soviet Union to address proliferation threats. The bill that I am introducing today would strengthen the Nunn-Lugar program and other nonproliferation efforts and provide them with greater flexibility to address emerging threats.

To date, the Nunn-Lugar program has deactivated or destroyed: 6,462 nuclear warheads; 550 ICBMs; 469 ICBM silos; 13 ICBM mobile missile launchers; 135 bombers; 733 nuclear air-to-surface missiles; 408 submarine missile launchers; 530 submarine launched missiles; 27 nuclear submarines; and 194 nuclear test tunnels.

The Nunn-Lugar program also facilitated the removal of all nuclear weapons from Ukraine, Belarus, and Kazakhstan. After the fall of the Soviet Union, these three nations emerged as the third, fourth, and eighth largest nuclear powers in the world. Today, all three are nuclear-weapons-free as a result of cooperative efforts under the Nunn-Lugar program. In addition, Nunn-Lugar is the primary tool through which the United States is working with Russian authorities to identify, safeguard, and destroy Russia's massive chemical and biological warfare capacity.

These successes were never a foregone conclusion. Today, even after more than 12 years, creativity and constant vigilance are required to ensure that the Nunn-Lugar program is not encumbered by bureaucratic obstacles or undercut by political disagreements.

I have devoted much time and effort to overseeing and accelerating the Nunn-Lugar program. Uncounted individuals of great dedication serving on the ground in the former Soviet Union and in our Government have made this program work. Nevertheless, from the beginning, we have encountered resistance to the Nunn-Lugar concept in both the United States and Russia. In our own country, opposition often has been motivated by false perceptions that Nunn-Lugar money is foreign assistance or by beliefs that Defense Department funds should only be spent on troops, weapons, or other war-fighting capabilities. Until recently, we also faced a general disinterest in nonproliferation that made gaining support for Nunn-Lugar funding and activities an annual struggle.

The attacks of September 11 changed the political discourse on this subject. We have turned a corner—the public, the media, and political candidates are paying more attention now. In a remarkable moment in the first Presidential debate, both President Bush and Senator KERRY agree that the number one national security threat facing the United States was the prospect that weapons of mass destruction could fall into the hands of terrorists.

The 9/11 Commission weighed in with another important endorsement of the Nunn-Lugar program, saying that ''Preventing the proliferation of [weapons of mass destruction] warrants a maximum effort—by strengthening counterproliferation efforts, expanding the Proliferation Security Initiative, and supporting the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program.'' the report went on to say that ''Nunn-Lugar . . . is now in need of expansion, improvement, and resources.''

The first bill that I am introducing today is ''The Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction Act of 2004.'' It would underscore the bipartisan consensus on Nunn-Lugar by streamlining and accelerating Nunn-Lugar implementation. It would grant more flexibility to the President and the Secretary of Defense to undertake non-proliferation projects outside the former Soviet Union. It also would eliminate Congressionally imposed conditions on Nunn-Lugar assistance that in the past have force the suspension of time-sensitive nonproliferation projects. The purpose of the bill is to reduce bureaucratic red tape and friction within our Government that hinder effective responses to nonproliferation opportunities and emergencies.

For example, recently Albania appealed for help in destroying 16 tons of chemical agent left over from the cold war. In August, I visited this remote storage facility, the location of which still remains classified. Nunn-Lugar officials are working closely with Albanian leaders to destroy this dangerous stockpile. But the experience also is illustrative of the need to reduce bureaucratic delays. The package of documents to be reviewed by the President took some 11 weeks to be finalized and readied for President Bush. From beginning to end, the bureaucratic process to authorize dismantlement of chemical weapons in Albania took more than 3 months. Fortunately, the situation in Albania was not a crisis, but we may not be able to afford these timelines in future nonproliferation emergencies.

The second piece of legislation that I am introducing is the ''Conventional Arms Threat Reduction Act of 2004'' or ''CATRA.'' This legislation is modeled on the original Nunn-Lugar Act. Its purpose is to provide the Department of State with a focused response to the threat posed by vulnerable stockpiles of conventional weapons around the world, including tactical missiles and man portable air defense systems, or MANPADS. Such missiles and other weapons systems could be used by terrorists to attack commercial and military targets, and U.S. facilities here at home and abroad. Reports suggest that Al Qaeda has attempted to acquire these kinds of weapons. In addition, unsecured conventional weapons stockpiles are a major obstacle to peace, reconstruction, and economic development in regions suffering from instability.

My bill declares it to be the policy of the United States to seek out surplus and unguarded stocks of conventional armaments, including small arms, light weapons, MANPADS, and tactical missile systems for elimination. It authorizes the Department of State to carry out an accelerated global effort to destroy such weapons and to cooperate with allies and international organizations when possible. The Secretary of State is charged with devising a strategy for prioritizing, on a country-

by-country basis, the obligation of funds in a global program of conventional arms elimination. Lastly, the Secretary is required to unify program planning, coordination, and implementation of the strategy into one office at the State Department. The bill also authorizes a budget increase commensurate with the risk posed by these weapons.

The Department of State has been working to address the threats posed by conventional weapons. But in my judgment, the current funding allocation and organizational structure are not up to the task. Only about $6 million was devoted to destroying small arms and light weapons during fiscal years 2003 and 2004. We need more focus on this problem and additional funding to take advantage of opportunities to secure vulnerable stockpiles from proliferation, theft, or diversion.

In August, I visited Albania, Ukraine, and Georgia. Each of these countries has large stockpiles of MANPADS and tactical missile systems and each has requested U.S. assistance to destroy them. On August 27, I stood in a remote Albanian military storage facility as the base commander unloaded a fully functioning MANPAD from its crate and readied it for use. This storage site contained 70 MANPADS that could have been used to attack an American commercial aircraft. Fortunately, the MANPADS that I saw that day were destroyed on September 2, but there are many more like them throughout the world. Too often, conventional weapons are inadequately stored and protected. This present grave risk to American military bases, embassy compounds, and even targets within the United States. We must develop a response that is commensurate with the threat.

I am offering these two bills now, during the November session, so that the administration, Congress, and the public can begin an examination of their merits. I will reintroduce these bills when Congress reconvenes in January. I am hopeful for strong support that reflects the priority status of U.S. nonproliferation efforts.

By Mr. SANTORUM:

S. 2982. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make a stillborn child an insurable dependent for purposes of the Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance program; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I rise today to offer remarks on a bill that I am introducing that would make a stillborn child an insurable dependent for purposes of the Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance (SGLI) program.

Experiencing the death of a child results in both emotional trauma and financial hardship for parents and families. However, further stress is added when the family involved is in the military. I was recently contacted by a constituent family that experienced a stillbirth and subsequently learned that they were not eligible for the military's dependent death benefit because the child was stillborn.

The Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance (SGLI) program is currently available to all members of the uniformed services, their spouses, and dependents. Specifically, when a servicemember's family experiences the death of a child, the family is entitled to a $10,000 child death benefit under the SGLI program. However, if a servicemember's family experiences a stillbirth, the family is not eligible for a death benefit under the SGLI program because current insurance standards require that a death certificate be issued for a child to be covered. However, neither a birth certificate nor a death certificate is issued for a stillborn infant.

In a recent Federal court case, Warnock v. Office of Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance, the issue of whether a stillborn infant is an ''insurable dependent'' under SGLI was litigated. The court held as a matter of law that both statute and SGLI policy do not provide coverage for a stillborn infant. To further substantiate the necessity of modifying this insurance coverage, the Army Family Action Plan supported providing a death benefit for stillborn infants at their annual conference in 2003, thus demonstrating this is an important issue for all military families.

This legislation is imperative because it will alleviate some of the financial hardship that a servicemember's family must endure as a result of a stillbirth. My bill would amend Title 38 of the United States Code to make a stillborn child an insurable dependent for purposes of the Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance program.

By including stillborn infants within the scope of the SGLI program, we will be helping to ease the financial burden of military servicemember families at a time of great loss and emotional stress.

I hope that many of my colleagues will join me in supporting this essential legislation.

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. 2983. A bill to establish hospice demonstration projects and a hospice grant program for beneficiaries under the medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. 2984. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the number of permanent faculty in palliative care medicine at accredited allopathic and osteopathic medical schools and to promote the development of faculty careers as academic palliative specialists who emphasize teaching; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, our health care system is structured to cure but often neglects how we die and how to make dying patients and their families more comfortable. Today, I am introducing two bills which I believe will provide better care options for dying patients in our country. The Medicare Hospice Demonstration Act seeks to test ways in which to improve the Medicare hospice benefit, and the Palliative Care Training Act recognizes that we need a larger cadre of health care professionals who know how to help those with terminal illnesses have a better quality of life.

Although this Congress made improvements in the Medicare Hospice benefit last year, I believe we need to continue to test new modes of providing hospice care so that more seniors are not only aware of the benefit, but access it when needed. Medicare introduced the hospice program in 1983 as an optional benefit for achieving a ''good death''. This benefit is widely recognized as effective in improving quality of life for terminally ill patients. Hospice programs provide a range of services to control pain and provide comfort care, primarily to individuals in their own homes. In the past decade, the number of Medicare patients receiving hospice care has more than doubled. Today, about 20 percent of patients who die in the United States receive hospice care. However, average lengths of stay in hospice have been dropping. According to the GAO, twenty-eight percent of Medicare patients in the hospice program receive hospice care for one week or less. One reason for this shift in hospice use is patient unwillingness to forego curative care—or to abandon hope despite a terminal diagnosis. The Medicare hospice program pays for medical procedures necessary for pain control and other symptom management, but not those aimed at curing the patient. As a result, many seriously ill patients resist the program because it forces them to make a choice between the hope that there might be a cure and the acceptance that one's life is coming to an end.

The Medicare Hospice Demonstration Act would remove this obstacle by permitting patients to seek hospice care as they continue curative treatment. I believe more people would use the hospice benefit and use it in a timely manner so they could get the full benefit of the range of services hospice offers if they did not have to give up hope. I also believe that this concept along with counseling assistance provided by this demonstration project would help the medical community be better able to help patients accept hospice care.

The second bill I am introducing, ''The Palliative Care Training Act'', uses the model already in law for other specialities to create a Hospice and Palliative Care Academic Career Award. This award would foster the creation of faculty at our Nation's medical schools to teach palliative

care, once the specialty is recognized as a board certified specialty.

For some the term ''palliative care'' may be new. Palliative care improves the quality of life of patients and their families facing the problem associated with life-threatening illness, through the prevention and relief of suffering by means of early identification, assessment, and treatment of pain and other problems, physical, psychosocial and spiritual. It neither hastens nor postpones death. This type of care offers a support system to help patients live as actively as possible until death and to help the family cope during their loved one's illness and in their own bereavement. In addition, palliative care is applicable early in the course of illness, in conjunction with other therapies that are intended to prolong life, such as chemotherapy or radiation therapy.

No one likes to think about what it will be like at the end of our lives. We rarely have the discussions we need to have with our medical providers about how to help us have a ''good'' death. Much of the fault lies in the way we have structured our health care system. With all that the American health system has to offer, we need to make sure resources are put in place to assure patients and their families better care in their last days. I believe these two bills provide important components to do that.

By Mr. FRIST:

S. 2986. A bill to amend title 31 of the United States Code to increase the public debt limit; placed on the calendar.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 2986

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

SECTION 1. INCREASE IN PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT.

Subsection (b) of section 3101 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking ''$7,384,000,000,000'' and inserting ''$8,184,000,000,000''.

By Mr. BURNS (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. ENZI, and Mr. DORGAN):

S. 2987. A bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 to expand the country of origin labeling for certain covered commodities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, as you know, we are trying to finalize the appropriations bills this week so that we can get that done and go home. But in these appropriations bills, there are a lot of surprises. One of them is a movement to water down the country-of-origin labeling, a law that was passed in the 2002 farm bill.

I will tell you that over the past weeks—in fact, before the election—I was in 45 communities and traveled 2,500 miles and found out that my State supports country-of-origin labeling and does not want to see it watered down. I heard from my folks. They strongly support it.

In Montana, we want ''U.S.A'' on it. They are proud of what they produce. They are proud of the finished product. Of course, I have supported country-of-origin labeling for many years, and I was glad to see it finally pass in 2002 when we passed the 2002 farm bill.

Now we are at the task of trying to write the administrative rules on a law that is already in place. We are having problems with that.

But as Congress completed the bill and the President signed it into law, we had some folks already trying to dismantle it. That is wrong. Some folks wanted to muddle it up. That was wrong for the simple reason that you can't implement a law unless you know what the rules are. We don't know what those rules are right now. In fact, I think it is kind of like if the Washington Redskins go over to play Baltimore in football and they don't make the rules until after the opening kickoff. I don't think that works very well.

But right now we have some folks who want to take another run at it. They are getting very aggressive and working overtime to get it done. Granted, the law has a couple of flaws in it. It is nothing that we can't fix. But keeping it muddled up all the time while we are trying to write the administrative rules becomes very difficult.

There is a move to defund the entire writing process at one time. That was defeated.

Now, instead of having a mandatory COOL law in effect today, which was the original intent to have a good program, of course, the rules continue because the implementation wasn't supposed to be until 2006. That was a compromise to continue the rulemaking process. Now I am told that there is another move again to soften the law and make it a voluntary law instead of a mandatory law. I don't support that. My producers don't support that. They are tired of waiting around.

We need to get the country-of-origin labeling done. It needs to be done right, and it needs to be mandatory.

I have a concern with the COOL law currently on the books. But today I am introducing legislation that begins to fix one part of that law.

Right now, very little beef will actually be labeled in the grocery stores. The law excludes over half of the beef sold in this country. But let me be clear. Under no set of circumstances do I support rolling back the country-of-origin labeling. If Congress votes to make COOL voluntary, it may as well repeal the law because voluntary COOL does not work.

On October 2002, the Secretary published guidelines for a voluntary labeling program so any retailer who chose to label could do it. But none did.

Some of my friends say if we mandate a program, then let us try voluntary again. It is now time to shift the balance of power in the world of agricultural marketing and mandate country-of-origin labeling.

You see, overwhelmingly, the folks who support COOL are small cow/calf producers—my ranchers back home in Miles City, Judith Gap, Rudyard, Dillon, and across the State of Montana.

These are guys who have worked hard on their ranches each and every day. They raise and produce healthy cattle and they want ''U.S.A.'' on their products. I don't blame them. But they do not have a lot of say in this decision. Once the calves leave the ranch, producers lose control to other parts of the industry.

While what I am doing is offering a bill to fix it, let us expand the bill to processed meats. We have to do that. The bill I am introducing will remove the exemption in the law for processed foods. In practice, this means beef jerky, sausages, and marinated pork tenderloins which are all excluded from the labeling requirements as it stands. These are common consumer products and none of them would be just the same as they are for fish and shellfish which is already in effect. Looking at those rules, we are not asking for any more.

With that, let us understand that attempts to weaken the law cannot happen in this body nor should it happen on these appropriations bills.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 469—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEAS OF NATIONAL TIME OUT DAY TO PROMOTE THE ADOPTION OF THE JOINT COMMISSION ON ACCREDITATION OF HEALTHCARE ORGANIZATIONS' UNIVERSAL PROTOCOL FOR PREVENTING ERRORS IN THE OPERATING ROOM

Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. SANTORUM) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 469

Whereas according to an Institute of Medicine report entitled ''To Err is Human: Building a Safer Health System'', published in 2000, between 44,000 and 98,000 hospitalized people in the United States die each year due to medical errors, and untold thousands more suffer injury or illness as a result of preventable errors;

Whereas there are more than 40,000,000 inpatient surgery procedures and 31,000,000 outpatient surgery procedures performed annually in the United States;

Whereas for the first time, nurses, surgeons, and hospitals throughout the country are being required by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations to adopt a common set of operating room procedures in order to help curb the alarming number of deaths and injuries due to medical errors;

Whereas the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations has developed a universal protocol, endorsed by

more than 50 national healthcare organizations, which calls for surgical teams to call a ''time out'' before surgeries begin in order to verify the patient's identity, the procedure to be performed, and the site of the procedure;

Whereas 4,579 accredited hospitals, 1,261 ambulatory care facilities, and 131 accredited office-based surgery centers will be required by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations to adopt the universal protocol beginning July 1, 2004;

Whereas the Association of periOperative Registered Nurses has created an Internet website and distributed 55,000 tool kits to healthcare professionals throughout the country to assist them in implementing the universal protocol; and

Whereas the Association of periOperative Registered Nurses, the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, the American College of Surgeons, the American Society of Anesthesiologists, the American Hospital Association, and the American Society for Healthcare Risk Management are celebrating National Time Out Day on June 23, 2004, to promote the adoption of the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations' universal protocol for preventing errors in the operating room: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideas of National Time Out Day, as designated by the Association of periOperative Registered Nurses and endorsed by the American College of Surgeons, the American Society of Anesthesiologists, the American Hospital Association, and the American Society for Healthcare Risk Management, to promote the adoption of the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations' universal protocol for preventing errors in the operating room; and

(2) congratulates perioperative nurses and representatives of surgical teams for working together to reduce medical errors to ensure the improved health and safety of surgical patients.

Ms. LANDRIEU. Mr. President, we have all heard the expression, ''To err is human.'' We teach our children that mistakes are okay because we learn from them. However, there are some mistakes that are more costly to make than others. In 2000, the Institute of Medicine released a report entitled, ''To Err is Human: Building a Safer Health System.'' The report revealed the following devastating statistic: every year, between 44,000 and 98,000 hospitalized people in the United States die due to medical errors.

Science has not yet found a cure for cancer or even the common cold, but it has discovered a way to prevent the thousands of fatalities that occur every year due to medical errors. The Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations developed a universal protocol that calls for surgical teams to literally call a ''time out'' before surgeries begin. This ''time out'' serves a brief period for surgeons and nurses to verify the patient's identity, the procedure to be performed, and the site of the procedure. Endorsed by the American College of Surgeons, the American Society of Anesthesiologists, the American Hospital Association, the Association of Perioperative Registered Nurses, and the American Society for Healthcare Risk Management, this idea of a ''time out'' may seem almost simplistic, but the fact of the matter is even the best surgeon in the world can make a very costly mistake if he or she does not stop for a moment for surgery and take a ''time out.''

Therefore, it is my pleasure to rise today to submit this resolution, which promotes a National Time Out Day and promotes the adoption of the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organization's universal protocol for preventing errors in the operating room.

To err may be human, but for the thousands of relatives that are currently sitting in a hospital waiting room, waiting for a loved one to come out of surgery, human error is not an acceptable answer.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 145—TO CORRECT THE ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 1417

Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. LEAHY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 145

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That in the enrollment of H.R. 1417, an Act to amend title 17, United States Code, to replace copyright arbitration royalty panels with Copyright Royalty Judges, and for other purposes (the Copyright Royalty and Distribution Reform Act of 2004), the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make the following corrections:

(1) In section 801 of title 17, United States Code, as amended by section 3(a) of H.R. 1417—

(A) in subsection (b)(7)(A)—

(i) in clause (i), strike ''the other participants'' and insert ''participants''; and

(ii) in clause (ii), strike ''any other participant described in subparagraph (A)'' and insert ''any participant described in clause (i)'';

(B) in subsection (b)(7)(B), strike ''118(b) (2) or (3)'' and insert ''118(b)(2)'';

(C) in subsection (b)(8), insert a comma after ''802(g)''; and

(D) in subsection (c), strike ''As provided in section 801(f)(1), the'' and insert ''The''.

(2) In section 802 of title 17, United States Code, as amended by section 3(a) of H.R. 1417—

(A) in subsection (a)(1), in the second sentence—

(i) strike ''two Copyright'' and insert ''2 Copyright''; and

(ii) strike ''one shall'' and insert ''1 shall'';

(B) in subsection (c)—

(i) strike ''appointed the Chief Copyright'' and insert ''appointed as the Chief Copyright''; and

(ii) strike ''appointed Copyright'' and insert ''appointed as Copyright''; and

(C) in subsection (f)—

(i) in paragraph (1)(A)(ii), strike ''14 days of receipt by the Register of Copyrights of all'' and insert ''14 days after the Register of Copyrights receives all'';

(ii) in paragraph (1)(B)(i)—

(I) strike ''The Register shall'' and insert ''The Register of Copyrights shall'';

(II) strike ''30 days of receipt by the Register of Copyrights of all'' and insert ''30 days after the Register of Copyrights receives all''; and

(III) in the last sentence, insert ''to the Copyright Royalty Judges'' after ''is timely delivered'';

(iii) in paragraph (1)(D)—

(I) insert after the second sentence the following: ''The Register of Copyrights shall issue such written decision not later than 60 days after the date on which the final determination by the Copyright Royalty Judges is issued.'';

(II) in the following sentence, insert a comma after ''such written decision'';

(III) strike ''section 802(f)(1)(D)'' and insert ''this subparagraph'';

(IV) strike ''notification and undertakes to consult with'' and insert ''notification to, and undertakes to consult with,''; and

(V) strike ''fails within reasonable period after receipt of such notification'' and insert ''fails, within a reasonable period after receiving such notification,''.

(3) In section 803 of title 17, United States Code, as amended by section 3(a) of H.R. 1417—

(A) in subsection (a)(1), strike ''Librarian of Congress, copyright arbitration royalty panels,'' and insert ''the Librarian of Congress,'';

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (1), amend subparagraph (A)(i) to read as follows:

''(A) CALL FOR PETITIONS TO PARTICIPATE.—(i) The Copyright Royalty Judges shall cause to be published in the Federal Register notice of commencement of proceedings under this chapter, calling for the filing of petitions to participate in a proceeding under this chapter for the purpose of making the relevant determination under section 111, 112, 114, 115, 116, 118, 119, 1004, or 1007, as the case may be—

''(I) promptly upon a determination made under section 804(a);

''(II) by no later than January 5 of a year specified in paragraph (2) of section 804(b) for the commencement of proceedings;

''(III) by no later than January 5 of a year specified in subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (3) of section 804(b) for the commencement of proceedings, or as otherwise provided in subparagraph (A) or (C) of such paragraph for the commencement of proceedings;

''(IV) as provided under section 804(b)(8); or

''(V) by no later than January 5 of a year specified in any other provision of section 804(b) for the filing of petitions for the commencement of proceedings, if a petition has not been filed by that date.'';

(ii) in clause (ii) of paragraph (1)(A)—

(I) strike ''proceeding, under clause (i)'' and insert ''proceeding under clause (i)''; and

(II) strike ''section 803(b)(3)'' and insert ''paragraph (3)'';

(iii) in paragraph (4)(A), strike ''a participant in the proceeding asserts a claim in the amount of'' and insert ''the contested amount of a claim is'';

(iv) in paragraph (6)(C)—

(I) in clause (iv), insert a comma after ''orders'';

(II) in clause (v), strike ''according to'' and insert ''in accordance with''; and

(III) in clause (vi)(I), strike ''absent the discovery sought'' and insert '', absent the discovery sought,'';

(v) in clause (vii), strike ''interrogatories and'' and insert ''interrogatories, and''; and

(vi) in clause (ix)—

(I) in the first sentence, insert a comma after ''give testimony'' and insert a comma after ''inspection of documents or tangible things''; and

(II) in the last sentence, strike ''subparagraph'' and insert ''clause'';

(C) in subsection (c)—

(i) in paragraph (1), strike ''(b)(3)(C)(x)'' and insert ''(b)(6)(C)(x)'';

(ii) in paragraph (2)—

(I) in subparagraph (A)—

(aa) insert ''in a proceeding'' after ''a participant''; and

(bb) strike ''a proceeding is issued'' and insert ''the proceeding is issued'';

(II) in subparagraph (B), strike ''their initial determination concerning rates and terms to the participants in the proceeding'' and insert ''to the participants in the proceeding their initial determination concerning rates and terms''; and

(III) in subparagraph (C), strike ''except as provided under subsection (d)(1)'' and insert ''except that nonparticipation may give rise to the limitations with respect to judicial review provided for in subsection (d)(1)''; and

(iii) in paragraph (6), strike ''Following review of the determination by the Register of Copyrights under section 802(f)(1)(D)'' and insert ''By no later than the end of the 60-day period provided in section 802(f)(1)(D)''; and

(D) in the second sentence of subsection (d)(2)(A), strike ''transmission service'' and insert ''licensee''.

(4) In section 5(b)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), strike ''and'' at the end;

(B) strike subparagraph (B); and

(C) redesignate subparagraphs (C) and (D) as subparagraphs (B) and (C), respectively.

(5) In the amendment made by section 5(b)(1)(A)—

(A) strike ''5-year periods'' and insert ''5-year period''; and

(B) strike ''such other periods'' and insert ''such other period''.

(6) Strike paragraph (3) of section 5(b) and insert the following:

''(3) in paragraph (5), by striking 'determination by a copyright arbitration royalty panel or decision by the Librarian of Congress' and inserting 'decision by the Librarian of Congress or determination by the Copyright Royalty Judges' '';

(7) In the amendment made by section 5(c)(1)(A)(i)—

(A) strike ''5-year periods'' and insert ''the 5-year period''; and

(B) strike ''different transitional periods are provided in section 804(b), or such periods'' and insert ''a different transitional period is provided under section 6(b)(3) of the Copyright Royalty and Distribution Reform Act of 2004, or such other period''.

(8) In the amendment made by section 5(c)(1)(B)(i), strike 'in section 804(b)'' and insert ''under section 6(b)(3) of the Copyright Royalty and Distribution Reform Act of 2004''.

(9) In the amendment made by section 5(c)(2)(A)—

(A) strike ''5-year periods'' and insert ''the 5-year period''; and

(B) strike ''different transitional periods are provided in section 804(b), or such periods'' and insert ''a different transitional period is provided under section 6(b)(3) of the Copyright Royalty and Distribution Reform Act of 2004, or such other period''.

(10) In the amendment made by section 5(c)(2)(B)(i), strike 'in section 804(b)'' and insert ''under section 6(b)(3) of the Copyright Royalty and Distribution Reform Act of 2004''.

(11) Strike paragraph (3) of section 5(c) and insert the following:

''(3) in paragraph (3), by striking 'determination by a copyright arbitration royalty panel or decision by the Librarian of Congress' and inserting 'decision by the Librarian of Congress or determination by the Copyright Royalty Judges' ''; and

(12) In section 5(c)(4)(B), insert ''of subparagraph (A) the following:'' after ''by adding after the first sentence''.

(13) In the amendment made by section 5(d)(3)(A), strike ''during periods'' and insert ''during the period''.

(14) In section 5(d)(4)—

(A) strike ''and'' at the end of subparagraph (B);

(B) add ''and'' after the semicolon at the end of subparagraph (C); and

(C) add after subparagraph (C) the following:

''(D) in the last sentence, by striking 'Librarian of Congress' and inserting 'Copyright Royalty Judges' ''.

(15) In the amendment made by section 5(d)(5)(A)(i), strike '', Copyright Royalty Judges, or a copyright arbitration royalty panel to the extent those determinations were accepted by the Librarian of Congress'' and insert ''or Copyright Royalty Judges''.

(16) In the amendment made by section 5(f)(1)(B)—

(A) strike '', a copyright arbitration royalty panel,''; and

(B) strike ''to the extent that they were accepted by the Librarian of Congress,''.

(17) In section 5, insert the following after subsection (g) and redesignate succeeding subsections accordingly:

''(h) RATEMAKING FOR SATELLITE CARRIERS.—Section 119(c) of title 17, United States Code, is amended—

''(1) in paragraph (2)—

''(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking 'Librarian of Congress' and inserting 'Copyright Royalty Judges'; and

''(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking 'Register of Copyrights shall prescribe' and inserting 'Copyright Royalty Judges shall prescribe as provided in section 803(b)(6)'; and

''(2) in paragraph (3)—

''(A) in subparagraph (A)—

''(i) by striking 'arbitration proceedings' and inserting 'proceedings'; and

''(ii) by striking 'arbitration proceeding' and inserting 'proceedings';

''(B) in subparagraph (B)—

''(i) by striking 'copyright arbitration royalty panel appointed under chapter 8' and inserting 'Copyright Royalty Judges'; and

''(ii) by striking 'panel shall base its decision' and inserting 'Copyright Royalty Judges shall base their determination'; and

''(C) in subparagraph (C)—

''(i) in the heading, by striking 'DECISION OF ARBITRATION PANEL OR ORDER OF LIBRARIAN' and inserting 'DETERMINATION UNDER CHAPTER 8'; and

''(ii) by striking clauses (i) and (ii) and inserting the following:

''(i) is made by the Copyright Royalty Judges pursuant to this paragraph and becomes final, or

''(ii) is made by the court on appeal under section 803(d)(3),'.''

(18) In the first sentence of section 6(b)(1)—

(A) strike ''date of enactment of this Act'' and insert ''effective date provided in subsection (a)''; and

(B) strike ''such date of enactment'' and insert ''such effective date''.

(19) Strike paragraph (2) of section 6(b) and insert the following:

''(2) CERTAIN ROYALTY RATE PROCEEDINGS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the amendments made by this Act shall not affect proceedings to determine royalty rates pursuant to section 119(c) of title 17, United States Code, that are commenced before January 31, 2006.''

NOTICES OF HEARINGS/MEETINGS

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Indian Affairs will meet on Wednesday, November 17, 2004, at 3 p.m., in room 216 of the Hart Senate Office Building to conduct a business meeting on pending committee matters, to be followed immediately by an oversight hearing on the In Re Tribal Lobbying Matters, et al.

Those wishing additional information may contact the Indian Affairs Committee at 224–2251.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Indian Affairs will meet on Thursday, November 18, 2004, at 10 a.m., in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building to conduct a business meeting on pending committee matters, to be followed immediately by an oversight hearing on the water problems on the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation.

Those wishing additional information may contact the Indian Affairs Committee at 224–2251.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee be authorized to meet on Tuesday, November 16, 2004, at 9:30 a.m., on Global Climate Change: Arctic Climate Global Assessment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet to conduct a hearing on Tuesday, November 16, 2004, at 9 a.m., on ''Judicial Nominations'' in the Dirksen Senate Office Building Room 226.

Witness list

Panel I: Senators.

Panel II: Thomas B. Griffith, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia.

Panel III: Paul A. Crotty, to be a U.S. District Judge for the Southern District of New York; and J. Michael Seabright, to be a U.S. District Judge for the District of Hawaii.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Committee on Aging be authorized to meet today, Tuesday, November 16, 2004, from 2:30 p.m.–4:30 p.m. in Dirksen 628 for the purpose of conducting a hearing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, THE BUDGET, AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Governmental Affairs' Subcommittee on Financial Management,

the Budget, and International Security be authorized to meet on Tuesday, November 16, 2004, at 10:30 a.m., for a hearing entitled, ''Oversight Hearing on Insurance Brokerage Practices, Including Potential Conflicts of Interest and the Adequacy of the Current Regulatory Framework.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent a fellow in my office, Seth Gerson, be granted the privilege of the floor for the remainder of today's session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS EDUCATIONAL EQUITY AND RESEARCH ACT

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 774, S. 2526.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2526) to reauthorize the Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education Program.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which was reported from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, with an amendment.

(Strike the part printed in black brackets and insert the part printed in italic.)

S. 2526

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 ''Children's Hospitals Educational Equity and Research Act'' or the ''CHEER Act''.

[SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION PROGRAM.

[(a) EXTENSION OF PROGRAM.—Section 340E(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256e(a)) is amended by striking ''2005'' and inserting ''2010''.

[(b) DESCRIPTION OF AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS.—Section 340E(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256e(b)) is amended—

[(1) in paragraph (1)(B), by striking ''relating to teaching residents in such'' and inserting ''associated with graduate medical residency training''; and

[(2) in paragraph (2)(A), by inserting before the period at the end '', except as provided under paragraphs (1)(A) and (2)(B) of subsection (f)''.

[(c) DIRECT GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION.—Section 340E(c) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 245e(c)) is amended—

[(1) in paragraph (1)—

[(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''product'' and inserting ''sum'';

[(B) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''(A) the updated per resident'' and inserting the following:

[''(A) the product of—

[''(i) the updated per resident''.

[(C) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as clause (ii) and indenting appropriately;

[(D) in subparagraph (A)(ii) (as so redesignated)—

[(i) by inserting ''but without giving effect to section 1886(h)(7) of such Act'' after ''section 1886(h)(4) of the Social Security Act''; and

[(ii) by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

[(E) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

[''(B) amounts for other approved education programs that are provider-operated, as defined for purposes of Medicare payment, limited to not more than 30 percent of costs that would be allowed for such programs under Medicare rules for hospitals reimbursed under section 1886(d) of the Social Security Act.''; and

[(2) in paragraph (2)(B), by inserting before the period at the end '', without giving effect to section 1886(d)(3)(E)(ii) of the Social Security Act''.

[(d) INDIRECT GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION.—Section 340E(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256e(d)) is amended—

[(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''related to'' and inserting ''associated with''; and

[(2) in paragraph (2)(A)—

[(A) by inserting ''ratio of the'' after ''hospitals and the''; and

[(B) by inserting at the end before the semicolon ''to beds (but excluding beds or bassinets assigned to healthy newborn infants)''.

[(e) NATURE OF PAYMENTS.—Section 340E(e) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256e(e)) is amended—

[(1) in paragraph (2), by striking the first sentence;

[(2) in paragraph (3)—

[(A) by striking ''made to pay'' and inserting ''made and pay''; and

[(B) by striking ''to the extent possible'' and all that follows through the end of the paragraph and inserting the following: ''. To the greatest extent possible, amounts recouped from a hospital are to be distributed to other hospitals in the same fiscal year. Amounts recouped from a hospital and not disbursed to other hospitals in the same fiscal year shall remain available for distribution during the subsequent fiscal year. Unless there is fraud, amounts paid to a hospital without a demand for recoupment by the end of the fiscal year shall be final and not subject to recoupment.''; and

[(3) by adding at the end the following:

[''(4) APPEALS.—

[''(A) IN GENERAL.—A decision affecting the amount payable to a hospital pursuant to this section shall—

[''(i) be subject to review under section 1878 of the Social Security Act in the same manner as a final determination of a fiscal intermediary of the amount of payment under 1886(d) of such Act is subject to review; and

[''(ii) be handled expeditiously so that the review decision is reflected in the final reconciliation for the year in which the appeal is made.

[''(B) LIMITATION.—A review decision pursuant to this section shall not affect payments for a fiscal year prior to the fiscal year in which the review decision is rendered.

[''(C) APPLICATION TO SUBSEQUENT FISCAL YEARS.—The Secretary shall apply a review decision in determining the amount of payment for the appealing hospital in the fiscal year in which the decision is rendered and in subsequent years, unless the law at issue in the review decision is amended or there are material differences between the facts for the fiscal year for which the review decision is rendered and the year for which payment is made. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a hospital from appealing similar determinations in subsequent periods.''.

[(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 340E(f) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256e(f)) is amended—

[(1) in paragraph (1)—

[(A) in subparagraph (A)—

[(i) in clause (ii), by striking ''and'';

[(ii) in clause (iii), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

[(iii) by adding at the end the following:

[''(iv) for fiscal year 2006, $110,000,000; and

[''(v) for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2010, such sums as may be necessary, including an annual adjustment to reflect increases in the Consumer Price Index.''; and

[(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''for fiscal year 2000'' and all that follows and inserting ''for fiscal year 2006 and each subsequent fiscal year shall remain available for obligation for the year appropriated and the subsequent fiscal year.''; and

[(2) in paragraph (2)—

[(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) as clauses (i), (ii), and (iii), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

[(B) by striking ''There are hereby authorized'' and inserting the following:

[''(A) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized'';

[(C) in clause (ii) (as redesignated by this paragraph), by striking ''and'';

[(D) in clause (iii) (as redesignated by this paragraph), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon;

[(E) by adding at the end of subparagraph (A) (as designated by this paragraph), the following:

[''(iv) for fiscal year 2006, $220,000,000; and

[''(v) for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2010, such sums as may be necessary, including an annual adjustment to reflect increases in the Consumer Price Index.''; and

[(F) at the end of paragraph (2), by adding the following:

[''(B) CARRYOVER OF EXCESS.—To the extent that amounts are not expended in the year for which they are appropriated, the amounts appropriated under subparagraph (A) for fiscal year 2006 and each subsequent fiscal year shall remain available for obligation through the end of the following fiscal year.''.

[(g) DEFINITIONS.—Section 340E(g)(3) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256e(g)(3)) is amended by striking ''has'' and all that follows through the end of the sentence and inserting the following: ''includes—

[''(A) the meaning given such term in section 1886(h)(5)(C) of the Social Security Act; and

[''(B) costs of approved educational activities, as such term is used in section 1886(a)(4) of the Social Security Act.''.]

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Children's Hospitals Educational Equity and Research Act'' or the ''CHEER Act''.

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION PROGRAM.

(a) EXTENSION OF PROGRAM.—Section 340E(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256e(a)) is amended by striking ''2005'' and inserting ''2010''.

(b) DIRECT GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION.—Section 340E(c) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256e(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(B), by inserting ''but without giving effect to section 1886(h)(7) of such Act)'' after ''section 1886(h)(4) of the Social Security Act''; and

(2) in paragraph (2)(E)(ii), by striking ''described in subparagraph (C)(ii)'' and inserting

''applied under section 1886(d)(3)(E) of the Social Security Act for discharges occurring during the preceding fiscal year''.

(c) INDIRECT GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION.—Section 340E(d)(2)(A) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256e(d)(2)(A)) is amended—

(1) by inserting ''ratio of the'' after ''hospitals and the''; and

(2) by inserting before the semicolon the following: ''to beds (excluding beds or bassinets assigned to healthy newborn infants)''.

(d) NATURE OF PAYMENTS.—Section 340E(e)(3) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256e(e)(3)) is amended by striking ''made to pay'' and inserting ''made and pay''.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 340E(f) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256e(f)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(A)—

(A) in clause (ii), by striking ''and'';

(B) in clause (iii), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(iv) for fiscal year 2006, $110,000,000; and

''(v) for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2010, such sums as may be necessary.''; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking ''There are hereby authorized'' and inserting ''There are authorized''; and

(ii) by striking ''(b)(1)(A)'' and inserting ''(b)(1)(B)'';

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''and'';

(C) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(D) for fiscal year 2006, $220,000,000; and

''(E) for each of fiscal years 2007 through 2010, such sums as may be necessary.''.

(f) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 340E(e)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256e(e)(2)) is amended by striking the first sentence.

SEC. 3. SENSE OF THE SENATE.

It is the sense of the Senate that perinatal hospitals play an important role in providing quality care and ensuring the best possible outcomes for thousands of seriously ill newborns each year, and that medical training programs at perinatal hospitals give providers essential training in treating healthy mothers and babies as well as patients in neonatal intensive care units.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported amendment be agreed, the bill, as amended, be read a third time and passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD without intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

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

The bill (S. 2526), as amended, was passed.

STATE HIGH RISK POOL FUNDING EXTENSION ACT OF 2004

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the HELP Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 2283 and that the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2283) to extend Federal funding for operations of State high risk health insurance pools.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read three times and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD without intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 2283) was read the third time and passed as follows:

S. 2283

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 ''State High Risk Pool Funding Extension Act of 2004''.

SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF FUNDING FOR OPERATION OF STATE HIGH RISK HEALTH INSURANCE POOLS.

(a) EXTENSION OF SEED GRANTS.—Section 2745 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg–45) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), in the subsection heading by inserting ''EXTENSION OF'' before ''SEED''; and

(2) in subsection (c)(1), by striking ''$20,000,000'' and all that follows through ''2003'' and inserting ''$15,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2004 and 2005''.

(b) FUNDS FOR OPERATIONS.—Section 2745 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg–45) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the subsection heading by striking ''MATCHING''; and

(B) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

''(2) ALLOTMENT.—The amounts appropriated under subsection (c)(2) for a fiscal year shall be made available to the States (or the entities that operate the high risk pool under applicable State law) as follows:

''(A) An amount equal to 50 percent of the appropriated amount for the fiscal year shall be allocated in equal amounts among each eligible State that applies for assistance under this subsection.

''(B) An amount equal to 25 percent of the appropriated amount for the fiscal year shall be allocated among the States so that the amount provided to a State bears the same ratio to such available amount as the number of uninsured individuals in the State bears to the total number of uninsured individuals in all States (as determined by the Secretary).

''(C) An amount equal to 25 percent of the appropriated amount for the fiscal year shall be allocated among the States so that the amount provided to a State bears the same ratio to such available amount as the number of individuals enrolled in health care coverage through the qualified high risk pool of the State bears to the total number of individuals so enrolled through qualified high risk pools in all States (as determined by the Secretary).''; and

(2) in subsection (c)(2), by striking ''$40,000,000'' and all that follows through the period and inserting ''$75,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2009 to make allotments under subsection (b)(2).''.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—Section 2745 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg–45) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d), by inserting after ''2744(c)(2)'' the following: '', except that with respect to subparagraph (A) of such section a State may elect to provide for the enrollment of eligible individuals through an acceptable alternative mechanism,''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(e) STANDARD RISK RATE.—In subsection (b)(1)(A), the term 'standard risk rate' means a rate—

''(1) determined under the State high risk pool by considering the premium rates charged by other health insurers offering health insurance coverage to individuals in the insurance market served;

''(2) that is established using reasonable actuarial techniques; and

''(3) that reflects anticipated claims experience and expenses for the coverage involved.''.

COASTAL AND OCEAN MAPPING INTEGRATION ACT

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 793, S. 2489.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2489) to establish a program within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to integrate Federal coastal and ocean mapping activities.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

[Strike the part printed in black brackets and insert the part printed in italic.]

S. 2489

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 ''Coastal and Ocean Mapping Integration Act''.

[SEC. 2. INTEGRATED COASTAL AND OCEAN MAPPING PROGRAM.

[(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall establish a program to develop, in coordination with the Interagency Committee on Coastal and Ocean Mapping, a coordinated and comprehensive Federal ocean and coastal mapping program for the Great Lakes and Coastal State waters, the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone, and the continental shelf of the United States that enhances conservation and management of marine resources, improves decision-making regarding research priorities and the siting of research and other platforms, and advances coastal and ocean science.

[(b) PROGRAM PARAMETERS.—In developing such a program, the Administrator shall work with the Committee to—

[(1) identify all Federal programs conducting shoreline delineation and coastal or ocean mapping, noting geographic coverage, frequency, spatial coverage, resolution, and subject matter focus of the data and location of data archives;

[(2) promote cost-effective, cooperative mapping efforts among all Federal coastal and ocean mapping agencies by increasing data sharing, developing data acquisition and metadata standards, and facilitating the interoperability of in situ data collection systems, data processing, archiving, and distribution of data products;

[(3) facilitate the adaptation of existing technologies as well as foster expertise in new coastal and ocean mapping technologies by engaging in cooperative training programs and leveraging agency expertise, nongovernmental organizations, and private sector resources to efficiently meet Federal mapping mandates;

[(4) develop standards and protocols for testing innovative experimental mapping technologies and transferring new technologies to the private sector;

[(5) centrally archive, manage, and distribute data sets as well as provide mapping products and services to the general public in service of statutory requirements; and

[(6) develop specific data presentation methods for use by Federal, State, and other entities that document locations of federally permitted activities, submerged cultural resources, undersea cables, offshore aquaculture projects, and any areas designated for the purposes of environmental protection or conservation and management of living marine resources.

[SEC. 3. INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON COASTAL AND OCEAN MAPPING.

[(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is hereby established an Interagency Committee on Coastal and Ocean Mapping.

[(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The Committee shall be comprised of senior representatives from Federal agencies with ocean and coastal mapping and surveying responsibilities. The representatives shall be high-ranking officials of their respective agencies or departments and, whenever possible, the head of the portion of the agency or department that is most relevant to the purposes of this Act. Membership shall include senior representatives from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Chief of Naval Operations, the United States Geological Survey, Minerals Management Service, National Science Foundation, National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, United States Army Corps of Engineers, United States Coast Guard, Environmental Protection Agency, Federal Emergency Management Agency and National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and other appropriate Federal agencies involved in ocean and coastal mapping.

[(c) CHAIRMAN.—The Committee shall be chaired by the representative from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The chairman may create subcommittees chaired by any member agency of the committee. Working groups may be formed by the full Committee to address issues of short duration.

[(d) MEETINGS.—The Committee shall meet on a quarterly basis, but subcommittee or working group meetings shall meet on an as-needed basis.

[(e) COORDINATION.—The committee should coordinate activities, when appropriate, with other Federal efforts, including the Digital Coast, Geospatial One-Stop, and the Federal Geographic Data Committee.

[SEC. 4. NOAA INTEGRATED MAPPING INITIATIVE.

[(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator, in consultation with the Committee, shall develop and submit to the Congress a plan for an integrated coastal and ocean mapping initiative within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

[(b) PLAN REQUIREMENTS.—The plan shall—

[(1) identify and describe all coastal and ocean mapping programs within the agency, including those that conduct mapping or related activities in the course of existing missions, such as hydrographic surveys, ocean exploration projects, living marine resource conservation and management programs, coastal zone management projects, and coastal and ocean science projects;

[(2) establish geographic priorities and minimum data acquisition and metadata standards for those programs;

[(3) encourage the development of innovative coastal and ocean mapping technologies and applications through research and development cooperative agreements at joint institutes;

[(4) document available and developing technologies, best practices in data processing and distribution, and leveraging opportunities with other Federal agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector;

[(5) identify training, technology, and other resource requirements for enabling the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's programs, ships, and aircraft to support a coordinated coastal and ocean mapping program;

[(6) identify a centralized mechanism for coordinating data collection, processing, archiving, and dissemination activities of all such mapping programs within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including—

[(A) designating primary data processing centers to maximize efficiency in information technology investment, develop consistency in data processing, and meet Federal mandates for data accessibility; and

[(B) designating a repository that is responsible for archiving and managing the distribution of all coastal and ocean mapping data to simplify the provision of services to benefit Federal and State programs; and

[(7) set forth a timetable for implementation and completion of the plan, including a schedule for periodic Congressional progress reports, and recommendations for integrating approaches developed under the initiative into the interagency program.

[(c) NOAA JOINT HYDROGRAPHIC CENTERS.—The Secretary is authorized to maintain and operate up to 3 joint hydrographic centers, which shall be co-located with an institution of higher education. The centers shall serve as hydrographic centers of excellence and are authorized to conduct activities necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, including—

[(1) research and development of innovative coastal and ocean mapping technologies, equipment, and data products;

[(2) mapping of the United States outer continental shelf;

[(3) data processing for non-traditional data and uses;

[(4) advancing the use of remote sensing technologies, for related issues, including mapping and assessment of essential fish habitat and of coral resources, ocean observations and ocean exploration; and

[(5) providing graduate education in hydrographic sciences for National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Commissioned Officer Corps and civilian personnel.

[SEC. 5. INTERAGENCY PROGRAM REPORTING.

[No later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and bi-annually thereafter, the Chairman of the Committee shall transmit to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the House of Representatives Committee on Resources a report detailing progress made in implementing the provisions of this Act, including—

[(1) an inventory of data within the territorial seas and the exclusive economic zone and throughout the continental shelf of the United States, noting the age and source of the survey and the spatial resolution (metadata) of the data;

[(2) identification of priority areas in need of survey coverage using present technologies;

[(3) a resource plan that identifies when priority areas in need of modern coastal and ocean mapping surveys can be accomplished;

[(4) the status of efforts to produce integrated digital maps of coastal and ocean areas;

[(5) a description of any products resulting from coordinated mapping efforts under this Act that improve public understanding of the coasts, oceans, or regulatory decision-making;

[(6) documentation of minimum and desired standards for data acquisition and integrated metadata;

[(7) a statement of the status of Federal efforts to leverage mapping technologies, coordinate mapping activities, share expertise, and exchange data;

[(8) a statement of resource requirements for organizations to meet the goals of the program, including technology needs for data acquisition, processing and distribution systems;

[(9) a statement of the status of efforts to declassify data gathered by the Navy, the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and other agencies to the extent possible without jeopardizing national security, and make it available to partner agencies and the public; and

[(10) a resource plan for a digital coast integrated mapping pilot project for the northern Gulf of Mexico that will—

[(A) cover the area from the authorized coastal counties through the territorial sea; and

[(B) identify how such a pilot project will leverage public and private mapping data and resources, such as the United States Geological Survey National Map, to result in an operational coastal change assessment program for the subregion.

[SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

[(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the amounts authorized by section 306 of the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act of 1998 (33 U.S.C. 892d), there are authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out this Act—

[(1) $20,000,000 for fiscal year 2005;

[(2) $26,000,000 for fiscal year 2006;

[(3) $32,000,000 for fiscal year 2007;

[(4) $38,000,000 for fiscal year 2008; and

[(5) $45,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2012.

[(b) JOINT HYDROGRAPHIC CENTERS.—Of the amounts appropriated pursuant to subsection (a), the following amounts shall be used to carry out section 4(c) of this Act:

[(1) $10,000,000 for fiscal year 2005.

[(2) $11,000,000 for fiscal year 2006.

[(3) $12,000,000 for fiscal year 2006.

[(4) $13,000,000 for fiscal year 2006.

[(5) $15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2012.

[SEC. 7. DEFINITIONS.

[In this Act:

[(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

[(2) COMMITTEE.—The term ''Committee'' means the Interagency Ocean Mapping Committee established by section 3.

[(3) EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE.—The term ''exclusive economic zone'' means the exclusive economic zone of the United States established by Presidential Proclamation No. 5030, of March 10, 1983.

[(4) OCEAN AND COASTAL MAPPING.—The term ''ocean and coastal mapping'' means the collection of physical, biological, geological, chemical, and archaeological characteristics of ocean and coastal sea beds

through the use of acoustics, satellites, aerial photogrammetry, light and imaging, and direct sampling.

[(5) TERRITORIAL SEA.—The term ''territorial sea'' means the belt of sea measured from the baseline of the United States determined in accordance with international law, as set forth in Presidential Proclamation Number 5928, dated December 27, 1988.]

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Ocean and Coastal Mapping Integration Act''.

SEC. 2. INTEGRATED OCEAN AND COASTAL MAPPING PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall establish a program to develop, in coordination with the Interagency Committee on Ocean and Coastal Mapping, a coordinated and comprehensive Federal ocean and coastal mapping plan for the Great Lakes and Coastal State waters, the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone, and the continental shelf of the United States that enhances ecosystem approaches in decision-making for conservation and management of marine resources and habitats, establishes research priorities, supports the siting of research and other platforms, and advances ocean and coastal science.

(b) PROGRAM PARAMETERS.—In developing such a program, the Administrator shall work with the Committee to—

(1) identify all Federal and federally-funded programs conducting shoreline delineation and ocean or coastal mapping, noting geographic coverage, frequency, spatial coverage, resolution, and subject matter focus of the data and location of data archives;

(2) promote cost-effective, cooperative mapping efforts among all Federal agencies conducting ocean and coastal mapping agencies by increasing data sharing, developing data acquisition and metadata standards, and facilitating the interoperability of in situ data collection systems, data processing, archiving, and distribution of data products;

(3) facilitate the adaptation of existing technologies as well as foster expertise in new ocean and coastal mapping technologies, including through research, development, and training conducted in cooperation with the private sector, academia, and other non-Federal entities;

(4) develop standards and protocols for testing innovative experimental mapping technologies and transferring new technologies between the Federal government and the private sector or academia;

(5) centrally archive, manage, and distribute data sets as well as provide mapping products and services to the general public in service of statutory requirements;

(6) develop specific data presentation standards for use by Federal, State, and other entities that document locations of federally permitted activities, living and nonliving resources, marine ecosystems, sensitive habitats, submerged cultural resources, undersea cables, offshore aquaculture projects, and any areas designated for the purposes of environmental protection or conservation and management of living marine resources; and

(7) identify the procedures to be used for coordinating Federal data with State and local government programs.

SEC. 3. INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON OCEAN AND COASTAL MAPPING.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is hereby established an Interagency Committee on Ocean and Coastal Mapping.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The Committee shall be comprised of senior representatives from Federal agencies with ocean and coastal mapping and surveying responsibilities. The representatives shall be high-ranking officials of their respective agencies or departments and, whenever possible, the head of the portion of the agency or department that is most relevant to the purposes of this Act. Membership shall include senior representatives from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Chief of Naval Operations, the United States Geological Survey, Minerals Management Service, National Science Foundation, National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, United States Army Corps of Engineers, United States Coast Guard, Environmental Protection Agency, Federal Emergency Management Agency and National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and other appropriate Federal agencies involved in ocean and coastal mapping.

(c) CHAIRMAN.—The Committee shall be chaired by the representative from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The chairman may create subcommittees chaired by any member agency of the committee. Working groups may be formed by the full Committee to address issues of short duration.

(d) MEETINGS.—The Committee shall meet on a quarterly basis, but subcommittee or working group meetings shall meet on an as-needed basis.

(e) COORDINATION.—The committee should coordinate activities, when appropriate, with—

(1) other Federal efforts, including the Digital Coast, Geospatial One-Stop, and the Federal Geographic Data Committee;

(2) international mapping activities; and

(3) States and user groups through workshops and other appropriate mechanisms.

SEC. 4. NOAA INTEGRATED MAPPING INITIATIVE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator, in consultation with the Committee, shall develop and submit to the Congress a plan for an integrated ocean and coastal mapping initiative within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(b) PLAN REQUIREMENTS.—The plan shall—

(1) identify and describe all ocean and coastal mapping programs within the agency, including those that conduct mapping or related activities in the course of existing missions, such as hydrographic surveys, ocean exploration projects, living marine resource conservation and management programs, coastal zone management projects, and ocean and coastal science projects;

(2) establish priority mapping programs and establish and periodically update priorities for geographic areas in surveying and mapping, as well as minimum data acquisition and metadata standards for those programs;

(3) encourage the development of innovative ocean and coastal mapping technologies and applications through research and development through cooperative or other agreements at joint centers of excellence and with the private sector;

(4) document available and developing technologies, best practices in data processing and distribution, and leveraging opportunities with other Federal agencies, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector;

(5) identify training, technology, and other resource requirements for enabling the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's programs, ships, and aircraft to support a coordinated ocean and coastal mapping program;

(6) identify a centralized mechanism or office for coordinating data collection, processing, archiving, and dissemination activities of all such mapping programs within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including—

(A) designating primary data processing centers to maximize efficiency in information technology investment, develop consistency in data processing, and meet Federal mandates for data accessibility; and

(B) designating a repository that is responsible for archiving and managing the distribution of all ocean and coastal mapping data to simplify the provision of services to benefit Federal and State programs; and

(7) set forth a timetable for implementation and completion of the plan, including a schedule for periodic Congressional progress reports, and recommendations for integrating approaches developed under the initiative into the interagency program.

(c) NOAA JOINT OCEAN AND COASTAL MAPPING CENTERS.—The Secretary is authorized to maintain and operate up to 3 joint ocean and coastal mapping centers, including a joint hydrographic center, which shall be co-located with an institution of higher education. The centers shall serve as hydrographic centers of excellence and are authorized to conduct activities necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, including—

(1) research and development of innovative ocean and coastal mapping technologies, equipment, and data products;

(2) mapping of the United States outer continental shelf;

(3) data processing for non-traditional data and uses;

(4) advancing the use of remote sensing technologies, for related issues, including mapping and assessment of essential fish habitat and of coral resources, ocean observations and ocean exploration; and

(5) providing graduate education in ocean and coastal mapping sciences for National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Commissioned Officer Corps, personnel of other agencies with ocean and coastal mapping programs, and civilian personnel.

SEC. 5. INTERAGENCY PROGRAM REPORTING.

No later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and bi-annually thereafter, the Chairman of the Committee shall transmit to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the House of Representatives Committee on Resources a report detailing progress made in implementing the provisions of this Act, including—

(1) an inventory of ocean and coastal mapping data, noting the metadata, within the territorial seas and the exclusive economic zone and throughout the continental shelf of the United States, noting the age and source of the survey and the spatial resolution (metadata) of the data;

(2) identification of priority areas in need of survey coverage using present technologies;

(3) a resource plan that identifies when priority areas in need of modern ocean and coastal mapping surveys can be accomplished;

(4) the status of efforts to produce integrated digital maps of ocean and coastal areas;

(5) a description of any products resulting from coordinated mapping efforts under this Act that improve public understanding of the coasts, oceans, or regulatory decision-making;

(6) documentation of minimum and desired standards for data acquisition and integrated metadata;

(7) a statement of the status of Federal efforts to leverage mapping technologies, coordinate mapping activities, share expertise, and exchange data;

(8) a statement of resource requirements for organizations to meet the goals of the program, including technology needs for data acquisition, processing and distribution systems;

(9) a statement of the status of efforts to declassify data gathered by the Navy, the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and other agencies to the extent possible without jeopardizing national security, and make it available to partner agencies and the public; and

(10) a resource plan for a digital coast integrated mapping pilot project for the northern Gulf of Mexico that will—

(A) cover the area from the authorized coastal counties through the territorial sea;

(B) identify how such a pilot project will leverage public and private mapping data and resources, such as the United States Geological Survey National Map, to result in an operational coastal change assessment program for the subregion; and

(11) the status of efforts to coordinate Federal programs with State and local government programs and leverage those programs.

SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the amounts authorized by section 306 of the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act of 1998 (33 U.S.C. 892d), there are authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out this Act—

(1) $20,000,000 for fiscal year 2005;

(2) $26,000,000 for fiscal year 2006;

(3) $32,000,000 for fiscal year 2007;

(4) $38,000,000 for fiscal year 2008; and

(5) $45,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2012.

(b) JOINT OCEAN AND COASTAL MAPPING CENTERS.—Of the amounts appropriated pursuant to subsection (a), the following amounts shall be used to carry out section 4(c) of this Act:

(1) $10,000,000 for fiscal year 2005.

(2) $11,000,000 for fiscal year 2006.

(3) $12,000,000 for fiscal year 2007.

(4) $13,000,000 for fiscal year 2008.

(5) $15,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2009 through 2012.

(c) INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, from amounts authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years 2005 through 2012 to the Department of Defense, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Homeland Security, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the head of each such department or agency may make available not more than $10,000,000 per fiscal year to carry out interagency activities under section 3 of this Act.

SEC. 7. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(2) COASTAL STATE.—The term ''coastal state'' has the meaning given that term by section 304(4) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1453(4).

(3) COMMITTEE.—The term ''Committee'' means the Interagency Ocean Mapping Committee established by section 3.

(4) EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE.—The term ''exclusive economic zone'' means the exclusive economic zone of the United States established by Presidential Proclamation No. 5030, of March 10, 1983.

(5) OCEAN AND COASTAL MAPPING.—The term ''ocean and coastal mapping'' means the acquisition, processing, and management of physical, biological, geological, chemical, and archaeological characteristics and boundaries of ocean and coastal areas, resources, and sea beds through the use of acoustics, satellites, aerial photogrammetry, light and imaging, direct sampling, and other mapping technologies.

(6) TERRITORIAL SEA.—The term ''territorial sea'' means the belt of sea measured from the baseline of the United States determined in accordance with international law, as set forth in Presidential Proclamation Number 5928, dated December 27, 1988.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee substitute amendment be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

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

The bill (S. 2489), as amended, was passed.

RESEARCH REVIEW ACT OF 2004

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 5213.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5213) to expand research information regarding multidisciplinary research projects and epidemiological studies.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 5213) was read the third time and passed.

NATIONAL OCEAN EXPLORATION PROGRAM ACT

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 791, S. 2280.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GRAHAM of South Carolina). The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2280) to establish and coordinate the national ocean exploration program with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening debate, and any statements be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 2280) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 2280

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 Ocean Exploration Program Act''.

SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT.

The Secretary of Commerce, through the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, shall, in consultation with the National Science Foundation and other appropriate Federal agencies, establish a coordinated national ocean exploration program within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

SEC. 3. PURPOSES.

The purposes of the program are the following:

(1) To explore the physical, biological, chemical, geological, archaeological, temporal, and other related characteristics of the oceans to benefit, inform, and inspire the American people.

(2) To create missions and scientific activities of discovery that will improve our understanding, appreciation, and stewardship of the unique marine ecosystems, organisms, chemistry, and geology of the world's oceans, and to enhance knowledge of submerged maritime historical and archaeological sites.

(3) To facilitate discovery of marine natural products from these ecosystems that may have potential beneficial uses, including those that may help combat disease or provide therapeutic benefits.

(4) To communicate such discoveries and knowledge to policymakers, regulators, researchers, educators, and interested nongovernmental entities in order to support policy decisions and to spur additional scientific research and development.

(5) To maximize effectiveness by integrating multiple scientific disciplines, employing the diverse resources of the ocean science community, and making ocean exploration data and information available in a timely and consistent manner.

(6) To achieve heightened education, environmental literacy, public understanding and appreciation of the oceans.

SEC. 4. AUTHORITIES.

In carrying out the program the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall—

(1) conduct interdisciplinary exploration voyages or other scientific activities in conjunction with other Federal agencies or academic or educational institutions, to survey little known areas of the marine environment, inventory, observe, and assess living and nonliving marine resources, and report such findings;

(2) give priority attention to deep ocean regions, with a focus on surveying deep water marine systems that hold potential for important scientific and medical discoveries, such as hydrothermal vent communities and seamounts;

(3) conduct scientific voyages to locate, define, and document historic shipwrecks, submerged sites, and other ocean exploration activities that combine archaeology and oceanographic sciences;

(4) develop, in consultation with the National Science Foundation, a transparent process for reviewing and approving proposals for activities to be conducted under this program;

(5) enhance the technical capability of the United States marine science community by promoting the development of improved oceanographic research, communication, navigation, and data collection systems, as well as underwater platforms and sensors;

(6) conduct public education and outreach activities that improve the public understanding of ocean science, resources, and processes, in conjunction with relevant educational programs of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the National Science Foundation, and other agencies;

(7) accept donations of property, data, and equipment to be applied for the purpose of exploring the oceans or increasing knowledge of the oceans; and

(8) establish an ocean exploration forum to encourage partnerships and promote communication among experts and other stakeholders in order to enhance the scientific and technical expertise and relevance of the national program.

SEC. 5. EXPLORATION TECHNOLOGY AND INFRASTRUCTURE TASK FORCE.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, in coordination with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the U.S. Geological Survey, Office of Naval Research, and relevant governmental, non-governmental, academic, and other experts, shall convene an ocean technology and infrastructure task force to develop and implement a strategy—

(1) to facilitate transfer of new exploration technology to the program;

(2) to improve availability of communications infrastructure, including satellite capabilities, to the program;

(3) to develop an integrated, workable and comprehensive data management information processing system that will make information on unique and significant features obtained by the program available for research and management purposes; and

(4) to encourage cost-sharing partnerships with governmental and non-governmental entities that will assist in transferring exploration technology and technical expertise to the program.

SEC. 6. INTERAGENCY FINANCING.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the National Science Foundation, and other Federal agencies involved in the program, are authorized to participate in interagency financing and share, transfer, receive and spend funds appropriated to any federal participant the program for the purposes of carrying out any administrative or programmatic project or activity under this section. Funds may be transferred among such departments and agencies through an appropriate instrument that specifies the goods, services, or space being acquired from another Federal participant and the costs of the same.

SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to carry out the program—

(1) $45,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2010; and

(2) $55,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2011 through 2016.

EXTENDING LIABILITY INDEMNIFICATION REGIME FOR COMMERCIAL SPACE TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent to proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 5245.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5245) to extend the liability indemnification regime for the commercial space transportation industry.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements related to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 5245) was read for the third time and passed.

NORMAN Y. MINETA RESEARCH AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS IMPROVEMENT ACT

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 5163.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 5163) to amend title 49, United States Code, to provide the Department of Transportation a more focused research organization with an emphasis on innovative technology, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, H.R. 5163, the Norman Mineta Research and Special Programs Improvement Act, will be considered by the Senate today. I support H.R. 5163 and look forward to its enactment into law.

H.R. 5163 will realign the current Research and Special Programs Administration, creating two new entities; the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration and the Research and Innovative Technologies Administration. Each new entity will be led by an Administrator.

Section 2 of the bill provides a new Section 108 of Title 49, creating the new Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration. In 108(c), the bill creates the Administrator position, as follows:

(c) ADMINISTRATOR.—The head of the Administration shall be the Administrator who shall be appointed by the President, by and with advice and consent of the Senate, and shall be an individual with professional experience in pipeline safety, hazardous materials safety, or other transportation safety . . .

By spelling out qualifications for its new Administrator, Congress is seeking to enhance the prospects for success for the new Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.

The new Research and Innovative Technologies Administration is created by amending Section 112 of title 49, eliminating reference to the Research and Special Programs Administration and modifying its powers and duties. Aside from adding the position to the Executive Schedule Pay Rate, H.R. 5163 does not address the new Administrator, Research and Innovative Technologies Administration.

As with the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, success of the Research and Innovative Technologies Administration will rest to a significant degree on the effectiveness of its leadership. Its Administrator should be well qualified. He or she should be an individual with professional experience in transportation research, research management, research program development, education and training in transportation and transportation-related fields and in transferring technologies into real world applications.

I hope that the President will apply these qualifications when selecting a candidate for Administrator, Research and Innovative Technologies Administration.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time, passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 5163) was read the third time and passed.

AMENDING THE TIJUANA RIVER VALLEY ESTUARY AND BEACH SEWAGE CLEANUP ACT OF 2000

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 4794, received from the House.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4794) to amend the Tijuana River Valley Estuary and Beach Sewage Cleanup Act of 2000 to extend the authorization of appropriations, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read three times, passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements related to the matter be printed in the RECORD, with no intervening action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 4794) was read the third time and passed.

MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—S. 2986

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that S. 2986 be placed directly on the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—S. 2986

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at a time determined by the majority leader, in consultation with the Democratic leader, the Senate proceed to consideration of S. 2986, the debt limit extension bill; provided that there be 6 hours of debate only, equally divided between the chairman and ranking member of the Finance Committee or their designees; provided further that no amendments be in order to the measure, and following the use or yielding back of the time, the Senate proceed to a vote on passage, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDING TITLE XIX OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Finance Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 2618 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2618) to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to extend medicare cost-sharing for the medicare part B premium for qualifying individuals through September 2005.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be

read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 2618) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 2618

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

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF MEDICARE COST-SHARING FOR THE MEDICARE PART B PREMIUM FOR QUALIFYING INDIVIDUALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1902(a)(10)(E)(iv) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)(10)(E)(iv)) is amended by striking ''2004'' and inserting ''2005''.

(b) TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE FOR ALLOCATION.—Section 1933(g) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396u–3(g)) is amended to read as follows:

''(g) SPECIAL RULES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—With respect to each period described in paragraph (2), a State shall select qualifying individuals, subject to paragraph (3), and provide such individuals with assistance, in accordance with the provisions of this section as in effect with respect to calendar year 2003, except that for such purpose—

''(A) references in the preceding subsections of this section to a year, whether fiscal or calendar, shall be deemed to be references to such period; and

''(B) the total allocation amount under subsection (c) for such period shall be the amount described in paragraph (2) for that period.

''(2) PERIODS AND TOTAL ALLOCATION AMOUNTS DESCRIBED.—For purposes of this subsection—

''(A) for the period that begins on January 1, 2004, and ends on September 30, 2004, the total allocation amount is $300,000,000;

''(B) for the period that begins on October 1, 2004, and ends on December 31, 2004, the total allocation amount is $100,000,000; and

''(C) for the period that begins on January 1, 2005, and ends on September 30, 2005, the total allocation amount is $300,000,000.

''(3) RULES FOR PERIODS THAT BEGIN AFTER JANUARY 1.—For any specific period described in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2), the following applies:

''(A) The specific period shall be treated as a continuation of the immediately preceding period in that calendar year for purposes of applying subsection (b)(2) and qualifying individuals who received assistance in the last month of such immediately preceding period shall be deemed to be selected for the specific period (without the need to complete an application for assistance for such period).

''(B) The limit to be applied under subsection (b)(3) for the specific period shall be the same as the limit applied under such subsection for the immediately preceding period.

''(C) The ratio to be applied under subsection (c)(2) for the specific period shall be the same as the ratio applied under such subsection for the immediately preceding period.''.

REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY—TREATY DOCUMENT NO. 108–27

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the following treaty transmitted to the Senate November 16, 2004, by the President of the United States: Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty with Germany, Treaty Document No. 108–27. I further ask that the treaty be considered as having been read the first time; that it be referred, with accompanying papers, to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed; and that the President's message be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The message of the President is as follows:

[Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty with Germany Treaty Doc. 108–27]

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, signed at Washington on October 14, 2003, and a related exchange of notes. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to the Treaty.

The Treaty is one of a series of modern mutual legal assistance treaties being negotiated by the United States in order to counter criminal activities more effectively. The Treaty should be an effective tool to assist in the prosecution of a wide variety of crimes. The Treaty is self-executing.

The Treaty provides for a broad range of cooperation in criminal matters. Mutual assistance available under the Treaty includes: taking the testimony or statements of persons; providing documents, records, and articles of evidence; locating or identifying persons; serving documents; transferring persons in custody for testimony or other purposes; executing requests for searches and seizures; undertaking telecommunications surveillance, undercover investigations, and controlled deliveries; assisting in proceedings related to immobilization and forfeiture of assets, restitution to the victims of crime and collection of fines; and any other form of assistance not prohibited by the laws of the State from whom the assistance is requested.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Treaty, and give its advice and consent to ratification.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *September 13, 2004.*

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 2004

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 2:15 p.m. on Wednesday, November 17. I further ask that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved, and the Senate then begin consideration of S. 2986, the debt limit extension bill provided under the previous order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, tomorrow the Senate will begin consideration of the debt limit extension bill. Under the order, there will be up to 6 hours of debate on the measure prior to the vote. It is my expectation that we will use a portion of that debate tomorrow and the remainder of the debate on Thursday. A number of our colleagues will be attending the opening of the Clinton Presidential Library and, therefore, I expect that vote to occur when that delegation returns.

As I mentioned this morning, we have a lot of work to do prior to adjournment of this Congress. In addition to the debt limit bill, the Senate must also complete action on the remaining fiscal year 2005 spending bills, the intelligence reform conference report, if available, a number of nominations, and any other conference reports that may become available.

It is our intention to finish our work on these items this week. Therefore, Senators should make themselves available for busy days over the remainder of the week.

Mr. President, I will be happy to turn to the Democratic leader. If not, I will be putting us into a quorum call for a period of time.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask if the majority leader can give us any understanding as to progress that may have been made today on the appropriations and the omnibus bill. It is my understanding it is unlikely the bill will come up before Friday, but might he share with us what he knows about the progress the negotiators made today?

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, in response to the Democratic leader, tremendous progress has been made over the course of the weekend, yesterday, and then over the course of today. We have a number of bills that are involved, as everyone knows, and it is a monumental task that both the staff and the Senators have been asked to do. But huge progress is being made.

We will, for the convenience of Senators, not be voting on Thursday during the day. We will have a vote likely Thursday night. It would be an objective to finish the omnibus bill on Friday. I hesitate to say that because a number of Senators have come up and said exactly what is in that omnibus bill. The staff is working with the Senators on the various conferences and the appropriators, and it is very important people be able to see it and have the opportunity to comment on it and debate what is in that bill.

Tremendous progress is being made which led me to say that if we stay focused, we should be able to finish our business this week on Friday or Saturday, although, again, we have the intelligence bills to consider.

Mr. DASCHLE. I thank the majority leader. I only reiterate what I said this morning. Obviously, our ability to expedite consideration of the omnibus bill, which is very critical, will be directly related to the degree to which extraneous matters are incorporated in the bill. I hope very earnestly that people who have an inclination to want to

add extraneous issues can refrain from doing so in order to complete our work and to avoid what might be an extended delay.

I know both sides are working with that in mind. I appreciate the effort made to bring this matter to a close. This is probably one of the most important remaining pieces of unfinished business. I appreciate very much the leader's report tonight.

I yield the floor.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I also want to reemphasize what the Democratic leader just said. A number of people are coming forward with legislation in the hopes there is some way it can be attached to the omnibus bill because people realize it is an important bill, and it is a bill we have worked on in a bipartisan way to bring to closure, which we will. I encourage our colleagues on both sides of the aisle to understand that we are not going to be including extraneous matter on this bill. That is under mutual agreement with the Democratic leadership and the Republican leadership.

CORRECTING THE ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 1417

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Con. Res. 145, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Res. 145) to correct the enrollment of H.R. 1417.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to this matter be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (S. Res. 145) was agreed to, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 145

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That in the enrollment of H.R. 1417, an Act to amend title 17, United States Code, to replace copyright arbitration royalty panels with Copyright Royalty Judges, and for other purposes (the Copyright Royalty and Distribution Reform Act of 2004), the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make the following corrections:

(1) In section 801 of title 17, United States Code, as amended by section 3(a) of H.R. 1417—

(A) in subsection (b)(7)(A)—

(i) in clause (i), strike ''the other participants'' and insert ''participants''; and

(ii) in clause (ii), strike ''any other participant described in subparagraph (A)'' and insert ''any participant described in clause (i)'';

(B) in subsection (b)(7)(B), strike ''118(b) (2) or (3)'' and insert ''118(b)(2)'';

(C) in subsection (b)(8), insert a comma after ''802(g)''; and

(D) in subsection (c), strike ''As provided in section 801(f)(1), the'' and insert ''The''.

(2) In section 802 of title 17, United States Code, as amended by section 3(a) of H.R. 1417—

(A) in subsection (a)(1), in the second sentence—

(i) strike ''two Copyright'' and insert ''2 Copyright''; and

(ii) strike ''one shall'' and insert ''1 shall'';

(B) in subsection (c)—

(i) strike ''appointed the Chief Copyright'' and insert ''appointed as the Chief Copyright''; and

(ii) strike ''appointed Copyright'' and insert ''appointed as Copyright''; and

(C) in subsection (f)—

(i) in paragraph (1)(A)(ii), strike ''14 days of receipt by the Register of Copyrights of all'' and insert ''14 days after the Register of Copyrights receives all'';

(ii) in paragraph (1)(B)(i)—

(I) strike ''The Register shall'' and insert ''The Register of Copyrights shall'';

(II) strike ''30 days of receipt by the Register of Copyrights of all'' and insert ''30 days after the Register of Copyrights receives all''; and

(III) in the last sentence, insert ''to the Copyright Royalty Judges'' after ''is timely delivered'';

(iii) in paragraph (1)(D)—

(I) insert after the second sentence the following: ''The Register of Copyrights shall issue such written decision not later than 60 days after the date on which the final determination by the Copyright Royalty Judges is issued.'';

(II) in the following sentence, insert a comma after ''such written decision'';

(III) strike ''section 802(f)(1)(D)'' and insert ''this subparagraph'';

(IV) strike ''notification and undertakes to consult with'' and insert ''notification to, and undertakes to consult with,''; and

(V) strike ''fails within reasonable period after receipt of such notification'' and insert ''fails, within a reasonable period after receiving such notification,''.

(3) In section 803 of title 17, United States Code, as amended by section 3(a) of H.R. 1417—

(A) in subsection (a)(1), strike ''Librarian of Congress, copyright arbitration royalty panels,'' and insert ''the Librarian of Congress,'';

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (1), amend subparagraph (A)(i) to read as follows:

''(A) CALL FOR PETITIONS TO PARTICIPATE.—(i) The Copyright Royalty Judges shall cause to be published in the Federal Register notice of commencement of proceedings under this chapter, calling for the filing of petitions to participate in a proceeding under this chapter for the purpose of making the relevant determination under section 111, 112, 114, 115, 116, 118, 119, 1004, or 1007, as the case may be—

''(I) promptly upon a determination made under section 804(a);

''(II) by no later than January 5 of a year specified in paragraph (2) of section 804(b) for the commencement of proceedings;

''(III) by no later than January 5 of a year specified in subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (3) of section 804(b) for the commencement of proceedings, or as otherwise provided in subparagraph (A) or (C) of such paragraph for the commencement of proceedings;

''(IV) as provided under section 804(b)(8); or

''(V) by no later than January 5 of a year specified in any other provision of section 804(b) for the filing of petitions for the commencement of proceedings, if a petition has not been filed by that date.'';

(ii) in clause (ii) of paragraph (1)(A)—

(I) strike ''proceeding, under clause (i)'' and insert ''proceeding under clause (i)''; and

(II) strike ''section 803(b)(3)'' and insert ''paragraph (3)'';

(iii) in paragraph (4)(A), strike ''a participant in the proceeding asserts a claim in the amount of'' and insert ''the contested amount of a claim is'';

(iv) in paragraph (6)(C)—

(I) in clause (iv), insert a comma after ''orders'';

(II) in clause (v), strike ''according to'' and insert ''in accordance with''; and

(III) in clause (vi)(I), strike ''absent the discovery sought'' and insert '', absent the discovery sought,'';

(v) in clause (vii), strike ''interrogatories and'' and insert ''interrogatories, and''; and

(vi) in clause (ix)—

(I) in the first sentence, insert a comma after ''give testimony'' and insert a comma after ''inspection of documents or tangible things''; and

(II) in the last sentence, strike ''subparagraph'' and insert ''clause'';

(C) in subsection (c)—

(i) in paragraph (1), strike ''(b)(3)(C)(x)'' and insert ''(b)(6)(C)(x)'';

(ii) in paragraph (2)—

(I) in subparagraph (A)—

(aa) insert ''in a proceeding'' after ''a participant''; and

(bb) strike ''a proceeding is issued'' and insert ''the proceeding is issued'';

(II) in subparagraph (B), strike ''their initial determination concerning rates and terms to the participants in the proceeding'' and insert ''to the participants in the proceeding their initial determination concerning rates and terms''; and

(III) in subparagraph (C), strike ''except as provided under subsection (d)(1)'' and insert ''except that nonparticipation may give rise to the limitations with respect to judicial review provided for in subsection (d)(1)''; and

(iii) in paragraph (6), strike ''Following review of the determination by the Register of Copyrights under section 802(f)(1)(D)'' and insert ''By no later than the end of the 60-day period provided in section 802(f)(1)(D)''; and

(D) in the second sentence of subsection (d)(2)(A), strike ''transmission service'' and insert ''licensee''.

(4) In section 5(b)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), strike ''and'' at the end;

(B) strike subparagraph (B); and

(C) redesignate subparagraphs (C) and (D) as subparagraphs (B) and (C), respectively.

(5) In the amendment made by section 5(b)(1)(A)—

(A) strike ''5-year periods'' and insert ''5-year period''; and

(B) strike ''such other periods'' and insert ''such other period''.

(6) Strike paragraph (3) of section 5(b) and insert the following:

(3) in paragraph (5), by striking ''determination by a copyright arbitration royalty panel or decision by the Librarian of Congress'' and inserting ''decision by the Librarian of Congress or determination by the Copyright Royalty Judges'';

(7) In the amendment made by section 5(c)(1)(A)(i)—

(A) strike ''5-year periods'' and insert ''the 5-year period''; and

(B) strike ''different transitional periods are provided in section 804(b), or such periods'' and insert ''a different transitional period is provided under section 6(b)(3) of the Copyright Royalty and Distribution Reform Act of 2004, or such other period''.

(8) In the amendment made by section 5(c)(1)(B)(i), strike 'in section 804(b)'' and insert ''under section 6(b)(3) of the Copyright Royalty and Distribution Reform Act of 2004''.

(9) In the amendment made by section 5(c)(2)(A)—

(A) strike ''5-year periods'' and insert ''the 5-year period''; and

(B) strike ''different transitional periods are provided in section 804(b), or such periods'' and insert ''a different transitional period is provided under section 6(b)(3) of the Copyright Royalty and Distribution Reform Act of 2004, or such other period''.

(10) In the amendment made by section 5(c)(2)(B)(i), strike 'in section 804(b)'' and insert ''under section 6(b)(3) of the Copyright Royalty and Distribution Reform Act of 2004''.

(11) Strike paragraph (3) of section 5(c) and insert the following:

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking ''determination by a copyright arbitration royalty panel or decision by the Librarian of Congress'' and inserting ''decision by the Librarian of Congress or determination by the Copyright Royalty Judges''; and

(12) In section 5(c)(4)(B), insert ''of subparagraph (A) the following:'' after ''by adding after the first sentence''.

(13) In the amendment made by section 5(d)(3)(A), strike ''during periods'' and insert ''during the period''.

(14) In section 5(d)(4)—

(A) strike ''and'' at the end of subparagraph (B);

(B) add ''and'' after the semicolon at the end of subparagraph (C); and

(C) add after subparagraph (C) the following:

(D) in the last sentence, by striking ''Librarian of Congress'' and inserting ''Copyright Royalty Judges''.

(15) In the amendment made by section 5(d)(5)(A)(i), strike '', Copyright Royalty Judges, or a copyright arbitration royalty panel to the extent those determinations were accepted by the Librarian of Congress'' and insert ''or Copyright Royalty Judges''.

(16) In the amendment made by section 5(f)(1)(B)—

(A) strike '', a copyright arbitration royalty panel,''; and

(B) strike ''to the extent that they were accepted by the Librarian of Congress,''.

(17) In section 5, insert the following after subsection (g) and redesignate succeeding subsections accordingly:

(h) RATEMAKING FOR SATELLITE CARRIERS.—Section 119(c) of title 17, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''Librarian of Congress'' and inserting ''Copyright Royalty Judges''; and

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''Register of Copyrights shall prescribe'' and inserting ''Copyright Royalty Judges shall prescribe as provided in section 803(b)(6); and

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking ''arbitration proceedings'' and inserting ''proceedings''; and

(ii) by striking ''arbitration proceeding'' and inserting ''proceedings'';

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by striking ''copyright arbitration royalty panel appointed under chapter 8'' and inserting ''Copyright Royalty Judges''; and

(ii) by striking ''panel shall base its decision'' and inserting ''Copyright Royalty Judges shall base their determination''; and

(C) in subparagraph (C)—

(i) in the heading, by striking ''DECISION OF ARBITRATION PANEL OR ORDER OF LIBRARIAN'' and inserting ''DETERMINATION UNDER CHAPTER 8''; and

(ii) by striking clauses (i) and (ii) and inserting the following:

''(i) is made by the Copyright Royalty Judges pursuant to this paragraph and becomes final, or

''(ii) is made by the court on appeal under section 803(d)(3),''.

(18) In the first sentence of section 6(b)(1)—

(A) strike ''date of enactment of this Act'' and insert ''effective date provided in subsection (a)''; and

(B) strike ''such date of enactment'' and insert ''such effective date''.

(19) Strike paragraph (2) of section 6(b) and insert the following:

(2) CERTAIN ROYALTY RATE PROCEEDINGS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the amendments made by this Act shall not affect proceedings to determine royalty rates pursuant to section 119(c) of title 17, United States Code, that are commenced before January 31, 2006.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to this matter be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 2:15 P.M. TOMORROW

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:31 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, November 17, 2004, at 2:15 p.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate November 16, 2004:

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

DALLAS TONSAGER, OF SOUTH DAKOTA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION BOARD, FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION, FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 21, 2010, VICE MICHAEL M. REYNA, TERM EXPIRED.

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

MICHAEL V. DUNN, OF IOWA, TO BE A COMMISSIONER OF THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING JUNE 19, 2006, VICE JAMES E. NEWSOME, RESIGNED.

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

ERNEST J. WILSON III, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING FOR A TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 31, 2010. (REAPPOINTMENT)

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

HAROLD JENNINGS CREEL, JR., OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TO BE A FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSIONER FOR THE TERM EXPIRING JUNE 30, 2009. (REAPPOINTMENT)

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

JONATHAN STEVEN ADELSTEIN, OF SOUTH DAKOTA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JUNE 30, 2008. (REAPPOINTMENT)

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

ALBERT HENRY KONETZNI, JR., OF NEW YORK, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JUNE 30, 2009, VICE RICHARD A. MESERVE, RESIGNED.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

RAYMOND THOMAS WAGNER, JR., OF MISSOURI, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE OVERSIGHT BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 14, 2009. (REAPPOINTMENT)

BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

KENNETH Y. TOMLINSON, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE CHAIRMAN OF THE BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS. (REAPPOINTMENT)

KENNETH Y. TOMLINSON, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS FOR A TERM EXPIRING AUGUST 13, 2007. (REAPPOINTMENT)

UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

JAY T. SNYDER, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY FOR A TERM EXPIRING JULY 1, 2007. (REAPPOINTMENT)

BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

D. JEFFREY HIRSCHBERG, OF WISCONSIN, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS FOR A TERM EXPIRING AUGUST 13, 2007. (REAPPOINTMENT)

POSTAL RATE COMMISSION

TONY HAMMOND, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A COMMISSIONER OF THE POSTAL RATE COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 14, 2010. (REAPPOINTMENT)

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE

LOUIS J. GIULIANO, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A GOVERNOR OF THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 8, 2009, VICE ALBERT CASEY, TO WHICH POSITION HE WAS APPOINTED DURING THE LAST RECESS OF THE SENATE.

CAROLYN L. GALLAGHER, OF TEXAS, TO BE A GOVERNOR OF THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 8, 2005, VICE ERENSTA BALLARD, RESIGNED, TO WHICH POSITION SHE WAS APPOINTED DURING THE LAST RECESS OF THE SENATE.

HARRY S TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION

SHARON TUCKER, OF GEORGIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE HARRY S TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 10, 2005, VICE E. GORDON GEE, TERM EXPIRED.

BARRY GOLDWATER SCHOLARSHIP & EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION FOUNDATION

CHARLES P. RUCH, OF SOUTH DAKOTA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE BARRY GOLDWATER SCHOLARSHIP AND EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION FOUNDATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING AUGUST 11, 2010, VICE NIRANJAN SHAMALBHAI SHAH, TERM EXPIRED.

EDWARD ALTON PARRISH, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE BARRY GOLDWATER SCHOLARSHIP AND EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION FOUNDATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING APRIL 17, 2008, VICE HANS MARK, RESIGNED.

LAURIE STENBERG NICHOLS, OF SOUTH DAKOTA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE BARRY GOLDWATER SCHOLARSHIP AND EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION FOUNDATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING MARCH 3, 2010, VICE DONNA DEARMAN SMITH, TERM EXPIRED.

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

MIMI MAGER, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 27, 2007, VICE MARK D. GEARAN, TERM EXPIRED.

JACOB JOSEPH LEW, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE FOR A TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 6, 2008, VICE ARTHUR J. NAPARSTEK, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ALBERTO R. GONZALES, OF TEXAS, TO BE ATTORNEY GENERAL, VICE JOHN ASHCROFT, RESIGNED.

PATRICIA CUSHWA, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A COMMISSIONER OF THE UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION FOR A TERM OF SIX YEARS, VICE JANIE L. JEFFERS.

IN THE COAST GUARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD UNDER TITLE 14, U.S.C., SECTION 271:

To be lieutenant commander

JOEL A. AMUNDSON, 0000
EUGENIO S. ANZANO, 0000
KIMBERLY J. AVSEC, 0000
KEVIN L. BARNETTE, 0000
JOHN F. BARRESI, 0000
AMY M. BEACH, 0000
PETER L. BEAVIS, 0000
JAMES G. BELLAIRE, 0000
BENJAMIN D. BERG, 0000
JAMES R. BETZ, 0000
DANIEL P. BISHOP, 0000
KENNETH A. BISHOP, 0000
JOHN R. BITTERMAN, 0000
LUCINDA J. BOOKHAMMER, 0000
GEORGE A. BORLASE, 0000
RICHARD G. BOSTON, 0000
JOHN M. BRANCH, 0000
WILLIAM J. BROOME, 0000
BRUCE C. BROWN, 0000
ROBERT S. BROWN, 0000
SUZANNE M. BROWN, 0000
SANDRA E. BULLOCK, 0000
PHILLIP B. BURGARD, 0000
JEFFREY S. BURKE, 0000
JOHN M. BURNS, 0000
WILLIAM R. BUTLER, 0000
MARIE B. BYRD, 0000

SCOTT R. CALHOUN, 0000
WILLARD R. CALLIHAN, 0000
ROBERT J. CAMPBELL, 0000
FLIP P. CAPISTRANO, 0000
DARREN J. CAPRARA, 0000
JAY CAPUTO, 0000
KEVIN M. CARROLL, 0000
KEVIN M. CARROLL, 0000
PETER R. CARROLL, 0000
ERIC P. CARTER, 0000
HARRY W. CAULTON, 0000
MICHAEL S. CAVALLARO, 0000
MICHAEL J. CIAGLO, 0000
JOHN D. COLE, 0000
TIMOTHY J. CONNORS, 0000
BRODIE G. COWNIE, 0000
FREDERICK C. CRAWFORD, 0000
KEELI S. DARST, 0000
MICHAEL J. DAVANZO, 0000
ELLIS G. DAVIS, 0000
FELIX E. DELGADO, 0000
ERIC D. DENLEY, 0000
STEPHEN W. DEPEW, 0000
JACKY L. DEPUE, 0000
STEVEN M. DETTON, 0000
DAVID J. DIBELLA, 0000
MICHAEL B. DOLAN, 0000
ANGELIC D. DONOVAN, 0000
PATRICK R. DOZIER, 0000
MARYELLEN J. DURLEY, 0000
CHRISTINA DUTTON, 0000
CRAIG F. DYKES, 0000
MATTHEW EDWARDS, 0000
ROY J. EIDEM, 0000
FREDERICK C. ENGLISH, 0000
THOMAS S. EVANS, 0000
STEPHEN J. FABIAN, 0000
BRIAN D. FALK, 0000
MICHAEL C. FARRELL, 0000
MICHAEL A. FAZIO, 0000
ROSEMARY P. FIRESTINE, 0000
PATRICK M. FLYNN, 0000
KELLY B. FOUCH, 0000
DARCIE A. K. GAARE, 0000
DANIEL P. GAINOR, 0000
VINCENT A. GAMMA, 0000
KATHLEEN C. GARZA, 0000
TONI N. GAY, 0000
MICHAEL D. GERO, 0000
CHARLES L. GOW, 0000
STACEY A. GOW, 0000
AMY B. GRABLE, 0000
GEORGE G. GRILLS, 0000
DAVID GUDBRANDSEN, 0000
ROBERT L. HAGGERTY, 0000
JEFFREY W. HALL, 0000
MARK F. HAMMOND, 0000
MELISSA J. HARPER, 0000
THOMAS J. HARRINGTON, 0000
HOLLY R. HARRISON, 0000
EDWARD J. HAUKKALA, 0000
MICHAEL J. HAUSCHEN, 0000
MARC A. HAWKINS, 0000
RUSSELL F. HELLSTERN, 0000
ROBERT L. HELTON, 0000
ROBERT E. HEMP, 0000
BRIAN E. HIGGINS, 0000
LADONN A. HIGHTALLEN, 0000
MARK E. HIIGEL, 0000
PATRICK M. HILBERT, 0000
CARL W. HINSHAW, 0000
MONTREVILLE D. HOLCOMBE, 0000
LISA M. HOULIHAN, 0000
TODD M. HOWARD, 0000
RICHARD E. HOWES, 0000
JULIET J. HUDSON, 0000
MICHAEL A. HUDSON, 0000
HOMER D. HUEY, 0000
KEVIN L. IVEY, 0000
CHARLES T. JENNINGS, 0000
ERIK J. JENSEN, 0000
KEITH A. JERNIGAN, 0000
MARY F. JOHNSON, 0000
SCOTT L. JOHNSON, 0000
CLIFFORD T. JONES, 0000
TYRONE L. JONES, 0000
JAMES M. KAMMEL, 0000
RENEE C. KERN, 0000
KEVIN J. KERNEY, 0000
MICHAEL L. KILMER, 0000
TAE J. KIM, 0000
ERIC P. KING, 0000
LAURA E. KING, 0000
DAVID K. KIRKPATRICK, 0000
SCOTT A. KLINKE, 0000
SHAWN S. KOCH, 0000
GARY C. KOEHLER, 0000
REED H. KOHBERGER, 0000
KENNETH S. KOSTECKI, 0000
JASON M. KRAJEWSKI, 0000
DONALD O. LAJAVIC, 0000
MATTHEW W. LAKE, 0000
PAUL J. LAMCZYK, 0000
MICHAEL E. LANGSTON, 0000
ALAN G. LAPENNA, 0000
PAUL R. LATTANZI, 0000
MATTHEW F. LAVIN, 0000
RANDEL J. LAYTON, 0000
ERIK A. LEUENBERGER, 0000
WILLIAM A. LEWIN, 0000
STEFANIE A. LINCOLN, 0000
RALPH R. LITTLE, 0000
GREGORY LOISELLE, 0000
STEVEN M. LONG, 0000
MICHAEL C. MACMILLAN, 0000
EDWARD N. MADURA, 0000
JONATHAN H. MAIORINE, 0000
SUSAN M. MAITRE, 0000
MALCOLM C. MARK, 0000
JAMES D. MARQUEZ, 0000
CHRISTOPHER D. MARTIN, 0000
JORGE MARTINEZ, 0000
CRAIG J. MASSELLO, 0000
SHAWN D. MAULDIN, 0000
HARRY D. MAUTTE, 0000
PETER A. MCCAFFREY, 0000
JOHN A. MCCLAIN, 0000
JOSEPH P. MCCONNELL, 0000
JOSEPH T. MCGILLEY, 0000
ROCKLYN L. MCNAIR, 0000
BRIAN L. MELVIN, 0000
STACEY MERSEL, 0000
JOSHUA J. MICKEL, 0000
DENNIS C. MILLER, 0000
STEPHEN A. MILLER, 0000
SANDRA J. MIRACLE, 0000
PATRICIA T. MITROWSKI, 0000
MATTHEW E. MOHRMAN, 0000
RICHARD D. MOLLOY, 0000
SIMONE S. MONTGOMERY, 0000
JEFFREY R. MORGAN, 0000
CLIFFORD W. MORRIS, 0000
ADAM B. MORRISON, 0000
HEATHER L. MORRISON, 0000
PHILIP J. MOTSAY, 0000
CHRISTOPHER F. MURRAY, 0000
BETH A. NAFF, 0000
MICHAEL F. NASITKA, 0000
PRINCE A. NEAL, 0000
TIMOTHY M. NEWTON, 0000
JEFFREY W. NOVAK, 0000
JEFFREY W. NOYES, 0000
MICHAEL S. OBAR, 0000
ANNE J. ODEGAARD, 0000
CHRISTOPHER T. ONEIL, 0000
KELLY L. OSBORNE, 0000
LOUIE C. PARKS, 0000
RICHARD D. PETERSEN, 0000
ROBERT A. PHILLIPS, 0000
LAWRENCE R. PICCONI, 0000
OCTAVIA D. POOLE, 0000
CURTISS C. POTTER, 0000
ANTHONY P. POWELL, 0000
DAVID C. PROHASKA, 0000
GREGORY L. PURVIS, 0000
ROBERT J. PUTANSU, 0000
RUDYARD K. QUIACHON, 0000
KEVIN P. QUILLIAM, 0000
JOSE A. QUINONESQUINTANA, 0000
CHRISTOPHER B. RANDOLPH, 0000
MICHAEL G. REAGAN, 0000
DANA B. REID, 0000
JACK E. ROBINSON, 0000
STEPHEN A. RONCONE, 0000
GREGORY C. ROTHROCK, 0000
TRACY L. ROYCE, 0000
JASON H. RYAN, 0000
DOMINIQUE T. SAMONTE, 0000
LUIS C. SANDOVAL, 0000
BERNARD J. SANDY, 0000
JOHN A. SCHUTZENHOFER, 0000
HILLIARD W. SEAMANS, 0000
ROBYN A. SHAVERS, 0000
TOM W. SHELTON, 0000
LEONARD W. SHELTRY, 0000
DALE V. SHEPARDSON, 0000
GERALD D. SLATER, 0000
MARTIN L. SMITH, 0000
PATRICK R. SMITH, 0000
ROBERT W. SMYTH, 0000
DAVID C. SOCCI, 0000
GARY J. SPONHOLZ, 0000
PATRICIA J. SPRINGER, 0000
SAM C. STEVENS, 0000
JESSE L. STEVENSON, 0000
GLENN D. STOCKS, 0000
MARK W. STOEGBAUER, 0000
ERIC J. STORCH, 0000
KEVIN J. SULLIVAN, 0000
THOMAS P. SULLIVAN, 0000
JEFFREY S. SWANSON, 0000
MICHAEL G. TAFFE, 0000
JASON P. TAMA, 0000
ROXANNE TAMEZ, 0000
GREGORY L. THOMAS, 0000
WENDY M. TOMKO, 0000
KARRIE C. TREBBE, 0000
STEVEN J. TUCKER, 0000
MARK W. TURNER, 0000
KEVIN C. ULLRICH, 0000
PETER R. VANNESS, 0000
ROBERT B. VILLACRES, 0000
BRUCE WALKER, 0000
JOHN D. WALLINGTON, 0000
MARK B. WALSH, 0000
MICHAEL R. WASHBURN, 0000
BRIAN D. WAZLAVEK, 0000
SCOTT K. WETTER, 0000
GLENN E. WHITLOW, 0000
MICHAEL A. WILFORD, 0000
ERIC A. WILLIAMS, 0000
JOHN A. WILLIAMS, 0000
JAMES A. WILLIAMSON, 0000
PAUL H. WISNIEWSKI, 0000
JEFFERY L. WOLFE, 0000
GREGORY S. WOOD, 0000
JASON K. WOOLCOTT, 0000
CRAIG A. WYATT, 0000
JAMES T. ZAWROTNY, 0000
JOSEPH M. ZWACK, 0000

FOREIGN SERVICE

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED PERSONS OF THE AGENCIES INDICATED FOR APPOINTMENT AS FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS OF THE CLASS STATED.

FOR APPOINTMENT AS FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS OF CLASS ONE, CONSULAR OFFICER AND SECRETARY IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DONNA LURLINE WOOLF, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FOR APPOINTMENT AS FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS OF CLASS FOUR, CONSULAR OFFICER AND SECRETARY IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

NANCY E. ABELLA, OF CONNECTICUT
JOHN ALOIA, OF NEW JERSEY
ALEXANDER NEVILLE AVE LALLEMANT, OF TEXAS
KAY GILBRECH BARTON, OF TEXAS
DENA D. BROWNLOW, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CATHLEEN ELIZABETH CAROTHERS, OF KANSAS
CHARLES GARDNER CHANDLER IV, OF TEXAS
PETER THOMPSON CHISHOLM, OF FLORIDA
DEREK SHANE CHRISTENSEN, OF CALIFORNIA
AMANDA BETH CRONKHITE, OF NEW YORK
MONICA LYN CUMMINGS, OF CALIFORNIA
EVAN TAIT FELSING, OF CALIFORNIA
LI GONG, OF VIRGINIA
GLENN JAMES GUIMOND, OF CALIFORNIA
KENT C. HEALY, OF CONNECTICUT
NICHOLAS J. HILGERT III, OF VIRGINIA
JOHN J. HILLMEYER, OF MISSOURI
CHARLES DAVID HILLON, OF VIRGINIA
DARREN WILLIAM HULTMAN, OF CALIFORNIA
DEBRA IRENE JOHNSON, OF VIRGINIA
DANA MICHELE LINNET, OF CALIFORNIA
STELLA C. LUTTER, OF FLORIDA
DARRYN A. MARTIN, OF VIRGINIA
KATHERINE MARIE MCGOWEN, OF ALASKA
RANDALL TODD MERIDETH, OF MINNESOTA
SUSAN MICHELLE MEYER, OF NEBRASKA
SARA LILLI MICHAEL, OF CALIFORNIA
MATTHEW CHRISTIAN MILLER, OF VIRGINIA
KIMBERLY A. MURPHY, OF FLORIDA
HECTOR NAVA, OF TEXAS
HEATHER LYNN NOSS, OF CALIFORNIA
MATTHEW E. O'CONNOR, OF TEXAS
CHRISTOPHER JAMES PANICO, OF CONNECTICUT
JOHN BENTON PARKER, OF FLORIDA
SCOTT R. RIEDMANN, OF OHIO
HUGO F. RODRIGUEZ JR., OF VIRGINIA
STEPHEN I. RUKEN, OF TEXAS
EDWIN S. SAEGER, OF MARYLAND
NOMI E. SELTZER, OF NEW YORK
MATTHEW DAVID SMITH, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
JULIE A. STINEHART, OF WYOMING
MICHAEL D. SWEENEY, OF CALIFORNIA
CATHERINE ELIZABETH SWEET, OF WASHINGTON
MICHAEL DAVID TOYRYLA, OF CALIFORNIA
NIKOLAS MICHAEL TRENDOWSKI, OF MICHIGAN
SETH H. VAUGHN, OF NEW YORK
LUCIA CLELIA VERRIER, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE TO BE CONSULAR OFFICERS AND/OR SECRETARIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AS INDICATED:

CONSULAR OFFICERS AND SECRETARIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BRENT E. OMDAHL, OF TEXAS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RALPH C. AHLERS, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
JACOB F. APPLETON, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DANIEL VARTAN ARAKELIAN, OF MICHIGAN
TAMMY MCQUILKIN BAKER, OF FLORIDA
REGINA ANNE BATESON, OF CALIFORNIA
JEFFREY A. BEALS, OF NEW YORK
KEITH B. BEAN, OF NEW JERSEY
PHILIP M. BEEKMAN, OF MICHIGAN
MIECZYSLAW P. BODUSZYNSKI, OF CALIFORNIA
JAMES MICHAEL BONIKOWSKI, OF VIRGINIA
KATHERINE ANNE BRANDING, OF VIRGINIA
JAMAR PHILLIP BROUSSARD, OF CALIFORNIA
MARIA DEL ROSARIO RODRIGUEZ-DIAZ BUTCHER, OF WEST VIRGINIA
ANDREA MICHELLE CAMERON, OF VIRGINIA
RYAN T. CAMPBELL, OF CALIFORNIA
VINCENT M. CAMPOS, OF CALIFORNIA
JOHN L. CANADY, OF FLORIDA
LAURA ANNE CANSICIO, OF CALIFORNIA
JARED S. CAPLAN, OF FLORIDA
KENNETH PATRICK CHAVEZ, OF TEXAS
MATT BUTLER CHESSEN, OF CALIFORNIA
GRACE H. CHOI, OF CALIFORNIA
JOHN CHOI, OF CALIFORNIA
RYAN P. COOPER, OF VIRGINIA
ROBERT J. DAHLKE, OF MARYLAND
DANIEL A. DAVILA, OF TEXAS
DANIEL KENNETH DELK JR., OF GEORGIA
DAVID S. FELDMANN, OF MARYLAND
KARA VAN DE CARR FRENCH, OF LOUISIANA
BRIAN MICHAEL FRERE, OF FLORIDA
DANIEL C. GEDACHT, OF MASSACHUSETTS
LEON W. GENDIN, OF FLORIDA
TONYA WOYTOWICH GENDIN, OF FLORIDA
KEVIN EDWARD GONZALES, OF MARYLAND
NATHAN S. HALAT, OF NEW YORK
STEPHANIE LYNNE HALLETT, OF FLORIDA
THOMAS EDWARD HAMMANG JR., OF TEXAS
MICHELLE F. HARRIS, OF PUERTO RICO
BRIAN B. HIMMELSTEIB, OF NEW JERSEY
ARIEL N. HOWARD, OF LOUISIANA
DOUGLAS M. HOYT, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MARGARET E. HSIANG, OF NEW JERSEY

BONNIE LEE HUNTER, OF VIRGINIA
ANTOINETTE CHRISTINE HURTADO, OF CALIFORNIA
ANNA SUNSHINE ISON, OF NORTH CAROLINA
MARY BETH KEANE, OF VIRGINIA
TERI L. KEAS, OF KANSAS
REBECCA N. KINYON, OF NEW YORK
HOLLY ANN KIRKING, OF WISCONSIN
PAYTON LUCAS KNOPF, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
TOMIKA KONDITI, OF MARYLAND
RACHNA SACHDEVA KORHONEN, OF NEW JERSEY
MOLLY RUTLEDGE KOSCINA, OF WASHINGTON
JON A. LARSEN, OF OREGON
ELIZABETH M. LAWRENCE, OF ILLINOIS
ANNIE S. LEE, OF CALIFORNIA
THERESA LOONG, OF NEW YORK
ANITA LYSSIKATOS, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
PATRICK M. MACKIN, OF VIRGINIA
MICHAEL A. MAZZOCCO, OF VIRGINIA
TIMOTHY RAY MCGOWAN, OF VIRGINIA
SEAN J. MCINTOSH, OF NEW YORK
DANIEL L. MCMANUS, OF FLORIDA
LIOUDMILA MILLMAN, OF VIRGINIA
MOLLY C. MONTGOMERY, OF OREGON
JESSICA NICOLE MUNSON, OF MINNESOTA
CHAD R. NORBERG, OF FLORIDA
MARY JANE O'BRIEN, OF VIRGINIA
SADIE MARIE OKOKO, OF MARYLAND
ANGELA P. PAN, OF CALIFORNIA
SETH L.P. PATCH, OF MASSACHUSETTS
CHARLOTTE AUDREY POLONCSIK, OF VIRGINIA
SHANNON D. QUINN, OF FLORIDA
T. CLIFFORD REED, OF TEXAS
KYLE RICHARDSON, OF IOWA
SUSAN JEAN RIGGS, OF VIRGINIA
JOHN THOMAS RIVERA-DIRKS, OF NEW MEXICO
GREGG ALLEN ROBERTS, OF VIRGINIA
BRENDA C. RUTH, OF COLORADO
STETSON A. SANDERS, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
SHIGH LUKE SAPP, OF CALIFORNIA
CAROLINE SAVAGE, OF WISCONSIN
ADDIE B. SCHROEDER, OF KANSAS
JEFFREY A. SHELSTAD, OF VIRGINIA
DANIEL E. SLUSHER, OF KANSAS
BRIAN T. SMITH, OF INDIANA
DEBORAH BUDDINGTON SMITH, OF CONNECTICUT
TASHAWNA S. SMITH, OF NEW JERSEY
ALYS LOUISE SPENSLEY, OF MINNESOTA
ANNE MARIE STASZECKI, OF VIRGINIA
MICHAEL ANTHONY STEVENS, OF FLORIDA
TERRENCE CLARE STEVENS, OF VIRGINIA
MICHAEL STEWART, OF OREGON
NANCY ELIZABETH TALBOT, OF NEW YORK
MARK HAMILTON THORNBURG, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ELAINE H. TIANGCO, OF NEVADA
DENNIS DEAN TIDWELL, OF TENNESSEE
KEVIN J. TIERNEY, OF VIRGINIA
MICHAEL J. TRAN, OF KANSAS
TINA TRAN, OF OKLAHOMA
IAN ADAM TURNER, OF MARYLAND
LINNISA JOYA WAHID, OF MARYLAND
SUSAN F. WALKE, OF VIRGINIA
MARK ALLEN WEED, OF VIRGINIA
TONIA N. WEIK, OF TEXAS
APRIL S. WELLS, OF ALABAMA
RUSSELL J. WESTERGARD, OF UTAH
DAVID L. WYCHE, OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED CAREER MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR PROMOTION IN THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE TO THE CLASS INDICATED:

CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR, IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

LISA BOBBIE SCHREIBER-HUGHES, OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED PERSONS OF THE AGENCIES INDICATED FOR APPOINTMENT AS FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS OF THE CLASS STATED.

FOR APPOINTMENT AS FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS OF CLASS THREE, CONSULAR OFFICER AND SECRETARY IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CYNTHIA A. HALEY, OF MARYLAND

FOR APPOINTMENT AS FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS OF CLASS FOUR, CONSULAR OFFICER AND SECRETARY IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIANA J. HABERLACK, OF WASHINGTON
MICAH L. WATSON, OF MARYLAND

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE TO BE CONSULAR OFFICERS AND/OR SECRETARIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AS INDICATED:

CONSULAR OFFICERS AND SECRETARIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

JOHN F. CORONADO, OF CALIFORNIA
MARK C. O'GRADY, OF MARYLAND

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SARAH AHMED, OF NEW YORK
JOHN STANLEY ANTHONY, OF VIRGINIA
MARA SUNSHINE ANDERSEN, OF COLORADO
KAREN ANDRUS, OF TEXAS
MIRIAM LAILA AWAD, OF TEXAS
CYNTHIA BALAZS, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
JARED BANKS, OF MARYLAND
ANNE W. BENJAMINSON, OF CALIFORNIA
JOHN CHARLES BERGEMANN, OF VIRGINIA
ONI KAY BLAIR, OF TEXAS
DOUGLAS E. BLANDFORD, OF MARYLAND
CECILY R. BREWSTER, OF CALIFORNIA
KELLY W. BRIMHALL, OF UTAH
RUSSELL KENNETH BROOKS, OF NEW JERSEY
FREDERICK E. N. BRUST, OF NEW YORK
ANDREW A. BUNTROCK, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ANIA BURCZYNSKA, OF WASHINGTON
BRENT BURKMAN, OF VIRGINIA
BENJAMIN CADE CANAVAN, OF FLORIDA
DONALD LEROY CARROLL, OF IDAHO
MARCUS EVAN CARY, OF WASHINGTON
ANAMIKA CHAKRAVORTY, OF CALIFORNIA
AKUNNA E. COOK, OF NEW JERSEY
KIMBERLY COULTER, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CHRISTOPHER J. COVA, OF VIRGINIA
MARIO CRIFO, OF TEXAS
NIGEL A. DE COSTER, OF VIRGINIA
JACQUELINE S. DELEY, OF CALIFORNIA
BRIAN E. DENVER, OF VIRGINIA
VITO DIPAOLA, OF GEORGIA
ROBERT F. DOUGHTEN, OF MONTANA
CAROLINE GRACE DOW, OF PENNSYLVANIA
TIMOTHY W. DUBOFF, OF VIRGINIA
ROCHELLE C. EAST, OF CALIFORNIA
LINDA A. FENTON, OF KANSAS
ANDREA R. FORD, OF VIRGINIA
KEVIN M. FORD, OF VIRGINIA
SCOTT FREEMAN, OF VIRGINIA
ANDREW S. GRALNEK, OF VIRGINIA
ELAINE M. FRENCH, OF NEW YORK
DAVID HARDT GAMBLE JR., OF VIRGINIA
ALEXANDER C. GAZIS, OF NEW YORK
SUZANNE L. GORDON, OF MICHIGAN
KATHERINE ANNE GREELEY, OF CALIFORNIA
MARY KATHERINE HARDING, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
SCOTT M. HARNEY, OF VIRGINIA
CHRISTOPHER JAMES HARRIS, OF VIRGINIA
BARBARA ANN HARRISON, OF ARIZONA
HOLLY M. HARVEY, OF VIRGINIA
ROBERT H. HELTON III, OF VIRGINIA
GARY A. HERMAN, OF VIRGINIA
MARLA J. HEXTER, OF MASSACHUSETTS
PATRICK J. HICKEY, OF VIRGINIA
BRIAN R. HILLBERRY, OF WEST VIRGINIA
MARCUS A. HIRSCH, OF VIRGINIA
PHUONG THAO THANH HONG, OF WASHINGTON
CHRISTOPHER DREW HOSTER, OF OREGON
KAREN W. HSIAO, OF UTAH
RODNEY M. HUNTER, OF INDIANA
HEATHER LYNN JAMBROSIC, OF VIRGINIA
DONALD S. JONES, OF VIRGINIA
PAUL IVAN JUKIC, OF OHIO
HEATHER E. KALMBACH, OF PENNSYLVANIA
SEAN PETER KANUCK, OF VIRGINIA
ASHISH KATKAR, OF VIRGINIA
YOLANDA V. KERNEY, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
SHARON S. KETCHUM, OF ARIZONA
ANN MOONJU KIM, OF CALIFORNIA
KRISTIN LOUISE KNEEDLER, OF MARYLAND
DANIEL DAVID KOSKI, OF ILLINOIS
KENNETH A. KRESSE, OF VIRGINIA
BONNIE DEE LANGENDORFF, OF VIRGINIA
BRIAN E. KRESSIN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
L. DALE LAWTON, OF NEVADA
ANDREW T. LEE, OF CALIFORNIA
BENJAMIN A. LE ROY, OF CALIFORNIA
JOHN LOMBARD, OF VIRGINIA
BRYAN P. LOPEZ, OF VIRGINIA
EDWARD PAUL LUCHESSI, OF CALIFORNIA
TODD HARRY LUNDGREN, OF WASHINGTON
KIMBERLY A. LY, OF CALIFORNIA
MATTHEW M. MARLOWE, OF VIRGINIA
LA TRANDA SHONTELL MARTIN, OF GEORGIA
LISA R. MCCUMBER, OF TEXAS
STACEY DAWN MCDONALD, OF WEST VIRGINIA
COLIN C. MCDUFFIE, OF VIRGINIA
AMY MEDEIROS, OF VIRGINIA
JESSICA MEGILL, OF CALIFORNIA
DAVID C. METZLER, OF VIRGINIA
JOHN C. MOOR, OF TEXAS
GREGORY L. NAARDEN, OF TEXAS
CHERYL L. NEELY, OF TENNESSEE
MICHAEL THOMAS NESTOR, OF VIRGINIA
LONG THUY NGUYEN, OF CALIFORNIA
MARTHA A. NICHOLSON, OF VIRGINIA
LIAM J. O'FLANAGAN, OF NEW YORK
MELINDA M. PAVEK, OF MINNESOTA
RAIMONDS PAVLOVSKIS, OF NEW YORK
JOHN C. PERNICK, OF VIRGINIA
PAUL W. PIATKOWSKI, OF PENNSYLVANIA
WYNN S. PINKSTON, OF VIRGINIA
FRANCISCO PINOL, OF VIRGINIA
KRISTYNA L. RABASSA, OF MICHIGAN
ANNA RADIVILOVA, OF CALIFORNIA
BRIAN A. RAYMOND, OF MARYLAND
CHRISTIAN W. REDMER, OF TENNESSEE
ZEBA REYAZUDDIN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CORRIE H. ROBB, OF CALIFORNIA
RANDALL ARTHUR ROBINSON, OF FLORIDA
SABAH ROTH, OF VIRGINIA
LAURA KAY RUGG, OF VIRGINIA
KIMBERLY A. RUSSELL, OF PENNSYLVANIA
DOVAS ALGIS SAULYS, OF ILLINOIS
LEAH F. SCHANDLBAUER, OF VIRGINIA
JODY K. SCHAUER, OF TEXAS
SUSAN K. SILVERS, OF VIRGINIA
MORDICA M. SIMPSON, OF VIRGINIA
SIRI LYNN SITTON, OF FLORIDA
DAVID R. SMITH, OF VIRGINIA
DEE ANNA SMITH, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
ROBIN DIANE SOLOMON, OF TEXAS
ERICA LEIGH STILLWELL, OF FLORIDA
M. VICTORIA STURDIVANT, OF GEORGIA
KRISTA D. TACEY, OF TEXAS
JAMES D. TELFER, OF VIRGINIA
YODCHIWAN DEW TIANTAWACH, OF OREGON
MATTHEW A. TOLLIVER, OF FLORIDA
JESSICA MARIE TORRES, OF FLORIDA
ERIC TURNER, OF VIRGINIA
RICHARD J. TYLER, OF VIRGINIA
ANDREW VADEN, OF TEXAS
JENNIFER R. VAN TRUMP, OF CALIFORNIA
RAJEEV M. WADHVANI, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
PETER G. WARMKA, OF FLORIDA
CARL THOMAS WATSON, OF NEW YORK
GINA M. WERTH, OF NEVADA
DIANNE KAYE WEST, OF SOUTH DAKOTA
ALEXANDER E. L. WHITTINGTON, OF TEXAS
SCOTT R. WILLIAMS, OF VIRGINIA
ALLISON YEZRIL, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CHRISTINE M. YORK, OF VIRGINIA
JONATHAN E. YOUNG, OF VIRGINIA
SARA SHIRLEY YUN, OF VIRGINIA
ELISABETH F. ZENTOS, OF OHIO

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED CAREER MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING BUREAU FOR PROMOTION IN THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE TO THE CLASS INDICATED:

CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR, IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

WILFORD H. COOPER, OF VIRGINIA
WALTER D. PATTERSON, OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIGADIER GENERAL VINCENT E. BOLES, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS P. BOSTICK, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL HOWARD B. BROMBERG, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL SEAN J. BYRNE, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES A. CARTWRIGHT, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS R. CSRNKO, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN DEFREITAS III, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL ROBERT E. DURBIN, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL DAVID A. FASTABEND, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES W. FLETCHER JR., 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL DANIEL A. HAHN, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL RHETT A. HERNANDEZ, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL MARK P. HERTLING, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL JAY W. HOOD, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES H. JACOBY JR., 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL JEROME JOHNSON, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL GARY M. JONES, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM M. LENAERS, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL DOUGLAS E. LUTE, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES R. MYLES, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL ROGER A. NADEAU, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL DAVID M. RODRIGUEZ, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL RICHARD J. ROWE JR., 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL JEFFREY J. SCHLOESSER, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL JEFFREY A. SORENSON, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL ABRAHAM J. TURNER, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL ROBERT M. WILLIAMS, 0000
BRIGADIER GENERAL RICHARD P. ZAHNER, 0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADES INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. DONNA L. DACIER, 0000

To be brigadier general

COL. CHARLES K. EBNER, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. JULIA A. KRAUS, 0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. JAMES O. BARCLAY III, 0000
COL. DONALD M. CAMPBELL JR., 0000
COL. DENNIS E. ROGERS, 0000

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

AMY V. DUNNING, 0000

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

MICHAEL AKSELRUD, 0000

THE JUDICIARY

JENNIFER M. ANDERSON, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE STEFFEN W. GRAAE, RETIRED.

NOEL ANKETELL KRAMER, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE JOHN MONTAGUE STEADMAN, RETIRED.

CONFIRMATION

Executive Nomination Confirmed by the Senate November 16, 2004:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

FRANCIS J. HARVEY, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY.

THE ABOVE NOMINATION WAS APPROVED SUBJECT TO THE NOMINEE'S COMMITMENT TO RESPOND TO REQUESTS TO APPEAR AND TESTIFY BEFORE AND DULY CONSTITUTED COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE.

WITHDRAWALS

Executive message transmitted by the President to the Senate on November 16, 2004, withdrawing from further Senate consideration the following nominations:

ANN C. ROSENTHAL, OF IOWA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BUILDING SCIENCES FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 7, 2003, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JUNE 12, 2003.

ANN C. ROSENTHAL, OF IOWA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BUILDING SCIENCES FOR A TERM EXPIRING SEPTEMBER 7, 2006, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JUNE 12, 2003.

LAWRENCE T. DI RITA, OF MICHIGAN, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON NOVEMBER 21, 2003.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING GARY JENTES

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, Gary Jentes is a resident of Tuscarawas County, Ohio; and

Whereas, Gary Jentes has devoted his love to his wife, Margie, their son, and grandchildren; and

Whereas, Gary Jentes demonstrated a commitment to his country while serving in the Vietnam War; and

Whereas, Gary Jentes is active with his community and is appreciated by all who know him.

Therefore, I join with the residents of the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio in recognizing Gary Jentes for his dedication to the United States, his community, family, and friends.

A TRIBUTE TO W. DON CORNWELL

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of W. Don Cornwell for his dedication to Interfaith Medical Center and continued community efforts.

Don is the founder of Granite Broadcasting Corporation and has been chairman of the board and chief executive officer since 1988. Prior to founding Granite, Mr. Cornwell served as a vice president in the Investment Banking Division of Goldman, Sachs & Co. Granite Broadcasting Corporation owns and operates nine television stations in geographically diverse markets.

Don is also the chairman of the board of the Telecommunications Development Fund, which provides financial capital for small and minority telecommunications businesses. Additionally, he serves on the board of directors of Avon Products, Inc.; Pfizer, Inc.; CVS Corporation; and the Wallace Foundation. He is also a trustee of Big Brothers/Big Sisters of NYC.

Most recently, for his humanitarian efforts and contributions to the Interfaith Medical Center, Don is receiving the Spirit Award for Excellence in Humanitarian Service from the center.

Mr. Speaker, W. Don Cornwell has used his position as a national leader in the investment and telecommunications industries to strengthen and improve our community. As such, he is more than worthy of receiving our recognition today and I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring this truly remarkable person.

CONGRATULATING RABBI SAMUEL K. SANDHAUS AS HE IS HONORED BY B'NAI B'RITH

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask you and my esteemed colleagues in the House of Representatives to pay tribute to Rabbi Samuel Sandhaus as he is honored today by B'nai B'rith.

Rabbi Sandhaus has an impressive educational and work background. He has been the executive director of the Jewish Home of eastern Pennsylvania since 1983. He graduated from Yeshiva University in 1968, where he received his bachelor of arts degree in economics. He went on to attain his master's degree in Bible and was ordained. In 1976 he received his MBA in Finance and Management from Boston University and in 1979 was licensed as a nursing home administrator by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In 1984 and in 1987, he received post-graduate certificates in Health Services Administration and Gerontology from Marywood University.

From 1971 through 1979, Rabbi Sandhaus served as a Chaplain and Pastoral Counselor for the United States Army. Rabbi Sandhaus has served in Fort Carson, CO; Nuremberg, Germany; Staten Island, NY; and with the 101st Airborne in Fort Campbell, KY. Rabbi Sandhaus was awarded the Army Commendation Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters for his service.

Rabbi Sandhaus is a past president of the Scranton chapter of Sigma Phi Omega, National Gerontology Academic and Professional Honor Society. He is a past president of the Pennsylvania chapter of the Association of Non-Profit Homes for the Aging. In addition, Rabbi Sandhaus has served as past Co-chairman of the Quality Assurance Committee of the Association of Jewish Aging Services.

Within the Scranton community, Rabbi Sandhaus has served as a division cochairman in multiple United Jewish Campaigns. He is a member of the board of directors of the Scranton Hebrew Day School, where he served as Chairman of the Scholarship Committee. He has also served on the board of directors of the Scranton Counseling Center as a member of its Finance Committee.

Rabbi Sandhaus is currently the Chaplain of the Sandy Weissberger/Leon Kaplan Post 165 Jewish War Veterans and he is the secretary/treasurer of the Webster Towers high-rise for the aging. He is an instructor at Marywood University's School of Continuing Education and is a Management Consultant for the Elan Gardens for the Assisted Living Facility. Rabbi Sandhaus is a member of the board of directors of the United Way.

In addition to his civic service, Rabbi Sandhaus is, above all, a devoted husband and father. He is married to Sonia, and the couple is blessed with 8 lovely children and 11 wonderful grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege and an honor to represent a man who is so dedicated to serving his community. I ask that my colleagues pay tribute to Rabbi Sandhaus as he receives this well-deserved honor.

HONORING RICHARD J. BADOLATO

HON. MIKE FERGUSON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Richard J. Badolato of Essex County, NJ.

For more than 35 years, Richard Badolato has been a leader in our community and a tireless advocate of protecting the integrity of the professional law practice.

After attending Fairfield University and Rutgers Law School in Newark, Richard began practicing law in 1965 and has remained a leading figure in New Jersey's legal society. All his life he has advocated an approach to law that takes ethics and honesty into account.

Richard served as president of the Essex County Bar Association in 1977 and was a member of the New Jersey State Bar Association for over 20 years before becoming president in 2002. As a member of the New Jersey Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Professional Ethics he has worked to shape New Jersey's current legal landscape. After founding the New Jersey Fairfield University Area Club and serving on the Fairfield University Advisory Council he was awarded the Alumni Service Award by his alma mater in 1997.

The hard work and dedication of Richard Badolato has not only strengthened the legal field in New Jersey but also the local community. It is in his honor that I stand before you today.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF ARMY STAFF SERGEANT OMER T. HAWKINS II OF ADAMS COUNTY, OH, WHO DIED IN IRAQ

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Army Staff Sergeant Omer T. Hawkins II, a brave soldier who died Thursday, October 14, 2004 in Ar Ramadi, Iraq, in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. Sgt. Hawkins died when his military convoy was hit by a roadside explosive device.

Sgt. Hawkins was from Cherry Fork, Ohio, in Adams County, an area I represent. He was, people have said, the epitome of an all around great guy—polite, intelligent, and outgoing. At 10 years old, he first told people he wanted to enlist in the Army. At North Adams

High School near Seaman, Ohio, Sgt. Hawkins was popular with his peers, and voted "Most Likely to Succeed" in his graduating class. An academic standout, he was active in citizenship and Ohio history competitions. He also served on the debate team and played basketball.

After graduation in 1991, Sgt. Hawkins enlisted in the Army. He was a noncommissioned officer in the Army assigned to the 44th Engineer Battalion stationed in Camp Howze in Korea.

Sgt. Hawkins was the son of Lisa Christman of Hillsboro, Ohio. His late father, William Hawkins, was an engineer in the Marines who passed away in 1977. Sgt. Hawkins is also survived by a sister, Cherry Hawkins, of Cincinnati. His younger brother, Sgt. James Hawkins, is in the Missouri National Guard and stationed at Ft. Leonard Wood in Missouri.

There was a celebration of Sgt. Hawkins' life in Adams County, and he was buried next to his father at Locust Grove Cemetery in Peebles, Ohio. All of us in Southern Ohio are grateful for Sgt. Hawkins' service to our country, and express our deepest sympathy to his family and many friends.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE RICHARD D. KUHN

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Judge Richard D. Kuhn recognize his civic duty and 32 years of judicial service in Oakland County, Michigan.

Judge Kuhn learned of law early in life as a Congressional Page in the U.S. Congress. Later, after completing an undergraduate degree from Michigan State University he received his Juris Doctor from the Detroit College of Law.

He was a successful small businessman and quickly found himself immersed in local politics. He was a Republican nominee for offices at the local, county, state and federal level. He contributed to the writing of the state constitution as a delegate to the Michigan Constitutional Convention.

Highly respected by his colleagues, Judge Kuhn's 32 years of service on the bench include three terms as Chief Judge in addition to working as the supervising judge of a Citizens Grand Jury. In both of these positions he was elected by his contemporaries, showing his valued opinion and expertise.

Judge Kuhn led both community and professional organizations. He was a past director of both the Optimist and Kiwanis Clubs of Pontiac, Michigan. He was Chairman of the Board of the Central United Methodist Church in Waterford, Michigan. He is the past president of the Detroit College of Law Alumni Association. In addition, he has led numerous local Bar Associations. In service to the state of Michigan, he served on former governor John Engler's Criminal Justice Advisory Council.

Judge Kuhn is a member of the State Bar of Michigan, Oakland County Bar Association, and both the Michigan and American Judges Association. He is also a loving husband, father and grandfather.

Mr. Speaker, Judge Richard D. Kuhn, highly regarded for his judicial integrity, is deserving of this recognition for his professional and dedicated service as Oakland County, Michigan's Circuit Court Judge.

IN RECOGNITION OF CHARLES JOSEPH WEBB

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, SGT Charles Joseph Webb, 22, of Hamilton, Ohio, died on November 3, 2004 in Iraq. Sergeant Webb was an engineer with the A Company, 82nd Engineer Battalion, 1st Infantry Division of Bamberg, Germany, and was killed when the armored personnel carrier he was riding in was struck by an explosive device. He is survived by his wife Stephanie, as well as his parents Joe and Barbara Webb of Alexandria, Alabama.

Sergeant Webb was eager to serve his country, Mr. Speaker, and dreamed of one day becoming an elementary school teacher. He attended school in the Saks area as a young boy and married his high school sweetheart after moving to Ohio. Like every other soldier, he dutifully left behind his family and loved ones to serve our country overseas.

Words cannot express the sense of sadness we have for his family, and for the gratitude our country feels for his service. Sergeant Webb died serving not just the United States, but the entire cause of liberty, on a mission to help spread the cause of freedom in Iraq and liberate an oppressed people from tyrannical rule.

We will forever hold him closely in our hearts, and remember his sacrifice and that of his family as a remembrance of his bravery and willingness to serve.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for the House's remembrance on this mournful day.

PROVIDING CBO COST ESTIMATE FOR H.R. 775

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, on October 6, 2004, the Committee on the Judiciary filed its report on H.R. 775, the "Security and Fairness Enhancement for America Act of 2003." At that time, the Committee had not received a Congressional Budget Office cost estimate for the bill, and it filed the report with a committee cost estimate as provided in clause 3(d)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives. Subsequently, the Committee received the CBO cost estimate on H.R 775, and I am submitting it here for the RECORD.

OCTOBER 27, 2004.

Hon. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER JR.,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 775, the Security and Fairness Enhancement Act of 2003.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Joseph C. Whitehill, who can be reached at 226–2840.

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS HOLTZ-EAKIN.

Enclosure

H.R. 775—Security and Fairness Enhancement Act of 2003

Summary: H.R. 775 would eliminate the diversity immigrant program. The costs of implementing that program are covered by fees charged to winning applicants in a lottery for a limited number of immigrant visas. The fees are credited to State Department and Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) accounts as offsetting collections and offsetting receipts, respectively. (Offsetting collections are a credit against discretionary spending, while offsetting receipts are a credit against direct spending.)

CBO estimates that enacting the bill would decrease collections and spending by the Department of State and the CIS; however, changes in net spending by those agencies would not be significant. Enacting H.R. 775 would lower the number of persons eligible for food stamps and Medicaid benefits. CBO estimates spending for those programs would be reduced by $164 million over the 2005–2014 period. Enacting the bill would not affect revenues.

Each year, the Department of State issues about 50,000 immigrant visas under the diversity immigrant program to natives of foreign states which the U.S. Attorney General determines have had a low ratio of immigrants admitted under the other sections of the immigration law. The immigrants are selected randomly by the Secretary of State from among persons who submit applications in a special lottery for the visas. Persons apply in one fiscal year for visas to be issued in the coming fiscal year. Applicants must meet minimum requirements for education or work experience and otherwise be eligible for immigrant visas as specified in the Immigration and Nationality Act. Those selected in the diversity lottery must obtain their visas by the end of the fiscal year covered by the lottery.

H.R. 775 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA); CBO estimates that states would save about $45 million in Medicaid costs over the 2005–2014 period.

Estimated cost to the Federal Government: The estimated budgetary impact of H.R. 775 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall within budget functions 550 (health) and function 600 (income security). In addition, the bill would have an insignificant effect on net spending in budget function 150 (international affairs) and budget function 750 (administration of justice).

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—									
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
CHANGES IN DIRECT SPENDING										
Estimated Budget Authority	*	−1	−3	−4	−5	−9	−18	−29	−41	−54
Estimated Outlays	*	−1	−3	−4	−5	−9	−18	−29	−41	−54

Note.—* = less than $500,000.

Basis of estimate: For this estimate, CBO assumes the bill will be enacted before the end of the calendar year 2004 and that the restrictions on issuing new visas will take effect immediately. By eliminating the diversity visa lottery, H.R. 775 would decrease the number of immigrants who become legal permanent residents by about 44,000 each year—not all persons selected immigrate to the United States within the period in which the visas are valid. Fewer permanent legal residents would, over time, lower the enrollment for benefits under the Food Stamp and Medicaid programs and thus lower estimated spending for those programs.

Food Stamps

While adult immigrants have a five-year waiting period for benefits, legal permanent residents under the age of 18 are automatically eligible for food stamps. CBO estimates that there will be about 440,000 fewer legal permanent residents over the 10-year period. Based on data from the Current Population Survey on participation by noncitizens before the changes in eligibility that were enacted in 1996, CBO estimates that by 2009, 4,000 fewer children would receive food stamps. Overall, CBO estimates that by 2014 about 23,000 fewer people would receive food stamps. Food Stamp program costs would decrease by $13 million over the 2005–2009 period and $105 million over the 2009–2014 period.

Medicaid

By decreasing the number of legal permanent residents, H.R. 775 would reduce the number of individuals enrolling in the Medicaid program. Under Medicaid law, immigrants entering the United States after August 22, 1996, are subject to a five-year ban from receiving Medicaid coverage. CBO expects that certain participants in the diversity visa program (mainly children, pregnant women, and some disabled people) will qualify for Medicaid five years after entering the United States. CBO estimates that by 2014, about 9,000 fewer people would receive Medicaid than under current law and that federal Medicaid spending would decrease by about $59 million over the 2010–2014 period.

State Department

Applicants pay no fee for submitting an application to the Department of State for the special lottery; however, there is a $100 special processing fee payable to the Department of State by persons whose entries are selected and processed at a U.S. consulate. The applicants must also pay the regular visa fees at the time of visa issuance. The special processing fee generates about $5 million in offsetting collections for the Department of State each year. The bill would lower collections by the Department of State, but spending would also decline by the amount of forgone collections.

Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services

The CIS currently charges fees totaling $385 to register each selected applicant as a permanent U.S. resident. CBO estimates that CIS collects and spends about $20 million annually in fees from diversity immigrants—a small fraction of more than $1 billion in fees the agency collects and spends each year to administer programs relating to the entry of aliens. CBO estimates that eliminating the diversity visa program would reduce fee collections by about $20 million annually, but that spending would also decrease by an equivalent amount, so there would be no significant net budgetary effect.

Estimated impact on State, local, and tribal governments: H.R. 775 contains no intergovernmental mandates as defined in UMRA. By decreasing the number of legal permanent residents in the United States, the bill would reduce the number of individuals enrolling in the Medicaid program. CBO estimates that the change would result in a savings for states of about $45 million over the 2005–2014 period.

Estimated impact on the private sector: The bill contains no new private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA.

Estimate prepared by: Federal Costs: State Department: Joseph C. Whitehill (226–2840). Citizen and Immigration Services: Mark Grabowicz (226–2860). Food Stamps: Kathleen FitzGerald (226–2820). Medicaid: Jeanne De Sa (226–9010). Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Melissa Merrell (225–3220). Impact on the Private Sector: Amina Masood (226–2940).

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

IN RECOGNITION OF THE PRINCETON TOWNSHIP AFFORDABLE HOUSING PROGRAM

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the Princeton Township Affordable Housing Program, formed on November 18, 1984, by the adoption of Ordinance No. 84–31. This program began well before the New Jersey Supreme Court mandated affordable housing in each municipality throughout the State, and preceded the establishment of the New Jersey Council on Affordable Housing. The program has shown over the years Princeton Townships' commitment to maintaining a diverse population, and has been consistent in its dedication to provide housing opportunities for low and moderate income individuals who reside within the Princeton community. Princeton was far ahead of other towns.

To oversee the implementation of the Affordable Housing Program, the Princeton Township Housing Board was created. Since its inception, the Housing Board has developed hundreds of housing units in and around the greater Princeton area, the largest of which are the Princeton Community Village, Reading Circle, Griggs Farm, and Washington Oaks. In addition to the creation of a great number of housing units, the board has also established and funded a municipal Downpayment Assistance Program and Condominium Fee Assistance Program; these programs aim to assist those with low or moderate incomes in either initially purchasing or continuing to afford low and moderate income housing units. The Housing Board has also explored housing for developmentally disabled individuals and seniors of low income. They have also partnered with Habitat for Humanity in building two units of affordable housing.

For the past 20 years, the program has never wavered in its commitment to affordable housing, and has continued to provide housing opportunities for a wide range of people from diverse economic and social backgrounds.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Princeton Township Affordable Housing Program for its commendable and exemplary work in ensuring affordable housing exists in New Jersey and wish it many years of continued success.

A PROCLAMATION HONORING MR. AND MRS. ROBISON

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, Walter and Virginia Robison were united in marriage on August 26, 1944; and

Whereas, Walter and Virginia Robison are celebrating 60 years of marriage; and

Whereas, Walter and Virginia Robison have demonstrated love and commitment to each other; and

Whereas, Walter and Virginia Robison must be commended for their loyalty and dedication to their family; and

Whereas, Walter and Virginia Robison have proven, by their example, to be a model for all married couples;

Therefore, I join with Walter and Virginia Robison's family, friends, and the residents of the 18th Congressional District of Ohio in congratulating Walter and Virginia Robison as they celebrate their 60th wedding anniversary.

A TRIBUTE TO REVEREND DAVID K. BRAWLEY

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Reverend David K. Brawley for his spiritual guidance and dedication to improving our community.

Rev. Brawley cultivated a relationship with God's Word when he was quite young. At the age of sixteen, he responded to God's will and was ordained by Rev. Winfred Pippen. He became the youth minister at First Baptist Church of Deer Park, New York, where he maintained his membership for thirteen years.

Rev. Brawley began his full time career in the ministry in 1994 at St. Paul Community Baptist Church in Brooklyn, New York. An integral part of church leadership, Rev. Brawley is the coordinator for the Men-in-Training for

the Board of Elders, and an on-call teacher to the congregation. Currently serving as the assistant pastor, Rev. Brawley is the principal assistant to senior pastor Rev. Dr. Johnny Ray Youngblood in a variety of capacities such as pastoral counseling, officiating at sacred events such as weddings, baby dedications and funerals, leading worship services, teaching and community organizing.

In particular, Rev. Brawley's organizing efforts play a dynamic role in the church's community development activities. He is a member of the Governance Board of East Brooklyn Congregations (EBC) and the EBC Strategy Team. In his position at EBC, Rev. Brawley has been an outspoken advocate for public school reform, and has addressed issues such as public safety, housing and quality of life concerns on behalf of neighborhood residents. Rev. Brawley's community involvement also encompasses his role as Vice President of EDIFY Communities of East New York. EDIFY seeks to increase the vitality and value of urban communities by pooling resources and charitable funds.

In October 2004, Rev. Brawley joined the ranks of distinguished alumni of the Faith Seminary in Tacoma, Washington, having earned his Master's degree in Theological Studies. Rev. Brawley plans to continue his studies at Faith and plans to obtain a Doctor of Ministry degree.

As Rev. Brawley contemplates the growth of ministry, his four priorities are creating a vibrant worship experience, edifying God's people, community organizing, and economic development. As a pastor, Rev. Brawley possesses the gifts of exhortation, inspiration, motivation and encouragement. He shares these gifts not only in worship services, but also with the community in a variety of venues, such as men's conferences, revivals and youth groups. Rev. Brawley resides in Brooklyn, New York with his wife Debra and their two children, Rhonesha and Michael.

Mr. Speaker, Reverend David K. Brawley has been a leader in our community through his spiritual guidance at St. Paul Community Baptist Church and consistent efforts to improve the schools, housing and overall quality of life in Brooklyn. As such, he is more than worthy of receiving our recognition today, and I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring this truly remarkable person.

CONGRATULATING THE TAYLOR LIONS CLUB ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask you and my respected colleagues in the House of Representatives to pay tribute to the Taylor Lions Club as it celebrates its 50th Anniversary at St. George's Hall in Taylor.

The Lions Club of Taylor began its charter on Nov. 15, 1954. Sponsored by the Old Forge Lions Club, the Taylor Club chose Jay Fahringer as its Inaugural President. Over the next 46 years, the Club would have two members, Lion Dominic DeAngelo and Lion Joseph Canjar, serve in the esteemed position of Area District Governor.

Canjar and Lion Francis Scott received the Melvin Jones Fellowship Award for Dedicated Humanitarian Service from the Lions Club International Foundation, the highest award that a member can receive.

The Lions Club has a long-standing tradition of civic duty and pride. I cannot think of a better example for our young people than business people taking responsibility for their communities and neighbors. Lions Club members have been dedicated to giving their time, talent and resources to help our world become a better place since 1917. The Lions Club is one of the largest service organizations worldwide.

Lions Clubs are best known for their work with sight conservation, taking on the challenge after Helen Keller proposed it in 1925. Lions Clubs raise money for a variety of sight-preserving activities, from providing eyeglasses to paying for cataract surgery for needy people.

The District 14–H Lions Eye Bank was initiated by then-District Governor Dominic DeAngelo in 1958. Lion Merwyn Howells was instrumental with the inception of the Sergeant Seymore Program, sponsored by the Lackawanna Blind Association. The program educates third-graders about sight conservation and eye safety, and it concludes with a poster contest.

The District 14–H Lions Eye Bank Banner Patch for the most Cornea Eye Pledge Cards in a year was achieved in 1992, during Lion President John Souter's term. The Taylor Lions Club has continually provided eyeglasses to senior citizens and other members of the community throughout the years.

The District 14–H Hearing Committee's annual donation to the Scranton School for the Deaf began during Lion Joe Canjar's term in 1980. This tradition continues today.

Since the Club's beginning, members have provided wheelchairs, commodes, walkers, crutches, canes and personal safety items for all citizens of the community.

Over the past 15 years, the Taylor Lions Club's principal fundraiser has been a Holiday Basketball Tournament that features both girls' and boys' high school teams from Riverside School District and the surrounding area. This annual tournament is the only one of its kind to feature both a girls' and a boys' division. Eugene Evanish, Ted Evanish and Joseph Roberts have co-chaired the event since it began.

The Taylor Lions Club is also the first club in the history of District 14–H to have its Club Pin voted No. 1 in the state of Pennsylvania. Member Francis Scott designed the winning emblem.

The Taylor Lions Club has also taken an active role in District 14–H with members Joe Canjar (as past District Governor), Mike Cole, Gene King, Fran DeAngelo, Gene Evanish, Ted Evanish, Neil DeAngelo, Robert Thomas, Lisa Mekilo and Francis Scott all serving in the District Cabinet in recent years.

The Taylor Lions Club has sponsored teams in the Taylor Little League, Taylor Girls' Softball Association, Boys Biddy Basketball League, T.C.C. Girls Basketball League, Boy Scout Troop 85 and Cub Scout Troop 90.

The Taylor Lions Junior Football Organization was even named after the club, which sponsored it from 1970 through 2000. Lion Frank Messoline was one of the primary organizers of the program, while Lion Mike Krypel was primarily responsible for its present complex.

The Taylor Lions Club, in conjunction with the R&L Civic Club, American Legion Post 306 and the Taylor Borough Council, organized an Easter Egg Hunt in 1985 that has become an annual event for the area's children.

Lion J. Dennis Kryzanowski began the Taylor Lions Scholarship Award at Riverside Junior/Senior High School.

Two hundred and fifty-seven residents of Taylor have been past or present members of the Lions Club since its beginning in 1954. Lion Lisa Scott Mekilo was the first woman to join the Taylor Lions Club and became the Club's first female president in 2003.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me today in paying tribute to such a wonderful service organization. It is my honor to represent the members of the Taylor Lions Club in the United States Congress.

HONORING FRANCIS J. LOMBARDI

HON. MIKE FERGUSON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Francis J. Lombardi of Essex County, New Jersey.

For more than 30 years, Francis Lombardi has been a leader in one of the most vital aspects of our community. While raising a family, he has been a tireless advocate of protecting and fostering the transportation relationship between New York and New Jersey.

Francis began his work with the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey in 1971 as an engineering trainee and has risen through the ranks to his current position as Chief Engineer for The Port Authority.

Always making safety his top priority, his work with the Port Authority gained him recognition and reputation for continued safe and efficient operating. Richard's work affects the daily lives of millions of residents of New York and New Jersey and with the turbulent world we live in it has never been more vital to ensure the safety and security of our citizens in every aspect of their lives. His contributions continue into the realm of education. His hands on approach and dedication to our youth over the years has earned him a position on the Board of Directors of the Salvadori Educational Center, a non profit educational center dedicated to helping inner-city youth appreciate science and mathematics.

Francis Lombardi has been a tremendous asset to both New Jersey and New York. His work over the years has unquestionably made New Jersey and New York safer places to live and commute. It is in his honor that I stand before you today.

A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING COLLIER DILL

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, Collier Dill is a resident of New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas County; and

Whereas, Collier Dill has devoted his love to his wife, Nancy, and their son, Joseph; and

Whereas, Collier Dill demonstrated a commitment to his country while serving in the Vietnam War; and

Whereas, Collier Dill is active with his church and community and is appreciated by all who know him.

Therefore, I join with the residents of the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio in recognizing Collier Dill for his dedication to the United States, his community, family, and friends.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF ERNEST J. WAITS SR., A CINCINNATI CIVIL RIGHTS PIONEER

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of a friend and hero, Ernest J. Waits Sr. of Cincinnati, who passed away on October 19, 2004.

Mr. Waits was a pioneering civil rights activist. He worked his whole lifetime for desegregation and to open doors for African Americans. Born in Flat Rock, Georgia in 1920, he moved to Cincinnati with his family in 1922 and grew up in Cincinnati's West End. Mr. Waits was known to say that he became a civil rights fighter one day when school textbooks at Sands School were in short supply, and he was told he could not share a textbook with a white student. He challenged injustice, as he put it, ''I've been challenging things all the way through.''

And he has. At Woodward High School in 1935, Mr. Waits called for integration of the swimming pool and the prom. In 1939, at age 19, he wanted to see comedian Eddie ''Rochester'' Anderson at Cincinnati's Schubert Theater. He insisted on being admitted, employing a strategy of civil disobedience later embraced by others in the civil rights movement. From that point on, Mr. Waits joined with others in Cincinnati who pushed for desegregation and civil rights.

In breaking race barriers, Mr. Waits held many Cincinnati ''firsts.'' In 1947, he became the first African American Cincinnati radio disc jockey. For twelve years, he played jazz for a number of local stations, and was known for his creative programming in an era when there were few alternatives for African Americans. From 1958 to 1960, he was the first African American in Cincinnati to be an assistant sales manager for two auto dealerships. In 1960, he attended Northwestern University to study investment banking, and returned to Cincinnati to become the first African American New York Stock Exchange registered broker. He was the first African American to work for Cincinnati & Suburban Bell Telephone Company, and in the 1970s, he pioneered the concept of magnet schools to encourage inclusiveness and voluntary school desegregation.

He received many honors for his volunteer and community service, including a key to the city of Cincinnati and the ''Mayor's Hometown Hero'' award; a Cincinnati City Council resolution recognizing him as a leader in the ongoing campaign for racial equality; the Black Male Coalition's 1993 Living Hero Award; the 1992 Broadcasting Hall of Fame Award; the Cincinnati Historical Society's Best in Broadcasting Hall of Fame Award; and an Amistad Foundation Award. He served in the U.S. Army as a mechanic based in Biloxi, Mississippi.

Mr. Waits' wife of 37 years, Betty, died in 1986, and a son, Eric Wilson Waits, died in March 2004. He is survived by a son, Ernest J. Waits, Jr.; three daughters, Kym Zimmers of North Avondale and Diane ''Taffi'' Weaver of Forest Park, and Shelley Moon of Los Angeles; nine grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

All of us in Cincinnati are grateful for the gift of Ernest Waits' life and his inspiration.

IN RECOGNITION OF BILL AND GLADYS JENNINGS

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, on October 30, 2004, Bill and Gladys Jennings, of Calhoun County, Alabama, will celebrate their 50th anniversary.

Members of Saks Baptist Church in Saks, Alabama, for over 25 years, Mr. and Mrs. Jennings met through mutual friends and have always resided in the Calhoun community. They have one son, Jeff.

The Jennings love gardening and landscaping, and after long careers in the community have retired to enjoy their outdoor activities and spend time with their family and friends. Mr. Jennings is also an avid golfer.

Mr. Speaker, it's not often we have the opportunity to honor a distinguished couple like the Jennings. Thank you for the House's attention on this proud occasion.

TRIBUTE TO THE OAKLAND LIVINGSTON HUMAN SERVICE AGENCY

HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the Oakland Livingston Human Service Agency as it celebrates its 40th anniversary as a community action agency. I commend their years of service and dedication to improving our community.

In 1964, the Economic Opportunity Act was enacted into law and provided stimulation and incentive for urban and rural communities to mobilize their resources to combat poverty through community action programs. That same year, Judge Carl F. Ingraham, Oakland County Executive Daniel T. Murphy, and James P. Dickerson created the nonprofit agency, the Oakland County Commission of Economic Opportunity (OCCEO) to serve Oakland County, Michigan. In 1965, the new agency received its first Federal grant, $77,000 from the Office of Economic Opportunity. This money allowed the opening of OCCEO's central office in Pontiac, Michigan and the hiring of James M. McNeely as its first executive officer.

During its first 10 years, OCCEO served the Oakland County community in an effort to eliminate the causes and consequences of poverty. In 1975, OCCEO began serving Livingston County and the agency's name was changed to the Oakland Livingston Human Service Agency (OLHSA).

Today, OLHSA's mission is to enable the low income, elderly, and people with disabilities living in Oakland and Livingston Counties to become self-sufficient. Over the years, OLHSA has worked to reduce poverty by focusing all available resources toward helping low income individuals and families acquire the skills and knowledge they need to improve their personal quality of life. Today, the agency operates 74 programs, employs 575 people, and has an annual budget of more than $30 million.

The work OLHSA has done for our community is truly remarkable. I had the opportunity to see their good work first-hand last year when I celebrated National Homeownership Month with families that OLHSA had helped. Through OLHSA's sponsored home-buying counseling classes, families participated in eight weeks of counseling and education designed to deal with budget and credit issues. This led them to their ability to qualify for an affordable mortgage and make their homeownership dreams come true. This is just one example of the many programs that OLHSA provides to our citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the contributions that OLHSA has made over the past 40 years to our community and wish them continued success.

A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING JOHN LELAND HALEY

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, John Leland Haley has devoted himself to serving others through his membership in the Boy Scouts of America; and

Whereas, John Leland Haley has shared his time and talent with the community in which he resides; and

Whereas, John Leland Haley has demonstrated a commitment to meet challenges with enthusiasm, confidence and outstanding service; and

Whereas, John Leland Haley must be commended for the hard work and dedication he put forth in earning the Eagle Scout Award.

Therefore, I join with the residents of Crooksville, the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio, John's family and friends in congratulating John Leland Haley as he receives the Eagle Scout Award.

A TRIBUTE TO MILTON MARSHALL

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Milton Marshall in recognition of his service to New York City and his country.

Milton was born and raised in Harlem, New York; he is the brother of two younger sisters Arnelle, a New York City police officer, and Patricia. After graduating high school, Milton served 4 years in the United States Air Force. Milton married his wife, Marjorie and became the proud father of three beautiful children: Eric, Cheryl, and Deborah. He is also the grandfather of Kimberly, Gregory, Cherenia, and Kortaney. He received his associate degree in applied science from New York University.

Milton has proudly served his country and has been recognized accordingly for his efforts. He worked for 22 years with the New York State Labor Department as a veterans service representative. In recognition of his work, Milton received an award from Mayor James Garner of the Village of Hempstead for dedicated service to veterans. He also received a certificate of appreciation from Governor Mario Cuomo, and a certificate from the United States Department of Labor for completing the NVTI Veterans Benefits Training Course at the University of Denver.

Milton is a valuable community activist. He served as a Prince Hall Mason in 1980 and Senior Warden of Lebanon Lodge #54. He is a Past High Priest of Royal Eagle Chapter #27 Holy Royal Arch Mason. He served as Illustrious Commander in Chief for 2 years (L.I. Consistory #61). Milton served as the Past Illustrious Potentate of Abu Bekr Temple #91, and as the Past President of the Long Island Shrine Club.

Mr. Speaker, Milton Marshall has dedicated his life to serving his country and his community through his active participation in a vast array of civic organizations. As such, he is more than worthy of receiving our recognition today, and I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring this truly remarkable person.

CONGRATULATING GEORGE VITANOVEC AS HE CELEBRATES HIS RETIREMENT

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my good friend George Vitanovec, who is retiring from the Teamsters Local 401. He was honored at the Greater Wilkes-Barre Labor Council Dinner at Pittston Convention Hall on October 29, 2004.

George Vitanovec has been a dedicated Teamster since 1968. He worked for Acme Warehouse in Forty Fort for 22 years and represented the members as their shop steward. George was first elected as Vice President of Local 401 in 1990 and then elected President of Local 401 in 1993. He was elected for five consecutive terms and retired on June 30, 2004.

George was a veteran of the United States Army and served a tour of duty in Vietnam from 1965–1966. He was honorably discharged in 1967.

George has been involved with many organizations such as the Greater Wilkes-Barre Labor Council, Teamsters Joint Council, Teamsters International and also the United Way just to name a few. He has been dedicated to many organizations within the community. He was a coach for St. Therese Little League, South Wilkes-Barre Mini Mohawks, Founder and President for the YMCA wrestling program and was also a baseball coach for Meyers High School. He is a member of the St. Nicholas Church, Holy Name Society, North End Slovak Club and the Brookside American Legion. He is also an avid fisherman and hunter.

George is above all a dedicated husband, father and grandfather. He is married to Shirley Morio Vitanovec. He has a daughter Kerry Ann, a son George Jr., a son-in-law Kevin and a daughter-in-law Susan. He has twin grandsons Michael and Patrick Flaherty.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my esteemed colleagues in the House of Representatives please join me in congratulating George Vitanovec and wish him all the best for a well deserved retirement.

HONORING THE CENTRAL NEW JERSEY CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR INDUSTRIAL SECURITY

HON. MIKE FERGUSON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Central New Jersey Chapter of the American Society for Industrial Security on their 25th Anniversary. In 1979 a group of ASIS members chaired by Douglas Goode convened to form the Central New Jersey Chapter which has now grown to include over 300 members who represent the public and private sectors of the Security Industry.

ASIS is the preeminent organization for security professionals, with more than 33,000 members worldwide. Founded in 1955, the organization is dedicated to increasing the effectiveness and productivity of security professionals by developing educational programs on broad and specific security concerns. ASIS also advocates the role and value of the security management profession to business, the media, government entities, and the public.

I commend all the members of the Central New Jersey Chapter of ASIS for their tireless work concerning the state of security in Central New Jersey. Their efforts are an excellent reflection on ASIS international and make Central New Jersey a safer place for those who live and work there.

A PROCLAMATION IN MEMORY OF SERGEANT RICHARD MORGAN

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, I hereby offer my heartfelt condolences to the family, friends, and community of Sgt. Richard Morgan upon the death of this outstanding soldier; and

Whereas, Sgt. Richard Morgan was a member of the 660th Transportation Company out of Cadiz, serving his great nation in the country of Iraq; and

Whereas, Sgt. Richard Morgan was a loving son to his parents, Donna and Harold Arnold, as well as a caring husband to his wife, Diana; and

Whereas, Sgt. Richard Morgan was an active citizen in his community and did his best to make his country a better place to live; and

Whereas, Sgt. Richard Morgan will be remembered for his unsurpassed sacrifice of self while protecting others. His example of strength and fortitude will be remembered by all those who knew him.

While words cannot express our grief during the loss of such a courageous Marine, I offer this token of profound sympathy to the family, friends, and colleagues of Sgt. Richard Morgan.

SPECIALIST KEITH MATTHEW MAUPIN OF BATAVIA, OH, IS HONORED IN PENTAGON'S PRESTIGIOUS WARRIOR ETHOS EXHIBIT

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Specialist Keith Matthew "Matt" Maupin of Batavia, Ohio, whose name was added last Wednesday to the Pentagon's prestigious Warrior Ethos Exhibit.

Spc. Maupin, 21, has been missing in action in Iraq since April 9, 2004, when his convoy came under attack outside Baghdad by rocket-propelled grenades and small arms fire. He was the first known U.S. serviceman to be captured by insurgents and is now the longest held military hostage in wartime since the end of the Vietnam War. Spec. Maupin is an Army Reservist with the 724th Transport Company stationed in Bartonville, Illinois.

Spc. Maupin went to Iraq to fight for freedom for the Iraqi people and for a safer world without the brutal dictatorship of Saddam Hussein. Spc. Maupin is an American hero, and we are grateful for his bravery and courage.

In our area of southern Ohio, there has been an outpouring of support for Spc. Maupin and for the Maupin family. Matt's parents, Carolyn and Keith Maupin, have set a tremendous example of hope and faith, and unqualified support for our troops. Spc. Maupin's father is a veteran, and his brother, Lance Corporal Micah Maupin, is a Marine stationed in Miramar, California. Spc. Maupin is one of the best and brightest. A scholar athlete in high school, he is viewed by his fellow soldiers as a skilled, professional and compassionate soldier.

Last Wednesday, Spc. Matt Maupin's name was added to the Pentagon's prestigious Warrior Ethos Exhibit. This display honors the service and sacrifice of soldiers living the Warrior Ethos, including Spc. Maupin. Composed of three diagonal LCD panels, it features the Army Star; a sampling of the more than 30,000 "To Our Troops" virtual notes sent to service men and women by the American people; and images of faces of soldiers everywhere. The words, "We Honor and Appreciate;" "We Remember;" and "We Take Care of Our Soldiers" are inscribed on the panels. Above all, this tribute is an enduring legacy to soldiers, like Spc. Maupin, who are keeping us safe and free today.

Perhaps the Army's "Soldiers Creed" states the commitment of these outstanding young

men and women best: ". . . I always place the mission first. I will never accept defeat. I will never quit. I am a guardian of freedom and the American way of life. . . . I am an American Soldier." This is Spc. Matt Maupin.

All of us are proud of Matt Maupin and his family, and we pray for his safe return.

A TRIBUTE TO NEW LOTS COMMUNITY CHURCH

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of New Lots Community Church in Brooklyn, NY, in commemoration of its 180th anniversary and spiritual leadership in the community.

Around 1667, the area of New Lots, originally known as Eastwoods, was reportedly purchased by the Dutch from the Canarsie or the Rockaway Indians. The town of New Lots extended from what is now Highland Park on the north to Jamaica Bay on the south and from Rockaway Avenue on the west to Elderts Lane on the east. During the early years of the settlement, the most important highway in the area was the New Lots Road frequently noted in historical accounts of the Revolutionary War. In all this vast acreage of New Lots, there was no church. The residents had to travel by horse and wagon to Flatlands or Flatbush churches for services, marriages, and baptisms.

New Lots was part of a collegium of six churches sharing a ministry: Flatbush, Flatlands, Brooklyn, New Utrech, Bushwick, and Gravesend. These churches are still part of the Brooklyn Classis. An elder and deacon from New Lots served on the Collegiate Consistory. Consistory meetings consisted of one minister serving six churches with a widely scattered membership. Rev. Malcom Evens in his historical sketch written for the 140th Anniversary Celebration retells how New Lots was built. In 1821 an "Act of God," as hurricanes are often called, hastened a decision by the residents of New Lots to build their own church. The hurricane toppled many oak trees. The Dutch, noted for being a frugal and prudent people, accepted God's gift of lumber. After the wood had seasoned for about a year and a half, they began to cut, hew and saw the trees in preparation for building their house of worship. Abraham and Cornelia Van Siclen deeded over to the building committee one-quarter acre of land on New Lots and Schenck Avenue. In 1832 a fundraiser was held and volunteer workers and well wishers came from near and far. Through the united efforts of the congregation, this House of God was reportedly built for somewhere between $25 to $35. This small colonial clapboard structure, unique in New York, was designated an official city landmark in 1966.

Wooden pegs secure this building of colonial architecture with timber notched and joined. It stands today as a tribute to the soundness of the craftsmanship of the Dutch people. In 1972, in order to meet the growing needs of the community, the church built the educational complex next door—The New Lots Family Center. Within the last year and a half an entire renovation of the Family Center was undertaken. Over the years, the church building began to lean and a large wooden truss broke in the ceiling. In 1990, the congregation was compelled to vacate the sanctuary and have worship in the New Lots Family Center until repairs could be made. Upon completion of the renovations, the sanctuary was rededicated in 1991.

The original and official name is the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in the town of New Lots. However over the years, the church has gone through several name changes. In the early 1980s, the church obtained the current name of the New Lots Community Church, R.C.A. to be used as an assumed name. Today within these hallow walls, sons and daughters of slaves boldly bear witness to God's Amazing Grace. In 1975, the Rev. Dennis A. Westbrook became the first African American pastor of New Lots Community Church, R.C.A. In 1979, the Rev. Dr. William T. Coles became the second African American pastor of this great historic church. He labored in the vineyard for 20 years ministering to members, friends, and the community of New Lots Community Church. In 2002, the Rev. De'Lafayette Awkward became the third African American pastor. Under his leadership, the church is currently embarking on new and exciting ministries. New Lots Community Church has always been a beacon of hope in the community and remains actively involved in the community as they continue to strive for excellence in their mission to win souls.

Mr. Speaker, New Lots Community Church has been a source of community and spiritual leadership in Brooklyn for 180 years. As such, it is more than worthy of receiving our recognition today and I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring this truly remarkable church and its congregation.

CONGRATULATING DAVID SCHWAGER, AS HE IS HONORED UPON COMPLETION OF HIS TERM AS PRESIDENT OF TEMPLE ISRAEL

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask you and my esteemed colleagues in the House of Representatives to pay tribute to my good friend David Schwager as he is honored upon the completion of his term as president of Temple Israel in Wilkes-Barre, PA.

David is a partner in the law firm of Chariton and Schwager. He is the past president of the Luzerne County Bar Association Young Lawyers Division and a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association House of Delegates. He chairs the Association's Statutory Law Committee. He is a past vice-chairman of the Business Law and Real Property Law Sections of the American Bar Association Young Lawyers Division. A past Assistant District Attorney, David is treasurer of the Middle District Bankruptcy Bar Association. David also serves as solicitor to District 16 Little League and The Music Box Players.

David graduated from Lafayette College in 1984 and received his J.D. from the Dickinson School of Law in 1988. David is married to the former Laurie Mersay, assistant vice president of First National Community Bank. They have two children, Max and Melissa.

Among his many civic activities, David serves as vice president of the JCC, vice president of the American Cancer Society Wyoming Valley Unit, vice president of the S.J. Strauss Lodge of B'nai B'rith Housing Foundation and secretary of the UHI School Board. A past president of the Wyoming Seminary Alumni Association and a past president of B'nai B'rith Lodge No. 139, David serves on the Wyoming Valley Sanitary Authority, a past director and officer of Jewish Family Service, and a past director of Junior Leadership Wilkes-Barre. David serves as a class fund manager and alumni admissions representative for Lafayette College.

Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege and honor to represent a man who is so dedicated to serving his community. I ask that my colleagues pay tribute to David Schwager as he receives this well-deserved honor.

A PROCLAMATION HONORING OFFICER BILL CLEVELAND ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE U.S. CAPITOL POLICE

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, Officer Bill Cleveland is retiring from the United States Capitol Police after 30 years of exemplary service;

Whereas, Officer Cleveland served his country in the Armed Forces during the Vietnam War and served his community of Alexandria as a respected member of the City Council for over 10 years;

Whereas, Officer Cleveland has been among the most well-liked and well-respected officers of the United States Capitol Police for his good humor and dedication to his job;

Whereas, Officer Cleveland will be deeply missed by many Members of Congress, their staffs, and his fellow officers.

Therefore, I join with my fellow Members of Congress, their staffs, and his fellow officers at the United States Capitol Police in thanking Officer Bill Cleveland for his 30 years of service to the Capitol Hill community and wish him the very best on the occasion of his retirement.

PROVIDING CBO COST ESTIMATE FOR H.R. 4453

HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, on October 5, 2004, the Committee on the Judiciary filed its report on H.R. 4453, the "Access to Rural Physicians Improvement Act of 2004." At that time, the Committee had not received a Congressional Budget Office cost estimate for the bill, and it filed the report with a committee cost estimate as provided in clause 3(d)(2) of Rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives. Subsequently, the Committee received the CBO cost estimate on H.R. 4453, and I am submitting it here for the record.

OCTOBER 15, 2004.

Hon. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, Jr.,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 4453, the Access to Rural Physicians Improvement Act of 2004.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Mark Grabowicz, who can be reached at 226–2860.

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS HOLTZ-EAKIN.

Enclosure.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE H.R. 4453, ACCESS TO RURAL PHYSICIANS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2004, AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON OCTOBER 6, 2004

CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 4453 would result in no significant net cost to the federal government. The act would affect direct spending, but we estimate that any effects would be insignificant. H.R. 4453 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

Until June 1, 2004, foreign students attending medical school in the United States were permitted to remain here after graduation if they agreed to work for at least three years in certain regions considered to be underserved by physicians or if they accepted employment with certain federal agencies. That program was limited to 30 individuals a year for each state that participated in the program. Under current law, such individuals must return to their native countries. H.R. 4453 would make several changes to that program and would reestablish it through June 1, 2006.

Based on the participation of foreign medical students in those employment programs in recent years, CBO expects that the act's provisions would affect no more than 2,000 persons annually. The Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) would collect fees to provide work permits for those individuals. CIS fees are classified as offsetting receipts (a credit against direct spending). The agency is authorized to spend such fees without further appropriation, so the net impact on CIS spending would be insignificant.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Mark Grabowicz, who may be reached at 226 2860. This estimate was approved by Robert A. Sunshine, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

HONORING NEW JERSEY BLOOD SERVICE

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor New Jersey Blood Services for its thirty years of dedication to blood collection and services. As the first regional division of the New York Blood Center, New Jersey Blood Services (NJBS) is a non-profit corporation whose mission is to "provide the safest, best quality transfusion-related products and services at a reasonable cost to those who will benefit, and to increase the body and availability of knowledge in transfusion medicine." Since its founding in 1973, NJBS has collaborated with companies, labor unions and community organizations in New Jersey to collect over 2.2 million units of blood, thus improving and even saving the lives of countless residents of New Jersey.

In its thirty years of existence, New Jersey Blood Services has developed a strong and valuable relationship with many New Jersey based American Red Cross chapters. These organizations have partnered together in scheduling blood drives, recruiting donors and providing necessary services to donors during blood drives. NJBS has also been a leader in efforts to ensure the safety of the region's blood supply by piloting the "Safeblood" computer system and opening the Nucleic Acid Test Lab in 1999, to screen all blood donated for HIV and HCV. Moreover, NJBS has been a forerunner in the development of pheresis blood donation procedures, which allows for the separation of different blood components and is particularly helpful in treating cancer.

New Jersey Blood Service has made remarkable and lasting contributions to our society through its efforts to increase both the quantity and the quality of our blood supply. Again, I rise today to honor the New Jersey Blood Service for its distinguished achievements in helping to enhance or save the lives of millions of patients in New Jersey over the past thirty years and I look forward to their continued good work over the next thirty years.

A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING BELMONT COUNTY SHERIFF TOM McCORT

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, Sheriff Tom McCort has provided outstanding service and contributions while serving as the Sheriff of Belmont County for twenty years; and

Whereas, Sheriff Tom McCort began his law enforcement career by serving as a felony investigator for the Belmont County Prosecutor's Office and then as a part time officer in Richland Township; and

Whereas, Sheriff Tom McCort worked tirelessly to improve and expand the Belmont County jail; and

Whereas, Sheriff Tom McCort's diligent service to Belmont County resulted in several remarkable achievements such as an officer training program and an expanded motorcycle patrol service; and

Whereas, Sheriff Tom McCort will be greatly missed by Belmont County and the Belmont County Sheriff's Department.

Therefore, I join the residents of Belmont County, and the entire Eighteenth Congressional District of Ohio, in recognizing Sheriff Tom McCort for his exceptional work and immense contributions, and wish him the very best in his future endeavors.

RECOGNIZING THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY'S 2004 BUCKEYE BULLET TEAM

HON. DEBORAH PRYCE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate The Ohio State University 2004 Buckeye Bullet electric land speed vehicle team. This group of 11 undergraduate engineering students now holds the national and international land speed records for electric vehicles.

The Buckeye Bullet is a streamlined electric vehicle over 31 feet long, standing 3 feet high and 2 feet wide. It is powered by more than 900 batteries and contains a 400-plus horsepower engine. The most impressive fact about the Buckeye Bullet is that it was designed, built and is maintained by Ohio State students, giving undergraduates a unique opportunity for a hands-on learning experience.

This fall, the team traveled to the Bonneville Salt Flats in Utah where they challenged the international land speed record of 245 mph. On October 13, 2004 the Buckeye Bullet set a new official international record time of 272 mph. However, the international record just wasn't enough for the Buckeye Bullet Team. On October 15, the team challenged its own 257 mph national speed record from the previous year, which conforms to a different set of requirements, successfully setting a new national land speed record at 315 mph. This makes the Buckeye Bullet the first electric race car to officially exceed 300 mph.

I would like to recognize the 2004 Buckeye Bullet team members from Ohio State for their dedication and hard work, including team leaders Isaac S. Harper, Andrew L. Marquand, and Benjamin J. Sinsheimer; team members Kevin C. Sze, Sean M. MacGregor, Aaron M. Haliena, Joseph H. Gorse, Andrea J. Barger, Michael B. Quade, Kimberly A. Stevens and Kevin Ponziani; faculty adviser Giorgio Rizzoni, staff adviser Maria Soliman, and of course the vehicle's driver, Roger Schroer of TRC, Inc. Congratulations to all of you for building the fastest electric vehicle on the planet!

HONORING MARGARET PARKER FRETWELL

HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I stand today to honor Margaret Parker Fretwell. Mrs. Fretwell just recently celebrated her ninetieth birthday and it is my great pleasure to note that she is still working hard to better her community. Through her enjoyment of community service and a love for her family, Margaret Fretwell has made sure that her ninety years here on this earth have been spent in the service of others.

As an active member in her family, church, and community, she has become a symbol of service and charity. Those around her have been able to rely on her hard work and giving nature to promote charitable programs and

educational events that benefit everyone in her hometown of Anderson, South Carolina.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great privilege to stand here and honor Margaret Fretwell with my deepest thanks for her continued service and contributions to her local community. It is my hope that those that have been touched by her generosity will remember her example and use it in their own lives.

9/11 RECOMMENDATIONS IMPLEMENTATION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 8, 2004

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 10) to provide for reform of the intelligence community, terrorism prevention and prosecution, border security, and international cooperation and coordination, and for other purposes:

Mr. FARR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the Ose amendment.

My friend and colleague from California has indicated that Navy facilities in San Diego are at risk if his amendment is not passed.

I have a Navy facility in my district so I can appreciate his concern. In fact, after September 11th, the Navy constructed a force protection barrier around their facility in Monterey.

But, I disagree with my colleague over his efforts to exempt the construction of portions of a 14-mile immigration barrier south of San Diego from most of the Nation's environmental laws.

A society is judged by how it reacts to adversity, and after 9/11 this Chamber and this country were galvanized into action in the wake of that tragic day.

There is not a single member in this Chamber that isn't willing to fight terrorism or to protect our country and its citizens. Let's get that straight.

The amendment we have before us now is more about immigration control than it is about national security. P.L. 104–208 authorized the construction of fencing and road improvements in the border area near San Diego, CA.

In short, the border improvements were pursued, planned, and construction started before 9/11.

So, we know there will be improvements to the barriers at the border. I don't question the importance of completing the fence—that's not what this is about.

What this amendment is about is ignoring—worse, circumventing—an ongoing process.

Mr. OSE's ill-conceived amendment attempts to fix a problem that doesn't exist.

This amendment undermines and overturns efforts made by local communities, civic groups, State agencies, and elected representatives who have been working to come to consensus with the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection.

This amendment even exempts from protection the Bald Eagle, a symbol of America's freedom that is surpassed only by our American Flag.

My colleagues should be aware that the California Coastal Commission continues to work hard to complete the Southwest Border Fence, in compliance with the regulatory process established by 16 of our most essential public health, environmental, and cultural heritage laws and executive orders.

In fact, a meeting is scheduled for the 26th of October to work out the concerns between the Coastal Commission and the Department of Homeland Security's office of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection in charge of construction to resolve this issue.

We are a country built on laws. Our laws are in place not only to protect us today but also to protect this great nation for future generations.

There is no good reason why this project requires such a sweeping free ride.

By shirking the process and simply giving this project a blanket exemption from 16 of our most essential environmental laws, we are submitting that we can't do more than one thing at a time—and I don't, and won't, accept this.

I have more faith in our country, our laws, and the process.

This amendment will set a horrible precedent on multiple levels and I encourage all of my colleagues to vote "no."

A PROCLAMATION IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM HINIG

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, I hereby offer my heartfelt condolences to the family and friends of William Hinig; and

Whereas, William Hinig was a highly esteemed legislator who served in the Ohio House of Representatives for twenty-five years; and

Whereas, William Hinig worked tirelessly as Chairman of both the House Ways and Means Committee and the House Finance and Appropriations Committee to promote bipartisanship and help the people of Ohio; and

Whereas, William Hinig honorably fought for his country during World War II, receiving a Purple Heart for injuries received at Normandy; and

Whereas, William Hinig worked in and contributed to the financial industry by aiding in the founding of the accounting firm of Hinig and Miller; and

Whereas, the integrity William Hinig possessed, and the compassion he showed towards others, will stand as reminders to a truly remarkable person. His life and love gave joy to all who knew him.

Therefore, while I understand how words cannot express our grief at this most trying of times, I offer this token of profound sympathy to the family and friends of William Hinig.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4200, RONALD W. REAGAN NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2005

SPEECH OF

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 8, 2004

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to discuss a number of provisions included in the conference report for H.R. 4200, the Defense Authorization bill for fiscal year 2005.

The conference report includes a provision that restricts from access under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), "data that are collected by land remote sensing and are prohibited from sale to customers other than the United States and its affiliated users." The effect of this language is that non-confidential commercial satellite imagery, which the government has purchased, would be restricted from disclosure to the public. This section extends this restriction to products that are derived from those data. That would mean that maps, reports, and any other analyses or communications that are derived from the exempted satellite image would also be inaccessible through FOIA. This section also preempts State and local public disclosure laws that would provide access to these data.

Public access to these data and products derived from these data is essential for effective participation in governmental actions, especially those by local governments that affect their daily lives. Government agencies use licensed and/or purchased imagery data in regulatory proceedings and numerous other mandated activities. The public requires access to this imagery in order to participate in these proceedings and importantly, to be informed about the activities of Government. This point was emphasized by the National Academy of Sciences in its recent report, Licensing Geographic Data and Services:

> When geographic data are used to design or administer regulatory schemes or formulate policy, affect the rights and obligations of citizens, or have likely value for the broader society as indicated by a legislative or regulatory mandate, the agency should evaluate whether the data should be acquired under terms that permit unlimited public access or whether more limited access may suffice to support the agency's mandates and missions and the agency's actions in judicial and other review. (page 229).

The bill's sweeping exemption is even contradictory to the advice the administration has solicited on access to geospatial information. In a report prepared for the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, the RAND National Defense Research Institute recommends that Federal agencies and other organizations use an analytical process to assess the potential homeland security sensitivity of specific pieces of publicly available geospatial information and to determine if restricting access to these specific pieces would enhance security. They recommend that such a process include analysis of the usefulness of the information to an attacker; its uniqueness; and the expected societal benefits of access and the costs of restricting the information.

The process through which this section was developed is contrary to the fundamental principles represented by the Freedom of Information Act. FOIA is a tool for protecting public

access to their government's actions. This amendment was developed behind closed doors. Laws that limit the use of FOIA for public oversight of government actions should only be enacted after wide public consultation and discussion, which has not occurred with this provision.

Mr. Speaker, I am also disappointed with a provision of this conference report affecting OMB Circular A–76, which lays out the procedures used when the government privatizes work currently performed by federal employees. Under existing law, the private sector has the legal right to protest the results of such a public/private competition, but the public sector employees do not. This is fundamentally unfair.

The Senate bill would have addressed this inequity by granting both the official who submits the agency's bid, and a person representing a majority of the affected federal employees legal standing to protest at both the GAO and in the Court of Federal Claims. Instead of adopting this approach, the conference report gives standing only to the agency official, and only at the GAO. The report also requires the agency official to file a protest if a majority of the affected federal employees request that he do so, unless the official determines there is no reasonable basis to protest. While this limited approach is an improvement over existing law, I would have preferred the original Senate language, and will continue working to ensure that federal employees have all the legal rights currently afforded to contractors.

Finally, I strongly oppose section 3116, a provision that reverses an important aspect of the nation's nuclear waste cleanup policy. Specifically, it allows the Department of Energy to abandon millions of gallons of highly radioactive waste in leaking tanks in South Carolina and Idaho. It also sets a dangerous precedent for the cleanup of radioactive waste in Washington. This provision has not been adequately considered in either chamber of Congress.

THE LIBERATION OF NAVASSA AND DESECHEO ISLANDS BEGINS

HON. NICK J. RAHALL, II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, in my capacity as the ranking Democratic member on the Committee on Resources, it has been both a pleasure and an honor to oversee the management of our Federal public lands and resources.

It is not an exaggeration to say that our system of public lands—our parks, forests, refuges and wilderness areas—is second to none when it comes to providing world-class opportunities for Americans to enjoy outdoor recreation. That is, of course, when the general public is actually allowed to access and use their public lands.

Regardless of the fact that the Federal Government holds land in trust for the American people, sadly it appears that what the people own, the people may not necessarily ever get to use.

This is the case with two tiny islands in the Western Caribbean. Navassa and Desecheo islands have interesting histories, but I doubt most Americans even know they exist, let alone that the islands are, in fact, part of our very own country.

The story of Navassa Island is a classic tale of American capitalism. It came to be part of America in the late 1800's through the mining and sale of petrified bird guano—yes, guano—as fertilizer. It is also the site of one of our Nation's early, ugly labor disputes. Over time, guano went out of fashion, but the outpost served a new purpose for 80 years, as a light source to guide ships through the islands of the Caribbean. In 1996, with the advent of new technologies, the lighthouse went dark. The property, however, remained part of the U.S.

Eventually that island and Desecheo Island, a former military training range, were incorporated into the National Wildlife Refuge system. The designation rightfully recognizes the unique qualities of the two islands, which are rich in uncommon plant and animal life. But, in turn, it has also led to their being essentially fenced off from the people who own them—the American public. For in fact, today, the Fish & Wildlife Service bars legal access to these two islands apparently under any circumstance.

That might be the end of the story, were it not for a group of Ham radio operators, who, after having been granted special use access to these public lands for twenty years, were suddenly denied permission to visit the islands to broadcast

Indeed, for no sensible reason, the Fish and Wildlife Service—the same agency that had been granting access to these radio operators—arbitrarily reversed course and denied permits for a non-controversial recreational activity that had been approved for two decades of responsible and uneventful public use.

Not only did the agency cut off these broadcasters, it did so even after they agreed to assume all liability, to submit to any regulation or permit condition, and even to pay all administrative, management and travel costs for the Federal agency to remove all financial and logistical hurdles.

This is an instance of outrageous administrative arrogance to deny a permit for a recreational use that has been shown to be harmless to fish and wildlife. Public recreation at our National Wildlife Refuges is as much a part of the history of Refuge System as the critters themselves.

The Secretary of the Interior has been given congressional authority to grant special use permits for just such circumstances, when a public use is not incompatible with the purpose of the refuge. Yet, for some reason that escapes me, this Secretary will not budge. In the case of these two islands, the Secretary's discretionary powers amount to guano.

Such hubris cannot be allowed to stand unchallenged. Along with my colleague, the Chairman of the Resources Committee, RICHARD POMBO, I am introducing today legislation to address this deplorable situation and to restore the public's right of access to its Federal public lands. The liberation of Navassa and Desecheo Islands begins today.

This legislation would accomplish two main goals. First, it would require the Fish and Wildlife Service to issue regulations within 120 days after the bill's enactment to resolve this particular dispute. Second, to ensure access at both refuges the legislation would require the Service to establish at least one period of time each year for public access for each island.

Language authorizing the Service to specify use periods and to attach reasonable permit restrictions in order to protect resources and public safety should provide adequate flexibility to balance the competing interests of resource protection and public recreation.

Also important, this legislation will help to harmonize existing use policies in regard to Navassa and Desecheo Refuges with three other remote refuges in the Pacific—Baker Island, Johnson Island and Jarvis Island. These three refuges, all accessible by way of special use permits, show plainly that controlled public recreational access is possible even at extremely remote and fragile refuges. In fact, the ham radio operators were successful in securing a permit to visit Baker Island as recently as 2002. In fairness, the same access should be provided to Navassa Island and Desecheo.

I am fully aware of the Service's need to balance public access with the Refuge System's overall "wildlife first" mission.

The Service cannot, however, be allowed to selectively choose to implement those parts of its authority it favors but ignore those requirements to provide for public recreation which are clearly stated in existing law.

I urge members to support this important legislation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, on October 8, 2004, I was unable to vote on ordering the previous question on H. Res. 843, waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany H.R. 4200, the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2005 (rollcall 524); had I been present I would have voted "yea." Also, I was unable to vote on a motion to instruct conferees on S. 2845, to reform the intelligence community and the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States government (rollcall 525); had I been present I would have voted "nay." Additionally, I was unable to vote on the motion to table H. Res 845 (rollcall 526); had I been present I would have voted "aye."

Mr. Speaker, on October 9, 2004, I was unable to vote on several measures before the House: H. Con. Res. 518, providing for an adjournment of the two Houses (rollcall 527); had I been present, I would have voted "yea"; On agreeing to the conference report on H.R. 4200, the DOD Authorization for fiscal year 2005 (rollcall 528); had I been present, I would have voted "yea"; on agreeing to the conference report on H.R. 4837, the Military Construction Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2005 (rollcall 529); had I been present, I would have voted "yea"; and on agreeing to the conference report on H.R. 4567, the Homeland Security Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2005 (rollcall 530); had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

A PROCLAMATION HONORING PETER AND SYLVIA MANASSE ON THEIR 60TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, Peter and Sylvia Manasse were married in New York City on November 11, 1944; and

Whereas, Peter and Sylvia Manasse have shown the love and commitment necessary to live a long and beautiful life together; and

Whereas, Peter and Sylvia Manasse must be commended for their loyalty and dedication to their 3 sons, 8 grandchildren, 3 great-grandchildren, and extended family ; and

Whereas, Peter and Sylvia Manasse have both served their community. Mr. Manasse represented an American trading company in Milan, Italy and was always active in issues of U.S./European trade as a vice president for some 25 years of the American Chamber of Commerce in Italy. Mr. Manasse helped businesses in the Italian textile and steel industries re-establish their export markets to the United States and elsewhere after World War II. For his work in the export markets, he received the Gold Medal of the Milan Chamber of Commerce on December 22, 1977. Mrs. Manasse co-founded Milan's first International School in the late 1950's and then went on to have a successful career as a journalist for Italian magazines. Both Mr. and Mrs. Manasse have received the distinction of being named Chevalier in the Order of St. Charles for their services to the Principality of Monaco.

Therefore, I join with the residents of the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio in congratulating Peter and Sylvia Manasse as they celebrate their 60th Wedding anniversary.

HONORING JACK AND CARTER HARDESTY

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to draw the attention of the House to a noble couple on the occasion of the dedication of the Jack and Carter Hardesty Bridge in Clarke County, VA. The Hardestys have been a vital part of the Clarke County community for over half a century, and now their name will be honored and associated with the bridge over U.S. Route 340 which crosses the Norfolk Southern Railroad line about a mile from the West Virginia border.

State Senator Russ Potts sponsored the legislation in the Virginia General Assembly to dedicate the bridge in their name. I was honored to join him; Virginia Governor Mark Warner; the Honorable Al Smith, former member of the Virginia House of Delegates; the Honorable Jack Marsh, former Virginia Congressman and former Secretary of the Army; members of the Hardesty family and their friends and neighbors at the dedication ceremony and unveiling of the bridge marker on October 4. The Clarke County High School Band and school Concert Choir provided music for the event.

Carter, who passed away last year, was a special woman. She sent literally hundreds of cards each year to county residents that she personally picked out and wrote notes in for every occasion. These cards were often just pick-me-ups for friends that were down. Apparently, even a flat tire didn't escape her notice. The cards she sent made her an irreplaceable part of the community that is dearly missed.

Carter was also an active member of the Crums United Methodist Church. She spent 25 years teaching numerous Sunday school classes. Pastor Sandra Stamey of Crums UMC gave the invocation at the dedication ceremony.

However, I remember Carter best for her service at the Lord's Acre Booth at the Clarke County Fair. She was cochairman of the booth.

Carter was only one half of this dynamic duo. A dairy farmer by profession, Jack has served Clarke County as a member of the board of supervisors and his long list of community, civic, and public service activities is unparalleled. We all share with him and his family in the grief of Carter's loss. She left a great legacy behind for the husband and family and community that she dearly loved.

I want to share with our colleagues an article about the dedication ceremony from The Winchester Star.

[From the Winchester Star, Oct. 5, 2004]

CEREMONY CELEBRATES HARDESTY INFLUENCE

(By Jessica Sabbath)

BERRYVILLE.—Gov. Mark R. Warner visited Clarke County Monday to honor a husband known for his lifelong service to the county and a wife known for her heartfelt cards.

More than 200 people joined the governor, area politicians, and the extended Hardesty family at the dedication of a county bridge to John D. ''Jack'' Hardesty and his late wife, Carter.

The bridge, on U.S. 340, crosses over the Norfolk Southern Railroad line about a mile from the West Virginia border.

The couple is part of eight generations of Hardestys that have been prominent in the county. Speakers praised the couple for the couple's commitment to faith, family, and the county.

''Jack Hardesty and his family represent not only the best of public service, but the best of what it means to be a Virginian,'' Warner said against the backdrop of rolling green hills.

The ceremony was held at Oakland Orchard by state Sen. H. Russell Potts Jr., R–Winchester, and the Virginia Department of Transportation.

It wasn't the first time a Hardesty family ceremony brought the governor to Clarke County. In March 2002, Warner declared Virginia Agriculture Week at Harvue Farms, the dairy farm Jack Hardesty and his father established in 1949.

Jack Hardesty served on the county Board of Supervisors for 30 years, and was its chairman for 18 years.

He was named ''Dairyman of the Year'' in 1992 and has been president of the Maryland-Virginia Milk Producers Association for the past five years. He served five gubernatorial appointments and has been on the board of the Bank of Clarke County for 40 years.

Carter Hardesty, who died last October, was known as the ''Card Lady'' of Clarke County. She sent out between 15 and 20 cards each week to county residents for just about any occasion.

During the ceremony, Potts, who sponsored the legislation in the Virginia General Assembly to dedicate the bridge, held up a stack of cards he had received from Carter Hardesty.

''She would even send a card out when somebody's car broke down,'' Potts said.

Carter Hardesty taught Sunday School at Crums United Methodist Church for 25 years. She was the co-chair of the Lord's Acre booth in the Clarke County Fair for 35 years.

U.S. Rep. Frank R. Wolf, R–10th, praised the couple's service to the county and family.

''They have played a vital part of this community in a unique way,'' Wolf said, adding he hopes future generations of Hardestys would carry on the tradition.

Danny Hardesty, grandson of Jack Hardesty and a senior at Clarke County High School, said the ceremony and his grandfather's service had done just that.

''He laid down the roadwork for us all to follow,'' Danny said.

The governor made a late, but rather striking entrance. A few minutes into the ceremony, a helicopter carrying the governor approached while the Clarke County High School Band played ''The Star Spangled Banner.''

A mix-up in the location of the helicopter caused the governor to make a last-minute sprint to Richmond International Airport to catch a flight into Winchester.

There, Warner jumped on the helicopter that flew him into Clarke.

''I was not trying to interfere with the band's wonderful rendition,'' Warner said at the dedication. ''Neither sleet, nor rain, nor snow, nor hail nor misplaced helicopter could keep me away.'' Warner recalled receiving a card from Carter Hardesty when he began his term and found the state's budget in worse-than-expected shape.

''Don't worry, Mark,'' Warner recalled the card saying. ''You'll get through it all right.''

Potts, Wolf, former Del. Alson H. Smith Jr., former Congressman and former Secretary of the U.S. Army John O. Marsh all spoke at the event, held on a warm and sunny fall day.

''My wife arranged the weather,'' Jack Hardesty told the crowd. ''I know Carter's looking down and enjoying this.''

During an emotional high point of the ceremony, tears welled in the eyes of the family and many members of the audience as Alexandra Masters, a junior at Clarke County High School, sang pop singer Sarah McLachlan's ''Angel.''

The Hardesty family stood with politicians as Warner and Jack Hardesty unveiled a green highway sign that read ''Jack and Carter Hardesty Bridge.''

Potts said it would be fitting that after crossing over the Virginia border, people would first see the bridge.

''The bridge that represents that 'Highway to Heaven' that the Hardestys tried to make Clarke County,'' Potts said.

TRIBUTE TO FATHER SPENCER T. KEZIOS

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Father Spencer T. Kezios for his leadership and service to the community. The San Fernando Valley, and indeed the entire world community, is truly fortunate to benefit from his unyielding dedication to promoting education, religious tolerance, and peace. Father Kezios has consistently demonstrated

selfless devotion to his countrymen and his faith for over forty years at the Parish of Saint Nicholas in Northridge, California.

In his years of service, Father Kezios has been at the forefront of many community service organizations and efforts. Under Father Kezios's guidance, the Parish of Saint Nicholas has grown from a mission parish to a community institution offering spiritual and community-based services for over 1,200 families. Father Kezios founded the Saint Nicholas Parochial School in 1977, and over time oversaw the expansion of the school which now boasts an enrollment of almost 400 students. He was also one of the three original incorporators of the Guadalupe Home for Boys and he established the first two Greek Orthodox senior citizens housing developments in the Archdiocese. He was also assigned as Chaplain for the Los Angeles Police Department.

Father Kezios had the foresight to bring several liturgical services to the English speaking community. In 1994, he translated the complete Orthros services from Greek into contemporary English and made it available for wide publication. He continues to provide liturgical translation of these texts for English speaking congregations through the Narthex Press.

Some of Father Kezios's greatest achievements were attained by educating and influencing local and international communities on issues of global importance, such as religious and cultural tolerance. Archbishop Iakovos tapped Father Kezios to assist with the efforts of the Greek Orthodox Church in Albania shortly after the fall of communism in that country. Here in the United States, and at the direction of Archbishop Iakovos, Father Kezios also produced a series of five educational films, including ''A Boy Named Panatiotis,'' which exposed the American public to the hardship and suffering of the people of Cyprus after the Turkish invasion. He also produced and directed a Cyprian cultural program of music and dance that toured the United States, donating all net proceeds from these performances to refugees from Cyprus.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in recognizing Father Spencer T. Kezios for dedicating his life to spreading knowledge and compassion. He is an example to us all.

TRIBUTE TO PROFESSOR DAVID E. VOCKE, PH.D.

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Professor David E. Vocke, Ph.D. of Towson University for his dedication and commitment to training future teachers. Professor Vocke has been selected for his work by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and the Council for Advancement of Support Education as one of this year's U.S. Professors of the Year.

Professor Vocke has been a full professor at Towson University since 1997. Towson University is nationally recognized for its rigorous and demanding education program. As a professor of secondary education at Towson, he has dedicated himself to developing several successful precollegiate intervention programs with the Baltimore City Public School system. These programs bring middle and high school students from diverse, low-income schools to the Towson University campus for experiences that are designed to inspire them to attend college. At the same time, these programs have provided his students majoring in education with unique and valuable experiences.

Professor Vocke has spent his professional career preparing undergraduates for careers in education. Since 1981, the U.S. Professors of the Year Program has rewarded outstanding professors for their dedication to teaching and commitment to students. The program seeks to increase awareness of the importance of excellent undergraduate instruction at all colleges and universities.

I hope my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives will join me in saluting Professor David E. Vocke for his dedication to undergraduate education and his desire to instill a love of teaching in all his students.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, on October 9, 2004, I was unable to be present for rollcall vote No. 527, on agreeing to H. Con. Res. 218; for rollcall vote No. 528, on agreeing to the Conference Report to H.R. 4200, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005; for rollcall vote No. 529, on agreeing to the Conference Report to H.R. 4837, the Military Construction Appropriations Act, 2005; and for rollcall vote No. 530, on agreeing to the Conference Report to H.R. 4567, the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2005. Had I been present I would have voted ''yes'' on rollcall vote No. 527, ''yes'' on rollcall vote No. 528, ''yes'' on rollcall vote No. 529, and ''yes'' on rollcall vote No. 530.

IN RECOGNITION OF HENRY KUCZINSKI, FOR FIFTY YEARS OF FIRE SERVICE

HON. CAROLYN McCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mrs. McCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the people of the 4th Congressional District to recognize Henry Kuczinski of New Hyde Park, New York.

I am extremely honored to congratulate Mr. Kuczinski as he celebrates fifty years of dedicated service to the New Hyde Park Fire Department. Such an achievement is testament to his impressive record of five decades of commitment to the department and the local community.

Henry began his service to the country as a young man in the U.S. Army, receiving an Honorable Discharge in 1951. He continued to serve others by becoming a member of the New Hyde Park Fire Department in November 1954. Through the years he has gained the admiration and respect of the entire department by responding to emergency calls with the greatest diligence and speed. His most outstanding accomplishment came in 1967, when he performed an extremely difficult rescue during the collapse of a building's foundation, garnering both the praise of his colleagues and a formal department honor.

Henry let his actions speak for him and became a leader and a role model within the department. Because of his outstanding achievements in fire service and his exemplary record of service to the community, Henry has been named New Hyde Park's Fireman of the Year five times in the past fifty years. During Henry's tenure at the New Hyde Park Fire Department, he has held the offices of Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, and Captain.

Today, Henry is a member of the Fire-Police unit and has earned the title of Honorary Department Chief. He also has been a leader on the Department's Memorial Committee since the very beginning of his career as a firefighter. No matter what capacity he has served in over the past fifty years, Henry has always performed with distinction and inspired others to achieve their full potential.

Mr. Kuczinski's tireless commitment to his job has made a difference in the lives of many. Once again, I would like to offer my congratulations to him on this well-deserved recognition and wish him the best of luck in his future endeavors.

HONORING JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT OF NEW YORK FOR 75 YEARS OF INSPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE TO BE SUCCESSFUL

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Junior Achievement of New York as it celebrates its 75th anniversary of educating young people about business, economics, and free enterprise. On October 18, 1929, ten visionary women and men created an original organization exclusively dedicated to providing a broad appreciation of business to young boys and girls throughout New York City. Since its inception, Junior Achievement of New York has worked vigorously to help every student in the five boroughs of New York and on Long Island appreciate the value of education, and understand the free enterprise system.

In its distinguished history, Junior Achievement of New York has inspired nearly two million kindergarten through twelfth grade students. This inspiration has been achieved through the dedication and energy of more than 65,000 volunteers from the corporate, education, and civic sectors of the New York community. Junior Achievement volunteers are amazing individuals from large, medium, and small businesses, from high schools, colleges, and graduate school programs. They are devoted parents, accomplished retirees, and caring members of the communities where the students they teach live and learn.

Junior Achievement of New York has facilitated and continues to create business-to-school partnerships. These relationships create meaningful experiences that bring the real world into the classroom and forge valuable relationships between successful professionals

and future business and social leaders. Thanks to volunteers' educational consulting, Junior Achievement of New York has been able to deliver dynamic, innovative educational programs that motivate, inspire, and equip young people to succeed.

Junior Achievement of New York's programs prepare students for the workplace by encouraging exceptional academic performance, developing employability skills and providing career education. The programs are designed to foster students' desire to complete their education and instill in them an understanding of the vital link between staying in school and becoming productive citizens. Furthermore, the programs enhance students' abilities to attain the core skills and competencies necessary for success in today's workplace and marketplace. Junior Achievement of New York's curriculum serves as a building block to help achieve the goals of the New York City and State education systems and produce bright, motivated entrepreneurs to build a better future for the city and State.

I salute Junior Achievement of New York, its mission and the commendable volunteers, teachers, and students who have been a part of its 27-year history. On its platinum anniversary, I applaud the impact this educational organization has had on the students of New York. Moreover, I confidently endorse the future success Junior Achievement of New York will have as it continues to inspire young people to be successful.

TRIBUTE TO CARL AND MARILYN BAKER-MADSEN

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to two of Hayward, California's outstanding citizens, Carl and Marilyn Baker-Madsen. Marilyn and Carl are celebrating 50 years of service as they retire from their employment in the city of Hayward.

Marilyn has been the Library Director of the Hayward Public Library since October 1985. During her tenure, the Library has implemented a number of programs and services with outstanding demonstrable outcomes that are models for libraries in other cities. In the fall of 1996, Marilyn was recognized at the California Library Association Annual Conference as Librarian of the Year for outstanding service to libraries. In January 2000, she received the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Celebration Committee Annual Community Service Award which honors individuals who have contributed substantially to keeping Dr. King's work alive and active in the Hayward community. In October 2001, she received the Hayward City Employee Award for volunteering in the community beyond work commitments. In November 2003, Marilyn received the HEARTS of Service Award for demonstrating commitment to the organizational values of the city of Hayward.

Carl is retiring from his position as equipment manager for the city of Hayward. He is described as an employee who goes beyond the call of duty to serve his community and stands tall in his field. He has volunteered over many years, in many capacities to benefit Hayward. He was named Hayward City Employee Volunteer of the Year.

Carl and Marilyn have been very active supporters of the Hayward Arts Council and its projects. Both have been tireless volunteers on behalf of the arts programs and services at events, such as Cinco de Mayo, Youth Pride fairs, Kids' Art Day and Farmer's Market and police department neighborhood events where Carl has helped set up and staff booths that provided free art projects for children.

Carl describes himself as ''a Friend of the Library . . . Director.'' Through the years, he has given more and more of his own time to ease the work of the Library staff. He has been active at Literacy Plus receptions, the Celebrating Cultures in Harmony Festival and major outdoor book sales. Friends of the Library know they can count on Carl to contribute to the success of Library events.

The Baker-Madsen's have worked with exemplary commitment to enhance the quality of life in Hayward, California. Their contributions have been felt at the Hayward Public Library, the Hayward Arts Council, in City Hall, as well as in the many community venues in which they participate.

I join their friends and admirers in expressing appreciation and a hearty thank you for exemplifying the ''Heart of the Bay'' at its very best.

HONORING JUDY LICHTMAN FOR THIRTY YEARS OF LEADERSHIP

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my friend and a Washington legend, Judith Lichtman, who recently stepped down as president of the National Partnership of Women & Families after 30 years at its helm.

Judy has been at the forefront of the women's movement for more than 30 years, and used her considerable talents as a lawyer and a strategic mind to transform the National Partnership, originally the Women's Legal Defense Fund from a small volunteer group to a national organization with thousands of members and a reputation for taking on the tough issues and delivering results.

Judy's vision, and the National Partnership's strength and direct leadership, led to the passage of some of the most important legal protections for American women and families, including the Pregnancy Discrimination Act of 1978 and the Family and Medical Leave Act, FMLA, of 1993. In 1996, the National Partnership helped shape key provisions of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, HIPAA, that make it easier for women and their families to get and keep health coverage. More recently, Judy led efforts to promote patient protections and to bring paid family and medical leave to California. I am proud to have worked with her in drafting the Healthy Families Act, which will ensure that Americans have at least seven days of sick leave a year.

Judy has been recognized by civic and legal organizations, business and labor leaders, and others for her strategic abilities, political savvy, effectiveness in creating powerful and diverse coalitions, and most importantly, her tireless commitment to building a truly just society. Judy has always been a great support to me in drafting legislation to improve women's economic security, and I could also rely on her for creative ideas and sage advice.

The National Partnership for Women & Families will now be in the very able hands of Debra Ness, with Judy serving as a Senior Advisor. The lives of men, women and children across this nation have been enriched by Judy's work over the last three decades, and I know her change in title will not change her commitment to the cause. I wish Judy the best of luck in this new phase of life, and thank her for her dedication over the years.

IN RECOGNITION OF SERGEANT KEVIN WISE FOR HIS 29 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE CONCORD POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. ELLEN O. TAUSCHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mrs. TAUSCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Sergeant Kevin Wise, who is retiring from the City of Concord Police Department after 29 years of serving the residents of Concord as well as the larger community.

Sergeant Wise is a life-long resident of California. He married his wife Maggie in 1988 and he has two daughters, Kristen and Kelsey.

Kevin Wise's career began when he worked as Police Assistant for the Concord Police Department in 1976. He was hired as a sworn Police Officer in 1977, and faithfully served the department, holding many specialty positions until he retired in October of 2004 as a Provisional Patrol Sergeant in the Field Operations Division.

The distinguished career of Kevin Wise includes serving on the Board of the Concord Police Officers' Association, and in 2002 he served as the Association's President for eighteen months.

Mr. Wise's work also includes several recognitions, including a Blue Knight award which Sergeant Wise received in 1996 from the Knights of Columbus for his exceptional work as a career member of the community's emergency services. He also received a Peace Makers Award in 1997 from the Conflict Resolution Panel of Contra Costa County for his outstanding service ''keeping the peace'' in the community while working as a Gang Investigator.

Sergeant Wise has demonstrated outstanding leadership throughout his career including co-founding the Concord Police Department's GANG Unit in 1996. This unit is still in existence and continues to increase gang awareness and suppression. Furthermore, he was selected in 2002 to provide peer support counseling to NYPD officers struggling with the aftermath of the 9/11 tragedy because of his highly regarded work as a Peer Support Counselor within the Concord Police Department.

For 29 years, Sergeant Wise has served the Concord Police Department and surrounding community. His hard work has improved the safety of the City and provided important support to his peers. Today, I am proud to commend him for his service, dedication and commitment to the people—and entire community—of Concord.

REMEMBERING JUDGE BRATTON DAVIS

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, South Carolina recently recognized the extraordinary life of the late Judge J. Bratton Davis. Judge Davis will always be remembered as the embodiment of a Southern Gentleman.

Multiple generations of my family knew and respected Judge Davis. My grandparents Bill and Joe Graves were close friends and my parents Wray and Hugh Wilson became admiring friends as fellow students at the University of South Carolina. I will always cherish working with him in 1962 as he managed the successful campaign of Donald S. Russell for Governor of South Carolina. He honored me to be a Youth Manager in the June 1962 primary for the Lowcountry which inspired me to seek a similar career in public service.

I would like to insert in the RECORD the following obituary from the State newspaper:

[From the State, Oct. 31, 2004]

JUDGE BRATTON DAVIS

COLUMBIA.—Funeral service for The Honorable J. Bratton Davis will be held Monday at 11 a.m. at Trinity Episcopal Cathedral with burial in Elmwood Memorial Gardens. Serving as pallbearers will be Michael M. Beal, John B. Butler III, George B. Cauthen, Todd R. Ellis, Robert C. Kelly, R. Geoffrey Levy, William Bratton Riley, and W. Keenan Stephenson. Dunbar Funeral Home, Devine Street Chapel, is in charge.

Judge Davis died Friday, October 29, 2004. Born in Hartsville on October 27, 1917, he was the elder son of the late John Bratton Davis and Sarah Causey ''Dee'' Davis. A 1938 graduate of the University of South Carolina and 1940 graduate of the University of South Carolina School of Law, he continued graduate study at Harvard Law School in 1941. He was commissioned as a line officer in the United States Navy serving during WW II principally in the South Pacific Theater of Operations.

From WW II until 1969, Judge Davis practiced law with the firm of Graydon, Davis and Suber. He was admitted to practice in all of the South Carolina courts, all of the federal courts and the High Court of American Samoa.

In 1948, the Junior Chamber of Commerce named Judge Davis ''Columbia's Young Man of the Year.'' He has served as: U.S. Bankruptcy Judge for the District of South Carolina (1969–2000); Chief Judge of the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of S.C. (1986–2000); Chairman, State of South Carolina Development Board; Columbia Board of Directors of the South Carolina National Bank; Board of Directors of Security Federal Savings and Loan Association; President of the Columbia Museum of Art; Vestryman, Trinity Cathedral; member of the Judicial Conference of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit; member of the Security and Facilities Committee of the Judicial Conference of the United States; member of the Board of Directors of the University of South Carolina Educational Foundation; member of the Board of Directors of the University of South Carolina Law School Partnership Board; member of the Board of Directors of the Virginia and Donald S. Russell Symposium Committee; member of the Board of Governors of the National Conference of Bankruptcy Judges; President of the Columbia Kiwanis Club; member of the Board of Directors of the Columbia Chapter of the American Red Cross; member of the Board of Directors of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis; Chairman of the Donald Russell Gubernatorial Inauguration Committee; member of the Board of Directors of the Byrnes Foundation; and member of the Board of Directors of the James F. Bynes Centennial Committee.

In 2000, Judge Davis was awarded the Order of the Palmetto, the highest honor conferred by the State of South Carolina.

The J. Bratton Davis U.S. Bankruptcy Courthouse was so named in his honor upon his retirement from the bench in 2000.

He held memberships in: Forest Lake Club; Palmetto Club; Centurion Society; South Caroliniana Society; Kappa Alpha Order; Omicron Delta Phi; The Columbia Ball; and South Carolina Historical Society.

Judge Davis is survived by his wife, Margaret Smyth McKissick Davis; sons, Sherwood McKissick Cleveland and his wife, Kathleen of Camden, and William Choice Cleveland and his wife, Anne of Charleston; daughter, Jean Davis Bruton and her husband, John C. Bruton, Jr. of Columbia; brother, John Thorne Davis of Charleston; and grandchildren, Sherwood McKissick Cleveland Jr., Samuel Henry Edmunds Cleveland, John Connor Cleveland, Braden Cleveland Bergan, Margaret Cleveland Pitts, William Choice Cleveland IV, Margaret McKissick Bruton and John Calvin Bruton III.

IN HONOR OF DR. SCOTT HUDELSON

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, my remarks today are to honor my friend, Scott Hudelson of Flower Mound, Texas, a devoted philanthropist and local dentist who died Friday, November 12, when the Cessna plane he was piloting crashed near Lexington, Kentucky. Scott was en route to Chicago to meet his wife, Lewisville physician Mary Brandt Hudelson, who was attending an allergy conference.

Scott Hudelson, a Minnesota native, opened his Flower Mound practice after serving in the Army Reserve's dental corps during Operation Desert Storm.

He earned degrees in engineering and dental surgery from the University of Minnesota and is listed as a member of the American Dental Association, Texas Dental Association, Denton County Dental Society and Academy of Cosmetic Dentistry.

In addition to running a successful practice, Family DentalCARE, Scott made monthly trips in his small plane, on his own time and with his own finances, to clean and fill the teeth of young patients at the Oklahoma School for the Deaf. The school has about 150 students—from toddlers to teen-agers—and most live on campus. He talked with the patients in sign language and put them at ease.

Scott Hudelson married Mary Brandt on the Fourth of July in 1992. Together, Scott and Mary have three young children, as well as three older children from a previous marriage—including a grown daughter who is working as an accountant in Tikrit, Iraq.

Tomorrow, I will give the eulogy for my dear friend Scott. I cannot adequately express my sorrow to the Hudelson family, but I can say I was blessed to have him in my life. My prayers are with the family and Scott, and I honor his life here today.

HONORING BUSINESS WOMEN OF THE YEAR AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise tdday to recognize Sylvia Disney, M. Margaret Hadcock MD, Teena N. Hagerman, Heidi Horton, Linda Penner, Ruth F. Quinto, Minne Santillian, Patty Scroggins, Cynthia A. Sterling, and Carmen Villegas on the occasion of their being awarded the 2004 Business Women of the Year Award. The award is given to women, who in their professional fields, have become leaders and have invested in their communities through community service and philanthropy. The Marjaree Mason Center, a 24-hour domestic-violence center that offers shelter and supportive services for women and children victimized by abuse and homelessness, is the main sponsor of the awards program.

Sylvia Disney. Sylvia is the CEO of Valley Healthy Team, a non-profit organization that offers outpatient services to the rural communities of Fresno County, California. As the owner of Thyme for Tea, Sylvia enchants her patrons with exceptional service and delicacies. Sylvia volunteers her time to rehabilitate animals for the Chaffee Zoo and offers her expertise as a Master Gardner to conduct horticultural programs for youths and adults.

M. Margaret Hadcock MD. As a physician with Fresno Breast Surgeons, Dr. Hadcock dedicates her practice to the treatment and research of all medical facets of breast cancer. Dr. Hadcock established and heads the St. Agnes Weekly Breast Cancer Conference and contributes time as a mentoring physician in Girl Scout projects, which illuminates various career opportunities to young women.

Teena N. Hagerman. Owner and Director of Coarsegold Performing Arts Center, Teena brings over 20 years of experience as a dance instructor and musical and drama actor/director. Teena is committed to the preservation of our surrounding communities and has collaborated with PG&E to develop and perform educational plays aimed to promote energy conservation. Teena plans to build an outdoor theater that will support children's and adult production for the community of Coarsegold.

Heidi Horton. Heidi is an Executive Recruiter at BennettFrost Personnel Services whose diligent marketing and networking skills rebuilt the DirectHire department. Heidi is a compassionate professional and athlete. She voluntarily helps nonprofit organizations with their recruiting and staff sharing and raises funds as a triathlete for the Leukemia and Lymphoma Society. Heidi is an active supporter of local community organizations such as: United Way, Fig Garden Rotary, Leadership Fresno, Fresno Women's Network and many others.

Linda Penner. Protecting the citizens of Fresno County, Linda is the current Director of Juvenile Probation and Adult Field Services for the Fresno County Probation Department. During her 27 year career she has worked to assist victims of crime in our community as a Victims' Advocate and Deputy Probation Officer. She has been recognized for her work with child sexual assault victims by the Sexual Assault Investigators Association and Fresno County District Attorney's Office. Linda's unprecedented commitment to the children of Fresno County is further demonstrated by her service to our schools as she serves on boards, commissions and committees serving both Clovis Unified and Fresno Unified School Districts.

Ruth F. Quinto. Ruth is the City of Fresno's Finance Director and City Controller. Some of Ruth's many accomplishments include decreasing citywide debt by $23 million and laboring alongside Mayor Alan Autry in an effort to have the Governor's Office recognize the revenue needs of California's cities and counties. In 2001, Ruth achieved the status of ''highest ranking Latina administrator'' as Controller for the City of Fresno and received the ''Latina's Achiever for Government'' award in 2002.

Minnie Santillian. As the District Director for Assemblymember Sarah Reyes' 31st Assembly District Office, Minnie champions her work in the political sphere by proposing legislative ideas on issues such as Health Care, Education, Public Safety and many others. Minnie is dedicated to her community by serving as Board President of the Downtown Association of Fresno and spends her free time teaching tennis to underprivileged youths.

Patty Scroggins. Patty's efforts to establish Early Childhood Education Centers in the West Hills Community College District has created dependable childcare for children from birth to 5 years of age in the cities of Firebaugh, San Joaquin, Lemoore and several others. Her strong relationship with the State Department of Education has allowed her to offer free childcare to low-income families and she works relentlessly to provide ongoing parent education.

Cynthia A. Sterling. Fresno City Councilmember Cynthia A. Sterling made history in 2002 by becoming the first elected African-American woman to serve on that City Council. Since her inauguration, she has raised $20,000 with her Hope for the Holidays turkey distribution and serves on Fresno's Interagency Housing Taskforce, which focuses on creating quality housing for all income levels and homeownership opportunities.

Carmen Villegas. Carmen is Director of Administrative Service for the Central Valley Regional Center and serves on numerous committees with the Department of Developmental Services. As a breast cancer survivor, Carmen annually travels to Washington, D.C. to review breast cancer research proposals and mentors newly diagnosed minority women who lack a much needed support system.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Sylvia Disney, M. Margaret Hadcock MD, Teena N. Hagerman, Heidi Horton, Linda Penner, Ruth F. Quinto, Minnie Santillian, Patty Scroggins, Cynthia A. Sterling, and Carmen Villegas for receiving the 2004 Business Women of the Year Award. I invite my colleagues to join me in commending these outstanding women for their desire to improve the community around them and in wishing them many years of continued success.

IN MEMORY OF MARGARET S. BROTHERS

HON. J. RANDY FORBES

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember my dear friend, Margaret Brothers.

Margaret was a loving wife to David, mother to Jessica and Gray, and servant of God, but to me she was first and foremost a trusted and loving friend. If I can convey but one overriding memory of Margaret, it is that she was always there for my wife Shirley and myself and for our family from the earliest days onward. As I embarked on my career in law, she was by my side. As I began my career in public service, she continued to serve in my law office and made the transition to my congressional office after my special election in 2001. During my legal career and in each of my campaigns, Margaret was always near, encouraging me and strengthening me with her God given abilities to comfort and guide.

Although her time with us was all too brief, I have a great sense of comfort knowing that she directly changed the lives of all she touched for the better both in and out of the office. Always the servant, Margaret worked tirelessly for the citizens of the 4th Congressional District of Virginia. Even when her own strength was diminishing and her own personal needs were increasing, Margaret fought to overcome her physical obstacles to be with her coworkers and to concentrate on serving others in need.

I will always remember her graceful presence, calm manner, warm smile, and joyful laugh, the qualities that enabled her to touch so many. Her witness to others has unquestionably impacted countless people who were fortunate enough to know her. Margaret's faith was a beacon of light shining out of the darkness to those in need searching to find their way. Her ability to touch the souls of others and show them the light was her calling and I thank God that she was a part of my life. While Margaret's loss to our office family and to me personally will be considerable, her never faltering faith and commitment to her Lord and Savior will continue to inspire all who knew her and serve as an inspiration and example to the next generation who must pick up her mission and carry it forward.

DANIEL CIRCELLI: SCHOLAR, ATHLETE, MERCHANT MARINE

HON. SHERWOOD BOEHLERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate one of my constituents from Oneida County, Daniel J. Circelli, on his graduation from the United States Merchant Marine Academy, in Kings Point, NY. Mr. Circelli is the epitome of the Merchant Marine Academy's motto ''Acta Non Verba''—''Deeds Not Words''. He has excelled in both academics and athletics, and has left a legacy at the Academy that will not soon be forgotten.

Mr. Circelli earned a bachelor of science degree with a major in Logistics & Intermodal Transportation. He is USCG licensed as a Third Mate, Unlimited Horsepower, and holds additional certifications in Advanced Firefighting, Dangerous Liquids, Marine Electronics/Communications/Radar, Chemical Biological Radiological Defense, CPR and First Aid. Mr. Circelli was awarded the Michael Ricciardi Memorial Scholarship in 2004. He also received a Class of 2004 recognition for exhibiting exceptional leadership and outstanding character as a member of the Regiment.

Mr. Circelli's collegiate achievements extend beyond the classroom and onto the football field where he led the Mariners as a 4-year starting quarterback and 2-year Varsity team captain. He holds three school records, and was named First Team All Conference in 2002 and ECAC and FCC Rookie of the Year in 2000. Mr. Circelli was lauded by head football coach, Tim McNulty, as ''the type of competitor that raises the level of play of those around him by his mere presence.''

The Superintendent of the Academy, Vice Admiral Joseph Stewart, said that Mr. Circelli ''represents all that is good about the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy and he is an outstanding example for our regimental values of integrity, service, courage and respect.'' As a student at the Academy, Mr. Circelli served aboard bulk carriers, naval auxiliaries, and containerships. He was involved in delivering humanitarian aid to Pakistan and China and in supporting the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean theater of operations. He also made numerous North Atlantic crossings to Europe and voyages to the Far East from California. Throughout his time at the Academy, Mr. Circelli proved that he is industrious, conscientious, highly motivated, and interested only in exemplifying the highest standards of moral integrity and leadership. Academy Training Representative, Commander J.C. Flumignan, described Mr. Circelli as ''the best this Nation has to offer.''

TRIBUTE TO EDWARD A. KELLY, JR.

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my long-time friend, Edward A. ''Ed'' Kelly as he is honored as the recipient of this year's Lloyd Ritter Community Service Award by the Volunteer Center of Burlington County.

Involved in more than 70 different service clubs, professional organizations and fraternal and charitable nonprofits through the years, Ed Kelly is a man of accomplishment, one who ''gets things done.''

During the past decade much of his effort has been in the area of veterans service and assistance to active-duty military at nearby McGuire Air Force Base and Fort Dix. Spending much time as a volunteer in Burlington County's Veterans Service Office, Ed continues to serve on Save McGuire and Fort Dix

Committees, is a member of Burlington County's Military Affairs Committee, and is a past State Chairman of the Employers Support of the Guard and Reserve organization.

Ed also has been active in the Burlington County Chapter of the Boy Scouts of America; the Congressional Medal of Honor Society; the Chapel of the Four Chaplains, who honored him with their Legion of Honor Award; and, the Knights of Columbus, who selected him for their Distinguished Citizen Award.

It is obvious to all who come in contact with Ed Kelly that he is a special individual, one whose caring and commitment to the community have led him through a life of volunteering his time and energies for the betterment of others.

For these reasons, it is fitting that he receive this prestigious honor. I thank his loving wife, Millie, for sharing Ed with the community.

CHANGING THE HOUSE RULE GOVERNING USE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL FRANK DURING THE PERIOD PRECEDING ELECTIONS

HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. LARSON. Mr. Speaker, I introduced H. Res. 848 in order to conform the pertinent House Rule with the underlying statutory provision governing use of the congressional frank during the period preceding elections.

When the pertinent predecessor provisions of House Rule XXIV, clause 8, were originally adopted, the pre-election cut off was statutorily set at 60 days. However when the pre-election cut off was changed in 1966 to 90 days in the underlying statute, the House did not amend its rules to conform with that change. Thus the House Rule today is out of date.

39 U.S.C. 3210(a)(6)(A) currently reads, in pertinent part:

(6)(A) It is the intent of Congress that a Member of, or Member-elect to, Congress may not mail any mass mailing as franked mail—

(i) if the mass mailing is postmarked fewer than 60 days (or, in the case of a Member of the House, fewer than 90 days) immediately before the date of any primary election or general election (whether regular, special, or runoff) in which the Member is a candidate for reelection; or

(ii) in the case of a Member of, or Member-elect to, the House who is a candidate for any other public office, if the mass mailing—

(I) is prepared for delivery within any portion of the jurisdiction of or the area covered by the public office which is outside the area constituting the congressional district from which the Member or Member-elect was elected; or

(II) is postmarked fewer than 90 days immediately before the date of any primary election or general election (whether regular, special, or runoff) in which the Member or Member-elect is a candidate for any other public office.

H. Res. 848 provides a conforming amendment to make Rule XXIV, clause 8, consistent with the underlying statute. What follows is the pertinent language of the statutory change:

Amendment to the 60 day rule—1996—Subsection (a)(6)(A)(i). Pub. L. 104–197, Sec. 102(a)(1), inserted ''(or, in the case of a Member of the House, fewer than 90 days)'' after ''60 days''. Subsection (a)(6)(A)(ii)(II). Pub. L. 104–197, Sec. 102(a)(2), substituted ''90 days'' for ''60 days''.

The text of H. Res. 848 follows:

H. RES. 848

Resolved, That clause 8 of rule XXIV of the Rules of the House of Representatives is amended by striking ''60'' and inserting ''90''.

REDUCING CERTAIN SPECIAL ALLOWANCE PAYMENTS AND PROVIDING ADDITIONAL TEACHER LOAN FORGIVENESS ON FEDERAL STUDENT LOANS

HON. JOHN A. BOEHNER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, the Taxpayer-Teacher Protection Act is the right thing to do at the right time. As I said, this closes the loophole for lenders billing the 9.5 percent floor on special allowance by prohibiting this billing on loans from bonds that have been refunded, refinanced, extended, matured, retired, or defeased, on or after October 1, 2004 and before January 1, 2006. Also prohibited is the billing of 9.5 percent floor special allowance by the holder for all loans sold or otherwise pledged, refinanced or transferred to another holder as defined in the Higher Education Act (HEA) on or after October 1, 2004 and before January 1, 2006. While it does allow for limited billing on recycled loans, that billing is permitted only on loans financed by pre-1993 tax-exempt bonds, or within such tax-exempt refunded bonds done prior to October 1, 2004, and only for the duration of these bonds. These prospective changes take a major step in closing the window to these subsidies for loan providers. This bill redirects the savings realized from this change to one of this country's greatest resources—highly qualified teachers. This bill also allows Congress to continue its work on the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act to ensure any permanent changes made to this issue are done so with open debate and clear consideration of the students we want to assist in reaching their higher education goals.

A TRIBUTE TO WALTER D. KREUTZEN ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a Californian whose dedication to the betterment of southern California has never wavered. Wally Kreutzen, retiring this month, will leave behind a remarkable legacy: A 51-mile network of toll roads he helped to propose, finance and build.

Wally has over 30 years of combined public and private sector experience. He started his professional career working for a major U.S. oil company, and transitioned to the public sector where he worked for the citizens of Costa Mesa and Irvine.

In 1989, Wally began as executive vice president—Finance and Administration for the Transportation Corridor Agencies, TCA, joint powers agencies charged with building new urban toll roads in Orange County. In that role, he coordinated the development of the initial plans of finance for the Foothill/Eastern and San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridors, which resulted in the issuance of over $2.7 billion in toll revenue bonds. Wally made it a priority to rely on alternative financing methods to build highways instead of relying on State and Federal gasoline taxes—the first time such innovative methods had ever been used in California.

In 1997, Wally was appointed chief operating officer of the TCA, and in January 1999, he became chief executive officer. He has been responsible for all planning, construction, financing, and operations associated with the Foothill, Eastern and San Joaquin Hills toll roads, used by 290,000 drivers every day—and saving them an estimated 21 minutes per trip.

Wally has an undergraduate degree in Political Science and a masters degree in Public Administration from California State University, Fullerton. He is a former instructor for the University of California Irvine. He is active in a number of organizations dealing with public/private transportation partnerships and with the funding and maintenance of public infrastructure.

On behalf of my colleagues, let me join the many friends, coworkers and admirers in wishing Wally Kreutzen nothing but the best in his retirement. He leaves behind an enormously positive legacy for Orange County's residents.

HONORING MR. RONALD VOORHEIS

HON. THADDEUS G. McCOTTER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. MCCOTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge and honor Mr. Ronald Voorheis upon his retirement after 48 years of service to the citizens of the Charter Township of White Lake, Michigan.

Ron's roots in White Lake date back to 1840 when his great-great grandfather bought more than 300 acres of land. The Voorheis family farmed the land until the 1970s when Ron's father retired from farming. Nineteen acres remain in the Voorheis family today.

Ron was appointed Township Treasurer in 1956, a period when White Lake Township had a population of 4,000 and was governed by a five-member, part-time board. The fire department was volunteer, the chiefs were part-time, and there was no central dispatch. The wives of the firemen took turns in answering the fire calls from their houses. The police officers were paid just $1 per year.

Since then, the population of the township has grown to more than 30,000 citizens. Many of the farms are gone, and the main two-lane highway is a now a four-lane highway with a beautiful boulevard. The fire department and the police department are staffed with full-time professional firefighters and police officers. Ron has been a member of the leadership team guiding the growth of the township, helping to ensure the quality of life for all of the residents.

While Ron will be admired for his leadership and contributions to White Lake Township far

into the future, he should also be recognized for his service to the Michigan Townships Association where he served as a board member since 1968 and as the organization's president in 1978. Even though he will be leaving public service, Ron intends to remain active in the White Lake Historical Society and his church.

Mr. Speaker, I extend my sincere appreciation to Mr. Ronald Voorheis upon his retirement, and thank him for his fine service to our community and our country, and wish him the best.

HONORING CLARENCE EDWARD STANFORD, SR., ON HIS 80TH BIRTHDAY

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to wish a happy birthday to one of Northwest Florida's true patriarchs, Clarence Edward Stanford, Sr., who celebrated his 80th birthday on November 13, 2004.

Ed Stanford has led a distinguished life beginning with his service to the U.S. Armed Forces in World War II. After his tour of duty Ed moved to Pensacola in 1953 and has continued to share his patriotism with the citizens of Northwest Florida. In 1961, Ed successfully developed a million dollar general insurance agency, where he worked full-time until his retirement in 1979.

Those who really know Ed have elected him President of the Pensacola Kiwanis Club, Christian Business Men's Committee, his local PTA, the Easter Seal Society of Northwest Florida, the Independent Insurance Agent of Pensacola, and the Industrial Toastmasters. He also served as a Commissioner to the NW Florida Housing Authority, as a Trustee to Florida Baptist Children's Home, served on the Board of Directors for the Waterfront Rescue Mission, and on the Board of Missions for Southern Baptist of Florida. As an active member of the community, Ed earned the respect of citizens and had a new found love for Northwest Florida.

In addition to giving of himself and his time in the interest of the greater good, Ed served 12 years on the Escambia County School Board, for 2 years as Vice-Chairman and 2 years as Chairman. As a school board member, Ed gave over a thousand motivational talks to Escambia County students. During his last 10 years in office, he visited every sixth grade class in the county. The students listened and responded to his lessons of achievement. Ed's sense of humor and ability to motivate young people made these visits a true success.

During his distinguished career, Ed has received a number of recognitions for service to his community. He was honored with the 1988 ''God in Government'' award, and in the same year also received a special award from the Escambia Search and Rescue for 10 years of fund raising. Additionally, the Parent Teacher Association of six local schools honored him in 1988 with a PTA lifetime Membership award. He continues to serve his community by sitting on the Board of Directors of the West Florida Blood Bank and on the Board for the Foundation for Excellence in Education. Ed is deserving of these awards because of his dedication, hard work, and positive attitude he brings to everyone he meets.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the U.S. Congress, I extend to this special man warm birthday greetings and wishes of many more to come. I offer my sincere thanks for all he has done for Northwest Florida.

IN MEMORY AND TRIBUTE TO THE LATE WILLIAM M. BURKE

HON. JOE BACA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in memory and tribute to the late William M. Burke, who passed away recently after a brief illness. Mr. Burke was Founder and President of the Washington Center for Internships and Academic Seminars, established in 1975 as a nonprofit, nonpartisan, nonsectarian educational organization that allows college students from all around the country and the world to have access to academic internships in Washington, D.C.

To those who knew him on and off the Hill, Mr. Burke was an indefatigable leader, brimming with vision and ideals—a mentor, a teacher, a friend, and, most importantly, the source of inspiration to countless young leaders. The institution that he built and nurtured has earned a lasting and enduring place in experiential education. Under Bill Burke's leadership, the Washington Center educated thousands of young people from the United States and abroad, and achieved great respect in the academic, business, nonprofit, and legislative communities in its 30 years of existence.

Bill Burke shaped the Washington Center into an institution to mentor, nurture, and develop leaders in politics, the nonprofit sector, media, business, and other fields. It was Bill's desire that our young people learn those values that are important in our future leaders: self-respect, selflessness, dedication, ethics, courage, teamwork, and the highest standards of work.

He believed that it is important for young people to discover that they are already leaders, and that they inherently possess qualities that they can take back to their communities and college campuses, whether they are from a village in Mexico, a small town in our heartland, or a big city. He saw that the world was full of possibility and promise, opportunity and optimism, and that we can change it, one person, and one neighborhood, at a time.

Mr. Burke passionately believed that an interchange between our young people is essential in furthering understanding, here and abroad, and in giving people the tools to develop their communities, block by block. He said that it was important for a kid from Kansas to meet a student from Kenya, and a student from Mexico to meet peers from Canada and California, and see that our differences are not that vast, and it is our great commonality of purpose that unites us. He grasped the importance of experiential education in international development, and at the time of his death, the Center was well on its way to establishing programs where students go back to their communities with the skills and contacts to better people's lives.

Mr. Burke was a master presenter and motivator. He used to look at a sea of young people, and proclaim that they should get to know the person sitting on their right and the person on their left, because, Washington is a small town, brimming with former interns, and you can never tell for whom you will be working, and who will make a difference in the world! He had an encyclopedic knowledge of all of the personalities of Washington, and he could inspire students with his vast knowledge of who, at one time, had served an internship. He was known to name some important leader, and finish the comment with: ''And they were an intern!''

Mr. Burke tirelessly championed the involvement of members of Congress and the executive branch, corporate CEOs, foreign dignitaries, media luminaries, leaders in philanthropy, nonprofit leaders, state legislators, and college and university presidents, and the Center's 33,000 alumni in various aspects of the Washington Center.

Bill Burke's innovation and singular belief in the importance of providing college students equal access to the Washington Center led to the development of such programs as Women as Leaders, Minority Leaders Fellowship Program, Diversity in Congress Program, NAFTA Internship Program, Internship Initiative for Students with Disabilities, Native American Program, Americas Program and the Washington Center's growing international programs. In addition, in order to assure accessibility of programs regardless of the students' economic background, Bill Burke perseveringly sought philanthropic partnerships for scholarship support for the students who participate in these programs.

A native of Norwood, Massachusetts, Mr. Burke earned a Master's in Education from the University of Massachusetts, his Bachelor of Science in Management from American International College in Springfield, Massachusetts, and an Associate's degree in Accounting from Norwalk Community College, Norwalk, Connecticut. He also received an honorary Doctorate of Law from Richard Stockton State College. He once remarked that he loved every job he had ever held.

Mr. Burke is survived by his wife, Sheila McRevey Burke, and two children, Barry and Reavey. We offer our condolences to Sheila, Barry, and Reavey, and to his colleagues, friends, and the thousands of former students who were touched by this good man's life and example. And so, Mr. Speaker, we say: in the loving memory of Bill Burke, we salute him. May the Lord bless and keep him close, and may his family and numerous friends find comfort in the knowledge that his legacy and life's work go on.

COMMEMORATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF ARISTIDES DE SOUSA MENDES, HUMANITARIAN AND WORLD WAR II HERO

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the death of World War II hero, Aristides de Sousa Mendes. Mr. Sousa Mendes, the defamed Consul General of Portugal to Bordeaux, France, spared more than 30,000 lives from the perils of Hitler's Nazi regime.

In May of 1940, the Nazis broke through French defense's in Sedan and Hitler's blitzkrieg exploded over the French borders. In a matter of days, a deluge of refugees from Paris, Warsaw, Berlin and Riga headed towards Southern France hoping to flee to neutral Portugal or Spain via Bordeaux. Using pushcarts, trucks, wagons and any other ramshackle mode of transportation, thousands of Jewish refugees and others of ''ill-defined nationality,'' according to the Nazis, stormed the city of Bordeaux in hopes of obtaining the transit visa needed to exit France. Homeless and laden with their salvaged belongings, men, women and children slept in the streets and on the park benches of Bordeaux. The Jewish refugees sought out the Bordeaux synagogue in seek of shelter and care.

Kindled by Nazi propaganda, rampant anti-Semitism plagued Bordeaux as the flood of Jewish refugees spread through the streets. The situation for the thousands of refugees became more desperate day by day. The wealthier refugees managed to book sea passage and left Europe for safer shores. The remaining helpless masses became increasingly despairing as Spanish General Franco, indebted to Hitler, was determined not to allow refugees to infiltrate the Spanish borders. Unless refugees held a Portuguese issued transit visa on their person, they were unable to flee to Portugal via Spain.

In November of 1939, Portuguese Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar issued a directive, which forbade his diplomats in Europe from granting transit visas to categories of people without explicit permission from Lisbon. Included in these categories were ''Jews expelled from the countries of their nationality or those from whence they issue'', ''stateless persons,'' and ''all those who cannot safely return to the countries from whence they came.'' Subsequently, on May 17, 1940, days after the Nazis invaded France; Salazar declared that under no circumstances was any visa to be granted unless previously authorized by Lisbon, and only on a case-by-case basis.

Serving as the Portuguese Consul-General, Aristides de Sousa Mendes witnessed the clamoring throngs of refugees at the gates of the Portuguese Consulate in Bordeaux. Disregarding the Premier, Sousa Mendes declared, ''I will grant a visa to whoever needs it, whether they can afford it or not. I will act in accordance to what my Christian conscience tells me.''

Indiscriminately, Sousa Mendes distributed transit visas in Bordeaux, Bayonne and Hendaye near the Franco-Spanish border. Sousa Mendes issued 30,000 transit visas and opened up a refugee escape route assumed to have saved the lives of over one million World War II refugees. Ten thousand of these refugees were Jews certain to have perished at the hands of the Nazis in extermination camps. The other 20,000 visas appeared in the passports of artists, writers, intellectuals, journalists, priests, nuns and others whose beliefs did not embody those of the fascist regime of Hitler's Nazi empire.

Sousa Mendes became known as the ''Angel of Bordeaux.'' He and his beloved wife Angelina welcomed refugees into their own home. The halls, chambers and grounds of the Portuguese Consulate were filled with hungry, exhausted and terrorized individuals awaiting visas that promised them life.

By June 17, 1940, an arbitrary system of gathering stacks and stacks of passports, stamping them with the coveted visas, and redistributing the documents without fee, record or count became Sousa Mendes' unceasing mission.

As conditions worsened in France, more and more refugees fled to the South of France in hopes of fleeing to Portugal. On June 19, 1940, Sousa Mendes left his family in Bordeaux to assist more refugees in the Franco-Spanish border city of Bayonne. Overtaking the Consul General in Bayonne, he began to distribute exit visas to the thousands lined up all around the Consulate. In Bayonne, a telegram was sent to Lisbon from the actual Bayonne Consul General, Mr. Machado, informing Salazar of Sousa Mendes' activities.

Two telegrams were sent to Sousa Mendes. One telegram demanded that Sousa Mendes cease his visa production and the second informed Sousa Mendes of his dismissal. Neither telegram was received, as Sousa Mendes had already moved to the border city Hendaye, to continue distribution. However, on June 24, 1940, he returned to Bordeaux and received the telegram with orders to leave France. Sousa Mendes disregarded the notice and thought of a method to keep the trapped refugees out of concentration camps: he began to issue Portuguese passports. Again he was rebuked by Lisbon and ordered to depart from France.

Due to the group of prestigious individuals Sousa-Mendes saved, including Otto Habsburg, members of the Rothschilds family and members of the Belgian cabinet, Premier Salazar initially acknowledged the good press resulting from Sousa-Mendes' disobedience. Regardless, shortly thereafter, Salazar shunned Sousa Mendes, rendering this hero a disgraced, persona non grata.

Closely monitored by Portuguese authorities, Sousa Mendes and his family were condemned to humiliation, destitution and infamy. Merely weeks before the end of the war, Sousa Mendes suffered a stroke and was left paralyzed. Eight years later his wife, Angelina, who served with Sousa Mendes tirelessly throughout the insanity of their days in Bordeaux issuing exit visas and passports, suffered a cerebral hemorrhage in 1948 and perished six months later.

On April 3, 1954, Aristides de Sousa Mendes died at the Franciscan Hospital of the Tertiary Order in Lisbon. The Portuguese government never pardoned him while he still lived. Finally, in 1987, President Mario Soares granted Sousa Mendes the Portuguese Order of Freedom and publicly apologized to his surviving family for the injustices their family endured.

Mr. Speaker, as you know my wife Annette and I were saved from death by Raoul Wallenberg. Aristides de Sousa Mendes action's were equally valiant, as Ben Macintyre said, ''Like Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of Hungarian Jews from Auschwitz in 1944 and 1945 by issuing them with diplomatic documents, de Sousa Mendes risked his life and destroyed his career by following his conscience.''

Despite Sousa Mendes' noble sacrifice, the public at large is not aware of the courage and bravery of this man. However, one organization that does honor this man's life, and recognizes the importance of acknowledging the power of one to make a difference, is the International Raoul Wallenberg Foundation.

In recognition of those who strive to emulate the courageous and selfless acts of Wallenberg and de Sousa Mendes, the International Raoul Wallenberg Foundation minted a commemorative Aristides de Sousa Mendes medal. This Medal is presented yearly to individuals from all walks of life whose lives exhibit an unwavering commitment to humanitarian values, and a willingness to risk one's own life for fellow human beings, as Wallenberg and Sousa Mendes did in World War II.

This year marks the 50th anniversary of this great humanitarian's death. It is imperative to me and my wife, that this unsung hero's legacy is recognized and celebrated. Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for the opportunity to pay tribute to Mr. Aristides de Sousa Mendes.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 23RD STREET ASSOCIATION ON THE OCCASION OF ITS ANNUAL AWARD LUNCHEON

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the achievements of the 23rd Street Association, its president, Sharon L. Ullman and the Association's 2004 honoree, North Fork Bank, on the occasion of the Association's 75th anniversary celebration and award luncheon. The 23rd Street Association is an outstanding organization that addresses community concerns and fosters a wholesome environment for those who live and work between 18th and 28th Streets in Manhattan.

The 23rd Street Association was formed in 1929 by 22 local businesspeople to improve environmental conditions and promote economic development in Manhattan. Today, the Association addresses a broad range of citizen complaints and concerns by working closely with local community boards as well as city, state and federal government agencies. The Association is also actively involved with local police precincts to improve area security and prevent drug sales, theft and other crimes. Whether purchasing and planting over 200 trees from the City Parks Department or working with the New York Department of Transportation to improve traffic conditions, the Association's commitment to community service has been exceptional.

One of the Association's most notable achievements is its Campaign for the New Madison Square Park, which raised more than

$11 million to revitalize the park with art shows, music, children's programming and improved grounds maintenance. I am proud to say that with the Association's help, Madison Square Park has truly become an oasis in the heart of Manhattan and a source of pride for those who live nearby.

The 23rd Street Association's president of 10 years, Sharon L. Ullman, has been an instrumental part of the Association's success. Her dedication to public service is truly inspiring: Ms. Ullman served as the Warden of Madison Square Park for four years, has been a longtime board member of the Associated Blind and the Gramercy Park Block Association and has received community service awards from Concerned Citizens Speak and New York Mayor Rudolph Guiliani. Ms. Ullman was also named one of the top 100 New Yorkers by New York Resident magazine.

The Association's 2004 honoree is North Fork Bank, which will be represented by North Fork's Senior Vice President, Carl M. Gambino. The Bank's 15 New York City branches are vital elements of our community, employing more than 250 New Yorkers and managing more than $1.5 billion in assets. Mr. Gambino, who was born and raised in Greenwich Village, has served as the director of the 23rd Street Association, the New York City Council of the Boy Scouts of America and the East Village Business Association. Mr. Gambino is an inspiring humanitarian and business leader whose Christmas Toy Drive and financial counseling initiatives have greatly benefitted New York City children.

Mr. Speaker, I request that my colleagues join me in paying tribute to the 23rd Street Association, its president, Sharon L. Ullman, and its honoree, North Fork Bank.

REMEMBERING ORVILLE G. BENTLEY

HON. TIMOTHY V. JOHNSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on October 10, 2004 the University of Illinois College of Agriculture lost one of the most influential leaders in its history. Orville G. Bentley served as Dean of the College from 1965–1982. When Mr. Bentley took the helm, the facilities of the College were below par, making it hard to retain graduate students and faculty. However, he quickly became the College's champion for improving research and teaching facilities and as a result, the College of Agriculture, is today among the best in the country.

Apart from improvements on campus, Orville was most proud of the vital international work the University of Illinois provided during his tenure. Under his stewardship the University of Illinois made substantial contributions to creating new agricultural institutions in Africa and the Asian sub-continent.

Dean Bentley left the University of Illinois in 1982 to join the U.S. Department of Agriculture, but he will be remembered as someone who always made time for his colleagues and thoroughly enjoyed welcoming visitors from different parts of the world. In his 17 years of service to the University of Illinois, Orville G. Bentley was instrumental in improving the College's facilities and in making Illinois a leader in the international agricultural arena. His contributions will be treasured and his character will be missed.

COMMEMORATING THE LIFE OF TERRI ANN SIMMS GRIER

HON. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of Terri Ann Simms Grier a great citizen and dedicated public servant who recently passed away at the age of 42.

Terri Ann Simms Grier was born July 12, 1962 in Cleveland, Ohio to Emmet and Evelyn Simms. Upon graduation from high school she went on to pursue her education at Smith College and would later graduate from Howard University in Washington, D.C.

Employed for 13 years with the American Transport Association as a legislative analyst, Terri represented ATA at both the federal and state level on legislative matters. Additionally, she served as President of the Employee Association and was well respected in the field of government relations.

Terri was an active member of the Washington Government Relations Group, a non partisan organization of African-American lobbyists and government relations professionals, where she held the office of secretary through two administrations spanning four years (1998–2001).

Terri enjoyed traveling and had visited such countries as France, Spain, Egypt, Amsterdam, Iceland, Brazil, Mexico, Jamaica, Portugal and the Bahamas. She was also fluent in both French and Spanish. A devoted wife and mother to her husband Glen and son Jamir Langston Grier, here greatest joy was her family.

May Terri Ann Simms Grier's legacy of love live on in the hearts, minds and deeds of everyone who knew her.

HONORING LEE ROSENBERG

HON. RAHM EMANUEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Lee Rosenberg and Rabbi Kudan for winning the Humanitarian Award of the Holocaust Memorial Foundation of Illinois.

I am proud to call Lee a good friend and to recognize his achievements today on the House floor. Affectionately known by his many friends as ''Rosy,'' Lee Rosenberg has dedicated a lifetime toward advancing the cause of human rights and social equality in Israel and for the Jewish people around the world. I have often discussed foreign policy matters with Lee and benefited from his impressive knowledge, insight, and advocacy for state of Israel and humanitarian affairs.

I was honored to attend the Humanitarian Award Dinner, which recognized Lee's outstanding contributions on November 11th. The ceremony was hosted by the Holocaust Memorial Foundation of Illinois—an organization working to preserve the value and dignity of human life through remembrance of the events surrounding the Holocaust.

Since 1986, the Foundation has presented its Humanitarian Award to honor distinguished citizens who have helped embody the ideals of the organization. Lee Rosenberg's contributions over the past twenty years have reflected these ideals and his impeccable reputation as one of Chicago's most active leaders in the Jewish philanthropic community.

In addition, Lee has worked tirelessly to improve his community through active membership in the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago, the Jewish Community Relations Council, AIPAC, and as a board member for several private sector and not-for-profit corporations.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Lee Rosenberg for receiving the Humanitarian Award bestowed by the Holocaust Memorial Foundation of Illinois. The Fifth Congressional District of Illinois, and indeed the city of Chicago, are proud of Lee's achievements and for winning this prestigious award. On behalf of a grateful Nation, I thank Lee for his contributions to community service and wish him continued success in the future.

TRIBUTE TO SGT CLAY PEACOCK

HON. ROBERT E. (BUD) CRAMER, JR.

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize SGT Jay C. Peacock who was awarded the Bronze Star with Valor for his actions of heroism during the Vietnam War. SGT Peacock, known as Clay, received the Bronze Star during a special ceremony on Veterans Day, November 11, 2004.

During the Vietnam War, SGT Peacock was a Ground Radio Operator for the 21st Tactical Air Support Squadron. On October 26, 1969, during an attack by the North Vietnamese Army, SGT Peacock was deployed by helicopter into the Special Forces Camp at Bu Prang. Heavy fighting with constant artillery, mortar, and small arms fire continued through October 28th.

Mr. Speaker, SGT Peacock distinguished himself during the attack by dividing his time between his radio operator duties and taking care of the Officer in Charge who was wounded on the second day of the North Vietnamese siege.

At dusk on the second night, supporting aircraft were called to help prevent the North Vietnamese from overrunning the camp. Knowing that their friendly position had to be marked for supporting aircraft, SGT Peacock put himself in the line of fire to successfully mark their position with strobe lights from his survival vest. Because of his unselfish actions, the aircraft were able to force the North Vietnamese army to retreat.

Mr. Speaker, although his heroic actions took place over 30 years ago, SGT Peacock received his long overdue and much deserved medal surrounded by family and friends on Veterans Day. With great pleasure, I rise today to congratulate this wonderful achievement.

IN RECOGNITION OF EMPIRE CITY IRON WORKS ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge the achievements of Empire City Iron Works, the oldest and largest steelmaker in New York City. For the past 100 years, Empire City Iron Works has played an integral role in developing New York's distinctive urban landscape. At a time when many of its competitors are struggling, Empire City's specialized service and ability to adapt to changing market conditions make it a model for new businesses in the region.

Empire City Iron Works was established in 1904 by Leopold Heffner, an ironworker who immigrated to the United States from Austria. Early in its history, Empire City produced cast iron frames and covers for coal-delivery holes installed in New York City sidewalks, some of which remain to this day. During World War II, Empire City's employees worked diligently to provide supplies to the U.S. Navy, constructing ammunition boxes and gun racks, as well as watertight doors for ships produced in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. In later years, Empire City made enormous contributions to New York City's power grid, one of the most reliable networks in the country. In cooperation with Consolidated Edison, the company built almost every power plant in the New York metropolitan area.

Today, Empire City Iron Works furnishes and installs a wide range of metal products including steel pan and ornamental stairs, structural steel, railings and walkways. On occasion, it works directly with artists, cutting and fitting pieces to create sculptures according to the artist's specifications. The company has also undertaken a number of high-profile projects in recent years, such as the extensive renovation of the Museum of Modern Art and the construction of the first new building at the World Trade Center site. With projects ranging from the Time Warner Center in Manhattan to the Atlantic Center Mall in Brooklyn, Empire Iron Works continues to thrive; at present, it has more than 75 employees at its factory in Long Island City, Queens.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully request that my distinguished colleagues join me in paying tribute to this fine company and its exceptional work in New York City. I wish the management and employees of Empire City Iron Works another 100 years of success.

REMEMBERING WILLARD T. ''BILL'' HODGE

HON. TIMOTHY V. JOHNSON

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on September 21, 2004, Willard T. ''Bill'' Hodge got on his tractor to clear some brush and weeds from his farm. It would be the last time this prolific farmer would tend to his historic and treasured land, but his contributions to agriculture in Illinois will be remembered for many harvests to come.

Bill Hodge started farming in Champaign County in 1956 on his farm in Seymour, Illinois, which to this day remains one of the oldest farms in the county. In the 1970's, Bill served on the Champaign County Zoning Board where he had the opportunity to venture from township to township listening to the concerns of area farmers. Mr. Hodge used this experience to come to Washington, DC to tell agriculture's story to members of Congress. He also served on former Representative Ed Madigan's Farm Advisory Committee.

In 1981, The News Gazette named Bill Hodge Farm Leader of the Year. He served on the Champaign County Forest Preserve District from 1987 to 1993 during which he was credited for leading the district stably and successfully.

Bill Hodge cared deeply about what was good for his fellow farmer. This intertwined with his interest in local politics as he made successful efforts to get his colleagues involved in the process.

While many in Champaign County feel the loss of Bill Hodge, comfort can be taken in the fact that he passed away on a gorgeous Tuesday in September doing what he loved the most. Whether it was tending to his own farm or helping the agriculture community in Champaign County, Bill Hodge always left the land in better shape than he found it.

He will truly be missed.

IN CELEBRATION OF NATIONAL BIBLE WEEK NOVEMBER 21–28, 2004

HON. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of National Bible Week. I am honored and pleased to serve as Congressional Co-chair for National Bible Week, November 21–28, 2004. It is my hope and expectation that people of faith throughout the United States will join together to celebrate the Bible's core messages of fellowship, justice, peace, righteousness and love. I am proud to be a part of this annual event.

I congratulate the National Bible Association for its dedication to encouraging people to read and take interest in the Holy Bible. Indeed, it is a special privilege to have the opportunity to be guided and inspired daily by words, phrases and stories some of which are 3,000 years old. These ancient writings have been an extraordinary source of strength, guidance and wisdom to persons across this nation and around the world.

The Holy Bible is an extraordinary living document—like our Constitution—which continues to inform our thinking as well as our national conversation on both moral and ethical issues. I'm delighted to join in this celebration of National Bible Week.

HONORING BILL AND SHEILA LAMBERT AND RABBI PETER J. RUBINSTEIN

HON. RAHM EMANUEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Sheila and Bill Lambert, as well as Rabbi Peter J. Rubinstein, for receiving the International Humanitarian Award, which is the highest honor that the World Union for Progressive Judaism can bestow. These three distinguished individuals have worked diligently and selflessly to advance the cause of human rights and social equality, and I am proud to recognize their many achievements on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives.

I was honored to be invited to attend the International Humanitarian Awards Dinner hosted by the World Union for Progressive Judaism, which represents over 2,000,000 progressive Jewish congregations in over 41 countries. This respected organization seeks to strengthen modern Jewish life through supporting congregations; integrating Jewish religious traditions with inclusiveness and gender equality; and advancing social justice in the spirit of tikkun olam, which means repairing the world.

Sheila Lambert's professional experience includes twenty years at The Dun & Bradstreet Corporation. Her extensive volunteer experience focuses on Jewish continuity and helping underserved and disadvantaged populations, particularly women and children.

A member of the board of Project Kesher, Sheila is the Founder and Board President of Bottomless Closet, and is a member of the Board of Governors and Overseers of Hebrew Union College Jewish Institute of Religion. In addition, Sheila is a Founder and Board Chair of Summerbridge, is on the Board of Directors of the Jewish Children's Learning Lab, which is a children's museum, and is the former Vice President of the Board at Congregation Rodeph Sholom, a major Reform congregation in Manhattan. She is also a member of the Advocacy Council for the Citizen's Committee for Children.

Sheila's husband, Bill, has always shared her devotion to the mission of the World Union for Progressive Judaism. He is currently the Vice Chairman for Dresdner Kleinwort Wasserstein and is one of the four founding partners of Wasserstein Parella Group, Inc. I have tremendous respect for their selfless dedication to peace and their impressive record of accomplishments in advancing humanitarian goals. They are shining examples of leadership and commitment to a more humane society, and I am proud to call them good friends.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Sheila and Bill Lambert, and Rabbi Rubinstein for receiving the International Humanitarian Award. On behalf of a grateful Nation, I thank them for their contributions to community service and wish them continued success well into the future.

TRIBUTE TO REDSTONE-HUNTSVILLE CHAPTER OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE U.S. ARMY

HON. ROBERT E. (BUD) CRAMER, JR.

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the members of the Redstone-Huntsville Chapter of the Association of the U.S. Army for being named the ''Best Overall'' AUSA Chapter in the country. Chapter President Joe Fitzgerald accepted the award on behalf of chapter members during the AUSA National Convention in Washington.

AUSA is dedicated to supporting the U.S. Army and maintaining a strong national defense. AUSA achieves its goals by supporting the needs and interests of soldiers, retirees, and family members.

As the home of Redstone Arsenal, the U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command, and numerous defense partners, North Alabama has earned an excellent reputation for its role protecting the warfighter and defending our national security.

The Redstone-Huntsville Chapter of AUSA, which was founded in 1959, has been a strong advocate and voice for North Alabama's warfighters. All of us in North Alabama are very proud of the hard work and commitment AUSA has always exhibited.

Mr. Speaker, this award is wonderful news for our community and I rise on behalf of everyone in North Alabama to express our sincere congratulations to the members of the Redstone-Huntsville Chapter of AUSA.

IN RECOGNITION OF ABRAHAM LAZAR ON THE OCCASION OF HIS 80TH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge the achievements of Abraham Lazar, a great American and longtime resident of New York. On Sunday, November 7, 2004, Abraham's many friends, family and colleagues gathered in his current hometown of Lake Worth, Florida to celebrate his 80th birthday. Birthdays are a time for reflection, and I feel that it is fitting to pay tribute to this truly remarkable man. Abraham Lazar served his country with distinction, both in the U.S. naval service and in civilian life. I am privileged to be able to share some of his more memorable exploits with you.

Mr. Lazar and his ten brothers and sisters were born and raised in Brooklyn, New York. He attended Brooklyn Technical High School and graduated shortly after the United States entered World War II. At the age of seventeen, Abe enlisted in the Navy and quickly established a distinguished service record.

Abe served in both the Pacific and Atlantic theaters of battle. Mr. Lazar participated in the Battle of Peleliu, a struggle for a tiny airstrip amid the Palau Islands of the Western Pacific. Despite the island's small size, the battle for Peleliu lasted nearly two months and claimed more than 12,000 lives. Allied forces ultimately prevailed and captured the island, but Mr. Lazar was severely wounded in the battle. He was awarded the Purple Heart for his sacrifice.

Abe received another Purple Heart during the war, this time for his service in the Atlantic. I understand that Mr. Lazar's landing craft was sunk in the North Atlantic by a German U-Boat. Abe was forced overboard, and the fleeing submarine strafed his life raft with gunfire; despite these incredible dangers, Abe managed to survive, spending nearly twelve hours in open water before he was rescued. For his heroic service, Abe was promoted to Chief Motor Machinist's Mate, one of the highest ranks to which an enlisted sailor can be named.

After the war, Abe attended New York University and received a bachelor's degree, with honors, in engineering. In civilian life, Mr. Lazar worked with noted scientist Wernher von Braun to develop the Pershing missile system and was also employed by the Bulova Corporation to design and manufacture missile timing devices. Mr. Lazar is currently enjoying a well-deserved retirement in Florida, where he lives with his wife of 56 years, Anita.

Mr. Speaker, I request that my colleagues join me in honoring Abraham Lazar's lifetime of service to our nation. I'm sure that Abe's family, longtime friends and colleagues will join me in wishing him many more years of happiness. Happy birthday, Mr. Lazar.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF ANDRE MARIE CROOKE DYAR

HON. JEFF MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is with a sad but rejoicing heart that I speak today about an extraordinary woman, Andre Marie Crooke Dyar, who was taken to her eternal home in Heaven on October 8, 2004.

I became friends with Andre when I first ran for State Representative in 1998. She was one of the most loyal people I knew. I am a better person for knowing Andre and the world is a better place because of her life.

Andre had a special love for children both born and in the womb. For a number of years she worked in the neonatal intensive care nursery at Sacred Heart Hospital, helping premature newborn babies get a non-compromised start in life. Continuing to have a positive influence on children's lives, Andre could always be found volunteering at Sunday school on Wednesday nights and at Vacation Bible School during the summer.

From the moment the law allowed the taking of innocent life, Andre's faith in God incited her passion for politics. Her first political campaign was in 1976, helping Ronald Reagan move from the California Governor's Mansion to 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C. Unfortunately, her disabling disease made the 2002 elections her last.

In our local community of Northwest Florida, Andre was active in numerous civic organizations, from participating as an active member to Chairman of the Board. She spent many hours serving on the Board of the Northwest Florida Water Management District, the Escambia County Republican Executive Committee, the Center for Independent Living, and Escambia Federated Republican Women's Club. Last year, the Federated Women's Club presented Andre with an Honorary Lifetime Membership award, the first of its kind ever presented.

Andre was overflowing with life and had the drive and dedication to move a mountain despite her physical challenges. The vast majority of people would have given up and turned resentful, but she kept going and always wanted to do something more, to help somebody else.

May God rest her soul and continue to bless her family.

ON THE RETIREMENT OF MICHAEL P. DEVINE

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the recent retirement of an accomplished administrator, skilled scientist, and true patriot. Michael P. Devine of Sparta, New Jersey ended 36 years of dedicated service to our Nation on November 4 as he retired as Director of the United States Army Research, Development and Engineering Command ARDEC, headquartered at Picatinny Arsenal.

Situated on a 6,500-acre military installation, located in Rockaway Township, New Jersey, Picatinny Arsenal plays a unique role in the United States' ability to wage war. There is no other comprehensive armaments facility like it in the country. The base is a one-of-a-kind facility that provides virtually all of the lethal mechanisms used in Army weapon systems and those of the other military services. This unique facility requires special leadership.

Mike Devine became ARDEC Director in June 2004. As director, he exercised complete responsibility for all the activities at ARDEC. From September 2000 to June 2004, he was Technical Director of ARDEC, responsible for all technical matters. He managed an annual budget in excess of $600 million dollars and supervised a technical staff of approximately 1,700 scientists and engineers and 900 support personnel.

As ARDEC Technical Director, and later as Director of ARDEC, Mike Devine provided critically important leadership—leadership that provided our joint warfighters with the tools they need to prosecute the international war on terrorism, to fight and win the war in Iraq and Afghanistan and protect and secure our homeland. During his tenure alone, 103 separate new armament products were released to soldiers and other services members. So far in 2004, 17 urgent fieldings of military equipment for use by forces in Iraq and Afghanistan were approved by Devine.

These fieldings have broad scope and include weapon systems, fire control and munitions for artillery, mortars, tanks and infantry, as well as alternatives to anti-personnel land mines, non lethal munitions and environmental research and development.

Mr. Devine worked as a research physicist prior to assuming significant management responsibility. Over the course of his career, his experience in the Army and Office of the Secretary of Defense spanned virtually all Army

weapons systems and associated ammunition. He has been the recipient of numerous awards including two Army Research and Development Achievement Awards, the Army Meritorious Civilian Service Award, Association of the United States Army Citation for Exceptional Service in Support of National Defense, the American Defense Preparedness Association Firepower Award for Management. He has also been inducted into the Honorable Order of Saint Barbara. He holds two patents and has authored numerous open literature technical publications.

While he built a long and valuable career in service to our warfighters, Mike Devine still found time to give back to his home community. In 1992, he was elected to a four year term on the Sparta, New Jersey, Township Council and was reelected in 1996. He also served as Mayor in 1994 and 2000.

Mr. Speaker, I have just outlined a public service career of exceptional quality. I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking Mike Devine for his many contributions to our national security. We wish Mike and his family ''Godspeed'' in the months and years ahead.

IN RECOGNITION OF COLONEL THOMAS D. BUTLER, JR.

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a man that has dedicated his life to protecting our country. Colonel Thomas D. Butler, Jr. After 35 years fulfilling vital support functions in the United States Army, Colonel Butler is retiring.

Thomas Butler joined the Army Reserve as a private in 1969 and served at the Engineering and Plans Section of the 411th Engineer Brigade at Fort Tilden, New York until his commission as a Second Lieutenant in 1974, upon which he commanded a platoon at the 306th Engineer Company in Amityville, New York. In July 1977, Butler was assigned to the New York District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as an Assistant Military Area Engineer. In 1987, he returned to the 411th Engineer Brigade and was called to active duty when the Brigade was deployed to Saudi Arabia during Operation Desert Shield/Storm. Upon returning to reserve status in 1991, Butler assumed command of the 305th Engineer Detachment. During his command, this unit was awarded the U.S. Army Superior Unit Citation and Butler conducted numerous missions in the Republic of Korea and Germany. In 1995 he joined the 77th Regional Support Command as the chief, Plans Division, in the DCS ENGINEER section. In 2001, Butler became Acting Commander of the 8th Brigade (SROTC), 98th Division, and then Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff-Operations, ADCSOPS-OPS of the 77th RSC. In 2002, Butler was reassigned as Deputy Chief of Staff-engineers, DCS-ENGINEER, and then as the first Deputy Chief of Staff—Army Reserve Installation Management.

Colonel Butler is a highly-decorated soldier. His citations include the Meritorious Service Medal, the Army Commendation Medal with one oak leaf cluster, the Army Achievement Medal with two oak leaf clusters, the Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal with four oak leaf clusters, the National Defense Service Medal with Service Star, the Kuwait Liberation Medal from both Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, and the New York State Conspicuous Service medal.

In his civilian capacity, Butler is a Senior Project Manager for the Tishman Interiors Construction Corporation and the former Commissioner of Buildings for the City of Mount Vernon, New York. Butler resides in Tarrytown. I would like to join his wife Cheryl and their children Brent, Kimberly, Blake, Ashley, and all his relatives and friends in congratulating him and wishing him well in his retirement.

HONORING ALVIN BENJAMIN

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the Coalition on Child Abuse & Neglect in honoring Alvin Benjamin for his strong commitment to assisting and advocating for victims of child abuse.

Al has been a dedicated supporter of the Coalition on Child Abuse & Neglect, helping them carry out their mission of being a voice for all children. This non-profit organization is devoted to preventing child abuse and expanding services to children and their families. In achieving these goals, the Coalition on Child Abuse & Neglect educates the community about the issues surrounding child abuse and works with them to find adequate solutions to the problems.

In addition to providing aid for child abuse victims, Al is also the Founder and President of the Benjamin Companies, a nationally acclaimed real estate development and management company. The guiding force behind the Benjamin Companies is developing communities that are in harmony with both the residents and the environment. Al started this organization in the early 1960's by building luxury apartment complexes on Long Island, and meeting the needs of the increased number of Long Island residents. Today, the Benjamin Companies has greatly expanded its activities to include projects in New York City (and the surrounding metropolitan areas), New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and even Florida, while continuing to service the residents of Long Island.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Alvin Benjamin for his support for and dedication to victims of child abuse. As the Coalition on Child Abuse & Neglect celebrates 25 years of service to children, they chose to recognize Al's important contributions at their annual Voice for All Children Gala. I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to please join me in honoring Alvin Benjamin and the Coalition on Child Abuse & Neglect for their efforts in preventing child abuse and wishing them both many more years of success.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE BOVARD FAMILY

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize to the Bovard Family and their distinguished tradition in the horse industry. Their dedication and success in the industry is due to the contributions of four generations of Bovard family members working on the farm. It is my privilege today in recognizing their achievements before this body of Congress and this Nation.

The Bovard legacy began forty-three years ago when Larry Bovard went out to the race track to look for work after admiring his older brother's work as a horse trainer. He landed a job as a horse groomer for a horse racing tycoon and continued there until he moved onto other work before joining the army in 1969. Upon his return from service, Larry settled in Ridgeway, Colorado with his wife Roma, raising cattle. Roma's family had raised Percheron horses for years and in 1984, the Bovards got their chance to raise their own team. The Bovard family gave sleigh rides, wagon rides, and drove newlyweds about in stage coaches until they acquired ranch property of their own in Montrose. Currently the Bovards have 30 head of award-winning Percheron horses that placed in nine out of twelve class competitions at the National Western Stock Show.

Mr. Speaker, the Bovard family has demonstrated a love for horses that has transcended four generations and their success today is due to the dedication that the entire family puts in day after day from dawn to dusk. I am honored to recognize their accomplishments before this body of Congress and this Nation.

HONORING ROBERT POIROT

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank and honor Robert Poirot for his exemplary public service as Clear Creek County Commissioner for the past twelve years. I would also like to thank him on behalf of all Coloradans for the in-depth and diverse philanthropic work he has contributed to the community. He is a dedicated public servant who has devoted himself to ensuring that Colorado remains a very special place to live.

Throughout his life, Bob has demonstrated time and time again that he excels in all of his endeavors. Whether it is in the Armed Forces, education, or government, Bob has shown that he can apply his leadership skills effectively in any arena. He has received numerous awards during his long and extensive career, most recently the prestigious Distinguished Service Award of Colorado Counties, Inc. . . . This award is a true testament to Bob's abilities to work together with all interests for the common good.

Between 1959 and 1992, Bob achieved the rank of Brigadier General in the Colorado Army National Guard. During this time, he also

served for thirty-two years as a school teacher, including four years on the Board of Education. At the same time, he found time to coach both football and track. Upon retirement, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Award by the Jefferson County School District.

Using his extensive command of the issues, Bob participated in and offered advice to almost every steering committee throughout his twelve years serving as County Commissioner. Building upon this, he also testified here at the nation's Capital in support of legislation to preserve and maintain public lands in Clear Creek County which are important for wildlife and the quality of life in Colorado. During this time, I was able to personally work at length with Bob in mutual support of the environment, an issue that remains high on the agenda of all Coloradans. Thanks to his leadership, more than 6,000 acres of land were properly distributed to public and private land owners, ensuring that the Front Range population will continue to enjoy this cherished and pristine land for many years.

Along these same lines, Bob has worked tirelessly on local issues in the state. As a member of the Board of Directors for the Denver Regional Council of Governments (DRCOG), Bob spearheaded many regional policies. Working on transportation issues has proved to be one of his strong suits, as he has emphasized the creation of a new bus service to connect adjacent Clear Creek and Jefferson Counties. Another of Bob's transportation successes occurred when he helped gain approval of the Guanella Pass Road Project from the Federal Highway Administration's federal lands program. The result will be to improve this important and scenic roadway affecting numerous jurisdictions including Park County, the Town of Georgetown, and the U.S. Forest Service.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in expressing our gratitude to Robert Poirot for his many years of public service and his contributions to the people of Colorado. Robert has displayed exceptional moral fiber throughout his life, and for that I believe we should acknowledge and celebrate his work and accomplishments. Bob's tireless dedication to his community and country stands as a model for what can be accomplished when citizens participate in our democracy. Although he is leaving his service as a county commissioner, I am sure that he will remain active and involved in the community. I wish him and his family good health and happiness for many years to come.

HONORING BILLY ''TINY'' RUTTER FOR HIS SERVICE AS A COUNTY COMMISSIONER OF SUMTER COUNTY

HON. GINNY BROWN-WAITE

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Billy ''Tiny'' Rutter for his service as a County Commissioner for Sumter County.

On behalf of the residents of Sumter County, I applaud Mr. Rutter for his years of dedication as a public servant. Since 1992, he has worked tirelessly to provide the residents of Sumter County with excellent leadership and vision. Tiny, as he is affectionately known, can without a doubt say he has raised the level of expectation for future County Commissioners. He not only made Sumter County his home; he made it better. His longtime presence on the board will be greatly missed.

Tiny Rutter is my friend, advisor and mentor. Even when we were from different political parties, he helped me to make inroads with the Sumter County residents. he was such a passionate ''Lobbyist'' for the needs of Sumter County that no one could decline his ever expanding list of funding requests for the County.

Tiny's devotion to the residents of Sumter County demonstrates the intensity of virtue and selflessness that a public official should aspire to attain. Sumter County is truly saddened by Mr. Rutter's departure; nevertheless, we are immensely grateful for all his years of commitment and hard work.

I wish Mr. Rutter the best in the future and hope he fully enjoys the pleasures of retirement.

90TH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. SAVA SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH IN MERRILLVILLE, INDIANA

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor and enthusiasm that I congratulate the members of St. Sava Serbian Orthodox Church in Merrillville, Indiana as they celebrate their 90th anniversary. The festivities will begin on Sunday, November 14, 2004 with a special service, followed by a banquet to celebrate this momentous occasion.

Beckoning visitors who are traveling on Interstate 65, the golden domes of St. Sava offer an amazing spectacle. However, it is the interior of the church that the parishioners hold sacred. Built from Indiana limestone in a five-year construction project, the present sanctuary located at 9191 Mississippi Street in Merrillville replaced the original St. Sava Church, built in 1914 in Gary, Indiana, after that church was destroyed by fire. The dedicated members of the church came together to worship at the St. Sava ''small hall'' in Hobart, Indiana while plans were made for their new sanctuary. Undeterred by the loss of their church building, the congregation demonstrated their commitment to each other and to their faith by carrying on with their services at the ''small hall'' for 13 years.

Mr. Speaker, St. Sava Serbian Orthodox Church is led in its faith by the Very Reverend Jovan Todorovich. He has been the priest at the church for 35 of its 90 years, and the proud parishioners are thankful for the spiritual and emotional leadership he has provided during that time. Church President Michael Gallich has attended St. Sava since 1946 and is proud that the church has been able to maintain the Serbian traditions and customs that make their church unique. Father Todorovich believes the anniversary can be used to connect the new generation of the church with its past. Because the congregation has been blessed with tremendous leadership and good fortune throughout its history, it is appropriate that the celebration of the church's anniversary will be held near the Thanksgiving holiday.

His Grace Bishop Longin, along with the Very Reverend Todorovich, will serve the Holy Hierarchical Liturgy the morning of November 14, which will be followed by a memorial service to be conducted by representatives of a local American Legion at the adjacent Memorial Park to commemorate the fallen soldiers of all wars. The celebration banquet will conclude the festivities, which will feature St. Sava's folklore group and choir, as well as tamburitza orchestras and kolo bands.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues join me in congratulating the congregation of St. Sava Serbian Orthodox Church as they celebrate the 90th anniversary of their parish. Blessed with outstanding leadership and unwavering faith, the congregation of St. Sava has enriched Northwest Indiana by bringing the proud and historic Serbian traditions to our community. May God continue to bless the parishioners and the church leaders for many years to come.

RECOGNIZING MR. PAUL SALAZ

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of El Sereno's finest citizens, Mr. Paul Salaz. Even in the last years of his life Mr. Salaz continued to work on behalf of the people in his beloved home of El Sereno. However, on Friday, November 5, 2004 the community lost a great asset when Mr. Salaz passed away.

Mr. Salaz was originally from Santa Paula, California. He married his wife Julia in 1934 and the couple celebrated their 70th wedding anniversary just this year.

It was after his retirement as an upholstery salesman that Mr. Salaz dedicated his life to community service and helping the people of El Sereno. After 40 years in sales he became an active leader in Los Angeles City Council District 14, most importantly as a member of the Citizens Unit for Participation in Housing and Community Development.

I was fortunate to get to know Mr. Salaz while I was a member of the California State Senate. Mr. Salaz's ability to work with all members of the community was remarkable. He was able to work with the El Sereno Coordinating Council and elected officials of the city of Los Angeles in order to advocate an improved quality of life for all residents.

He also worked with local elected officials on numerous community improvement projects. Some of his accomplishments included the installation of new stop signs at dangerous intersections and the opening of the new Public Library in El Sereno.

Though he was involved with the community all year long, Mr. Salaz always did a little extra for special occasions. During the holiday season Mr. Salaz made sure that impoverished families received food, and gifts for children. He also personally ensured a U.S. flag would be present at the Dr. Donald Newman Memorial every year. And in addition, he encouraged neighbors and schools to participate in

the annual Christmas tree lighting ceremony on Huntington Drive.

And while he did so much for others, never once did he seek any personal reward. Fortunately, Mr. Salaz's efforts did not go unnoticed. As a result of his extensive community involvement, he won the title of Honorary Mayor of El Sereno from 1998–2002.

I can truly say that Mr. Salaz was a wonderful example of community activism, and he found a true reward in helping others. Though he is no longer with us, his memory will live on through his wife, Julia, their 5 children, 13 grandchildren, and 30 great grandchildren.

RECOGNIZING THE EFFORTS OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE RESCUE OF DA'JOUR MCMILLIAN OF FRISCO CITY, ALABAMA

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, the family of Da'Jour McMillian and the residents of the small town of Frisco City, Alabama, have reason to be exceedingly grateful this holiday season. Through the combined efforts of emergency rescue personnel, physicians, and industrial workers from Monroe and Mobile Counties, 22-month-old Da'Jour was saved from a situation that is certainly one of the greatest nightmares that could be experienced by any parent.

On Monday, November 1, 2004, Da'Jour was playing with his brother and sister off Central Street in Frisco City when he fell into an abandoned well measuring 14 feet deep. Almost immediately, the community went to work trying to recover him, an operation that took 13 hours and required the assistance of dozens of personnel. Because of the location of the well in relation to hidden power lines and potential unmarked water lines, the recovery operation was extremely dangerous and required a great deal of careful work and planning.

Through the entire ordeal, Da'Jour demonstrated a calm not usually found in a child of such a young age. In fact, he reassured the rescue workers with waves and smiles and by often telling those at the mouth of the well, "I love you." Of the many reasons this story had a happy ending, none was more important than the positive attitude and playful nature of this little boy.

Mr. Speaker, in the difficult circumstances facing our world today, both here at home and abroad, it is important that Americans should be able to depend on their friends and neighbors in their hour of need. As the rescue of little Da'Jour McMillian clearly demonstrates, there is no obstacle that cannot be overcome without a strong sense of community and cooperation. I ask my colleagues to join with me in saluting not only Da'Jour and his family for their courage, but for the following individuals and organizations who played such an important role in his rescue: Chuck Murph, Rita Smith, Rennie Raines, and J. T. Johnson with the Monroe County Emergency Management Agency; Pastor Freddie Lindsey of the Monroeville Church of the Nazarene; Tom Lindsey of Simmons Ambulance Service; Frisco City Mayor Jim Cave; the Frisco City Volunteer Fire Department; Chief James Maples and the Frisco City Police Department; Dr. David Stallworth of Monroe County Hospital; Allen Nall of Roto-Rooter; Sam Covert of Alabama Power Company; William Snyder of Monroeville Water Works; Chief Eddie Everette and the Monroeville Fire Department; David Coggins with the Alabama Emergency Management Agency; Chief Mike Dean and the personnel of both the City of Mobile Fire Department and USAR Task Force 1; and Ronnie Wright, Bo Bosarge, and Michael Gates with Smith Industrial Services of Mobile.

Because of their efforts, this little boy and his family will indeed have a very bright holiday season.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS SUPPORT FOR "VETERANS' BENEFITS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2004"

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to request that a letter from Al Mansell, the President of the National Association of Realtors, regarding his organization's strong support for the immediate passage of the "Veterans' Benefits Improvement Act of 2004," be placed in the RECORD.

As Chairman of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee, and as someone who has spearheaded the effort in Congress to raise the VA's home loan guaranty level so that veterans in high cost areas like New Jersey can purchase houses, I am very pleased to have the support of the National Association of Realtors for this important piece of legislation. In fact, I have enjoyed working closely with the National Association of Realtors to improve the VA's home loan guaranty limit.

Mr. Mansell's letter demonstrates his organization's strong commitment to ensuring that the men and women who have honorably served our nation in the military can obtain affordable housing. It has often been said by historians and economists—and accurately, I believe—that the development of America's modern middle class was largely facilitated by two post World War II programs: The G.I. education bill, and the VA's home loan program. A college education, combined with opportunities for home ownership, gave tens of millions of Americans a real stake in our society, and transformed it in positive ways for generations to come.

I am very grateful for the National Association of Realtors' support and hope the House moves expeditiously to pass a final version of the "Veterans' Benefits Improvement Act of 2004," when it is scheduled for floor consideration tomorrow.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS®,
Washington, DC, November 15, 2004.

Hon. CHRISTOPHER SMITH,
Chairman, House Veterans' Affairs Committee, House of Representatives, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN SMITH: On behalf of the one million members of the National Association of Realtors®, I am writing to urge the immediate passage of S. 2486, the "Veterans' Benefits Improvements Act of 2004." This legislation passed the Senate under unanimous consent in October, and similar legislation passed the House in June. S. 2486 includes language to increase the veterans' maximum guaranty from $60,000 to $83,425; effectively permitting veterans to purchase homes up to $333,700. The legislation would also index the loan guarantee limit to 25% of the conforming loan limit. These changes are sorely needed to maintain the VA Home Loan Guarantee program as a vital homeownership tool that provides veterans with a centralized, affordable, and accessible method of purchasing homes in return for their service to our nation.

Under current law, the Department of Veterans Affairs will guarantee loans up to $60,000 for a total home purchase price up to $240,000. Because of this limitation the VA loan guarantee is not fully useful in a growing number of areas—especially in high-cost states. In states such as California, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts, the median price of housing in certain areas of these states far exceeds this limit. Due to the high price appreciation being experienced in many states, combined with a relatively slow pace of income growth, many veterans residing in high-cost housing markets have found homeownership unattainable. S. 2486 would address this anomaly and make this important entitlement available to many more qualified veterans regardless of where they chose to live.

The National Association of Realtors® thanks you, Chairman Smith, for your leadership in this area. With your help our veterans will receive the gratitude and assistance they well deserve. We strongly support S. 2486, and urge its quick passage.

Sincerely,

AL MANSELL,
2005 President.

HONORING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NORMANDY UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the 150th year of existence of the Normandy United Methodist Church of Normandy, Tennessee. The congregation will celebrate the church's 150th anniversary on Sunday, November 7, 2004, with a special homecoming and luncheon.

Changing its name from the Methodist Episcopal Church South to Normandy United Methodist Church in 1968 is only one way the church has changed in order to positively serve its members and its surrounding community. My parents, Robert and Margaret Gordon, were married at this church in 1947, and the church has fostered ongoing relationships with several others within the community and its congregation since its beginning.

Normandy United Methodist Church has served the community and its congregation for well over a century and a half. Just as the church has renovated and expanded its physical structure, so have they also renovated people's lives by expanding their ministry throughout the neighborhood and around the world.

Normandy is a better place because of the work of Normandy United Methodist Church and its congregation. I am sure the church will continue to make a positive difference in the

community for the next 150 years and congratulate the congregation and Reverend De Hennessy for all the good they have done.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO SUE SHELTON

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Sue Shelton, a talented and respected teacher at Rocky Ford High School in Rocky Ford, Colorado. Sue has diligently worked to educate the region's youth for 21 years and is considered a strong leader in her community. It is a privilege to recognize her impeccable service before this body of Congress and this Nation.

Teaching is a family tradition in Sue's family that has involved her mother, grandmother, and most recently, her sister. Sue teaches Language Arts and English at Rocky Ford High School, winning several awards for her excellence in teaching including honors by her fellow faculty members and the student body. Sue makes learning fun for her students and encourages patriotism in the classroom by implementing the Voice of Democracy essay contest into the curriculum. The contest requires students to keep research logs about patriotism and write speeches about what patriotism means to them before submitting their essays to the local Veterans of Foreign Wars Post that annually chooses a winner.

Mr. Speaker, Sue is a devoted and compassionate teacher that has made learning an exciting and rewarding experience for her students. I am honored to recognize her commitment to teaching Colorado's children for 21 years before this body of Congress and this Nation. Thank you for your service Sue, and I wish you all the best in your future endeavors.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO NAME THE DONALD G. BROTZMAN POST OFFICE BUILDING

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill which will name the post office at 4985 Moorhead Ave. in Boulder, Colorado the Donald G. Brotzman Post Office Building.

Mr. Brotzman served in this body during the Vietnam War and the Nixon era. Even though our country was highly divided, he rose above partisan politics and reached across the aisle to work in a bipartisan manner. He was the kind of public official I admire.

Don Brotzman died in September at the age of 82. During his lifetime he admirably served both his country and the state of Colorado. Born in Sterling, Colorado, he was an All Conference lineman at the University of Colorado in the 1930s. While attending the CU-Boulder he joined the military and served as a first lieutenant with the 81st Infantry Division in the South Pacific.

When he returned to the United States he finished his degree in both business and law and opened a law firm in Boulder, Colorado. Between 1945 and 1954 he served in both the Colorado State House of Representatives and Senate. In 1959 he was appointed by President Eisenhower as U.S. Attorney.

In 1963, as the nominee for the Republican Party, he was elected to serve the 2nd Congressional District of Colorado in the U.S. House of Representatives. During his five terms in office he served on the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. He was instrumental in the passing of the Indian Peaks Wilderness Act, a national program to help runaway youths and establishing a tax credit for higher education expenses. He also helped shape the Clean Air Act and the Public Broadcasting Act. Mr. Brotzman was an early champion of stronger environmental oversight at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal, and due to his efforts, the Johnson administration commissioned a scientific study which led to the eventual cleanup and closure of this site.

He was also one of the first members to call for an all-volunteer Army and the end of the draft during the Vietnam War. After serving in Congress, Mr. Brotzman was able to assist in the establishment of the all-volunteer Army when he was named Assistant Secretary to the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs by President Ford. He served in this position for 2 years and explained his job as making ''the all-volunteer army work.''

In the Colorado State Legislature, Congress and two Republican administrations, Mr. Brotzman served our country and Colorado well. His dedication to acting on his conscience and working on both sides of the aisle to better serve Colorado made him a leader in Congress. I hope my colleagues will join me and the Colorado delegation in honoring this outstanding Coloradan and support the naming of the Donald G. Brotzman Post Office Building.

HONORING ROBIN COX FOR HIS SERVICE AS A COUNTY COMMISSIONER OF SUMTER COUNTY

HON. GINNY BROWN-WAITE

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Robin Cox for his service as a County Commissioner for Sumter County.

Mr. Cox has served the residents of Sumter County with distinction and devotion since 1996. He has tirelessly worked to the fullest of his abilities to provide county residents with the best possible representation. He can without a doubt say that he has raised the level of service provided by the board. Robin's commitment and vision have made Sumter County a better place. We will all miss him greatly. I wish Robin the best in the future and hope that he succeeds in all his endeavors.

RECOGNIZING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE GIRL SCOUTS OF THE CALUMET COUNCIL

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor and pleasure that I stand before you today to recognize the many accomplishments of the Girl Scouts of the Calumet Council throughout its 50 years of service to the Northwest Indiana community. The special black tie gala celebration and fundraiser will be held on Saturday, November 13, 2004 at the Ville Cesare in Schererville, Indiana.

The Girl Scouts is an informal educational organization of more than three million girls. The organization was founded in the United States by Juliette Gordon Low in 1912. The Girl Scouts of the Calumet Council is one of 319 councils nationwide whose sole mission is to help all girls reach their fullest potential. This group emphasizes the values of fairness, self-respect, community service, high standards of conduct, and appreciation for diversity, which contribute to the girls becoming successful citizens and future leaders in their communities. Through a value based informal education and recreation program, the Girl Scouts of the Calumet Council also teaches girls how to set and reach goals, improve decision making skills, become leaders, develop values, and contribute to society.

The Calumet Council currently serves over 4,800 girls with an additional 1,700 adult volunteers in Dyer, East Chicago, Griffith, Hammond, Highland, Munster, St. John, Schererville, and Whiting, Indiana and Burnham, Calumet City, Lansing, and Lynwood, Illinois. With the help of the many adult volunteers, girls in the Calumet Council participate in a variety of activities and programs. Over the last 50 years, Girl Scouts of the Calumet Council has helped mold thousands of young women in Indiana's First Congressional District into responsible, dynamic, and successful leaders in the community. The Girl Scouts of the Calumet Council has achieved success in inspiring and enabling young females to realize their full potential as productive, responsible, and caring citizens.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues join me in honoring and congratulating the Girl Scouts of the Calumet Council, as well as its staff and community leaders, on their 50th anniversary. Their many accomplishments and service to Lake County, Indiana will forever be cherished and commended.

RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE NEW EAST LOS ANGELES CIVIC CENTER LIBRARY

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the importance of the East Los Angeles Civic Center Library. For too long the East Los Angeles community has been deprived of a quality library.

The 28,000 square foot library facility will provide a state of the art computer lab, a children's learning center and a Chicano Resource Center to extend educational and cultural services to children, families, and the entire community.

The East Los Angeles Civic Center Library was made possible through the leadership efforts of Supervisor Gloria Molina and collaboration between local merchants, community leaders, the Los Angeles County Library Foundation, and the County of Los Angeles Public Library.

It is with great pleasure that I recognize the vision and commitment of communities who care about our future generations.

HONORING THE TOWN OF ELBERTA, ALABAMA, ON THE OCCASION OF ITS 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor the community of Elberta, Alabama, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of its founding.

The site for Elberta was initially chosen by three German businessmen—Alexander Klappenback, F.W. Herdrick, and Henry Bartling—who had journeyed to Baldwin County from Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of creating a German settlement. The Baldwin County Colonization Company was created in November, 1903, to develop this settlement in an area along Perdido Bay known as the ''Elberta District.'' The town originally consisted of ten miles of roads and land that was divided into plots of 20- and 40 acres and sold to families moving into that area.

The first families arrived in the new settlement of Elberta in January 1904, and the area began to grow and prosper. Nearly five decades later, the Elberta Lions Club started a movement within the community to push for the incorporation of the area. The incorporation effort was successful, and one year later the first mayor and city council were elected for the newly created town of Elberta.

During its 100 years in existence, the members of this community have created a very rich and diverse history, and have worked tirelessly to provide the best benefits possible for themselves and their county. In the five decades that have passed since the incorporation of the town, the citizens and leaders of Elberta have done extensive work to put into place the resources that could be used to attract outside industry and lead to an increase in the population base.

Mr. Speaker, the residents of Elberta, Alabama, are firmly rooted in their proud past, and at the same time are keeping a careful and optimistic eye on the road ahead. The vision displayed by their community leaders during the past 100 years has led to the creation of a stable community and an anchor for all of Baldwin County, and I have no doubt that the continued inspired leadership and vision of today's residents and leaders will lead to even greater successes in the years ahead. It is my hope the Town of Elberta continues its story of success for another 100 years.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO MARJORIE LONG

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Marjorie Long, a retired teacher from Delta, Colorado who recently celebrated her ninety-ninth birthday. A lifelong teacher, Marjorie has compiled a long record of service and dedication to her fellow Coloradans. It is my privilege to recognize her service today before this body of Congress and this Nation.

Marjorie taught her students more than just English and Mathematics, instilling in them a desire to do their very best. She was a commanding presence in the classroom whose lessons were the foundation of students that went on to become doctors, lawyers, teachers, businessmen, and judges. Her students respected and admired her; several of them continue to demonstrate their respect by calling, writing and looking her up when they pass through the area. Upon retirement Marjorie took up cooking for the ranch hands that worked the family farm and became an active and distinguished member of the Retired Teachers Association.

Mr. Speaker, Marjorie Long is a dedicated public servant who has bettered her community by enriching the lives of Colorado students. I am honored to stand before this body of Congress and this Nation today to recognize her many years of service and hard work. Thank you for your devotion to education Marjorie, and I wish you a happy ninety-ninth birthday.

HONORING BARBARA MARTIG

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank and honor my compassionate and caring constituent, Ms. Barbara Martig. Barb's efforts have greatly impacted the lives of senior citizens for many years, and she deserves recognition for the many contributions she has made to our community.

Throughout her life, Barb has demonstrated time and again that she is dedicated to advancing the cause of seniors. While working for the Boulder County Aging Services, she also volunteered her time to numerous committees and councils relating to the advancement of the senior agenda. Due to this unwavering devotion to her work, she was recently chosen to receive the ''Women Who Light Up The Community'' award. This honor, given by the Boulder Chamber of Commerce, is presented to people who volunteer their time and talents to make Boulder County a better place to live, work and play.

In addition to her work with the elderly, Barb has worked tirelessly on transportation issues. By participating in the City of Boulder's Future Search Project, she contributed to the creation of a new bus line for our community and helped in finding solutions to many public transit problems that arose.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in expressing our gratitude to Ms. Martig for touching our community in far-reaching ways. In a time when we still face insurmountable odds regarding the welfare of our senior citizens, we must recognize that there are people such as Barb who have an innate devotion to our elderly citizens. I'm proud to offer warm congratulations to Barb on her award, honor her achievements, and wish her continued success in all her future endeavors. She stands out as a beacon of our community, who truly lights up many of our lives.

RECOGNIZING ARMY RANGER TIM ANTONSON

HON. GINNY BROWN-WAITE

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and praise an intrepid soldier dedicated to defending his country. Tim Antonson has dutifully served as an Army Ranger in numerous war zones around the world.

Tim Antonson was born in Robinsdale, Minnesota on April 3, 1979 and graduated from Springstead High School in Spring Hill, Florida. After graduation, Tim joined the National Guard and then attended Army Ranger School. Soon, he was commissioned to serve as part of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Kosovo. Tim's next mission was with the 10th Mountain Division Army infantry battalion to Iskandariyah, about 30 miles south of Baghdad.

During his service in Baghdad, Tim helped rebuild hospitals, reopen schools, and secure energy facilities. He was awarded a Bronze Star for his heroism in the face of hostile enemy forces. Tim has shown invaluable bravery and admirable selflessness in his mission to protect the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, Tim Antonson represents the future of our country and should be honored for his service and dedication. It is my privilege to represent Tim Antonson of the Fifth Congressional District, and I am proud to praise him on the floor of this House.

28TH ANNUAL ASIAN-AMERICAN CHARITY BALL

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to announce that the Asian-American Medical Association will be hosting the 28th Annual Asian-American Charity Ball on Saturday, November 13, 2004, at the Avalon Manor in Hobart, Indiana. Each year, the Asian-American Medical Association honors prominent, extraordinary citizens for their contributions to the community. In recognition of their tremendous efforts, they are honored at a banquet and awarded the prestigious Crystal Globe Award.

The Asian-American Medical Association is a great asset to Northwest Indiana. This organization has dedicated itself to providing quality service to the residents of Indiana's First

Congressional District in the medical community and has demonstrated exemplary service in its cultural, scholastic, and charitable endeavors.

At this year's annual charity gala, the Asian-American Medical Association will present Mr. Feisal Istrabadi with the Crystal Globe award. Feisal is a resident of Valparaiso, Indiana. He was born in Iraq and he has spent almost 16 years as an Attorney in Valparaiso. Feisal was recently chosen as Iraq's interim ambassador to the United Nations. He was nominated in January 2004 by the President of the Iraqi Governing Council. In June 2004 he was renominated, and he was then appointed by the President of Iraq. Feisal returned to Iraq within the past two years at the request of the government, to help rebuild the country. He helped write the interim constitution that is now in place and he also helped author the interim bill of rights. I am honored to commend Feisal for his commitment and dedication to the well being of those who seek his knowledge and leadership. His efforts and hard work are worthy of the highest recognition.

Although Feisal's career consumes much of his time, Feisal has never limited the time he gives to his most important interest, his family. He and his wife, Juliet have two daughters.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues join me in commending the Asian-American Medical Society and Feisal Istrabadi for their outstanding contributions. Their commitment to improving the quality of life for the people of Northwest Indiana and throughout the world is truly inspirational and should be recognized and commended.

RECOGNIZING THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS POST 10218—NOVEMBER 17, 2004

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 10th anniversary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 10218. For the past decade my district has been fortunate to be home to these veterans who served in World War II, Desert Storm and conflicts in Korea, Vietnam, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Iraq.

The service of these veterans did not end with their tour of duty. V.F.W. Post 10218 continues to serve our community in El Monte and South El Monte. Under the leadership of their commander, Mr. Michael Felix, a decorated former Army Sergeant who served in Vietnam, I expect the V.F.W. Post 10218 will continue to be a great asset to our community.

I wish to offer the V.F.W. Post 10218 my sincerest congratulations on their 10th anniversary. This country and the community are deeply indebted to them for the service they have performed both at home and abroad.

CONGRATULATING MR. JOHN SAINT ON RECEIPT OF THE MOBILE CIVITAN CLUB'S MOBILIAN OF THE YEAR AWARD

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and pleasure that I rise to honor Mr. John Saint, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Mitchell Corporation in Mobile, Alabama, on the occasion of his being honored by the Mobile Civitan Club with its 56th Mobilian of the Year Award.

A native of Sand Mountain, Alabama, and a veteran of the Vietnam War, John Saint has been actively involved in the life of the Mobile community for many years. The Mitchell Company is one of the leading real estate and development companies in the southern United States, and its official work in the community is matched by its dedication to the families of Mobile and their needs. Under the guidance and inspiration of John Saint, the company has become one of the leaders in the area of charitable giving in south Alabama.

Each year, the Mitchell Company sponsors a "Giving Tree" fundraiser, in which area students contribute hand-made Christmas ornaments to decorate a tree in the company's offices. For each ornament received, the company makes a contribution to charity, and the success of this program has been tremendous. Under John Saint's leadership, the company in 2003 donated over $18,000 to Saint Mary's Home, a facility in Mobile that provides temporary shelter and residential treatment for abused and neglected children. Additionally, Mobile County schools which participated in the "Giving Tree" program received $20,500 in donations. All told, the "Giving Tree" program has over the years contributed a total of $70,000 to Saint Mary's Home and $113,500 to area public, private, and parochial schools.

Along with the "Giving Tree" program, the Mitchell Company provides free meals at Camp Smile, a summer program for adults with disabilities, and Camp Rap-A-Hope, a summer program for children battling cancer. The company also makes its corporate jet available to transport cancer patients to their chemotherapy appointments in states outside of Alabama and serves as the corporate sponsor for the Lady's Professional Golf Association.

The Civitan Club received numerous worthy nominations for men and women from throughout Mobile who in their own way also make significant contributions to their friends and neighbors on a daily basis. I am certain it is difficult to make the final selection for the Mobilian of the Year Award, but as in the past, this year's winner has shown a level of community support and charitable giving in the Mobile area which is, in my opinion, unmatched anywhere else in the state. John Saint gives as much as he does to his community, and inspires many other friends and coworkers to do likewise, simply because he says such a spirit of generosity comes naturally to him. There are hundreds of families in Mobile, Alabama, whose lives are richer because of his natural desire to support his fellow man.

Along with his many family, friends, and colleagues, both in Mobile and throughout the State of Alabama, I wish to extend to Mr. John Saint my warmest congratulations on the receipt of the Mobile Civitan Club's Mobilian of the Year Award.

THE CASE OF MIKHAIL TREPASHKIN

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, there is reason to fear for the fate of rule of law in Russia. I want to present one relevant example.

Mikhail Trepashkin, an attorney and former Federal Security Service, FSB, officer was arrested on October 24, 2003, a week before he was scheduled to represent in legal proceedings the relatives of one of the victims of a terrorist attack in Moscow. Mr. Trepashkin's American client is Tatyana Morozova of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In September 1999, Ms. Morozova's mother was killed and her sister barely survived the bombing of an apartment house in Moscow. Officially, the crime was blamed on Chechen separatists, but Mr. Trepashkin was expected to present the findings of his investigation which suggested involvement of elements of the FSB in the 1999 apartment bombings in Moscow as well as an aborted attempted bombing in the city of Ryazan.

Mr. Trepashkin had been a consultant to the public commission set up by prominent human rights activist and former Duma Deputy Sergei Kovalev to investigate the 1999 bombings. The Kovalev commission asked many unpleasant questions but got precious few answers from the authorities. Meanwhile, in the course of his investigation Trepashkin discovered evidence that didn't track with the official version of the bombing incidents. This included events in Ryazan, where a bomb in an apartment basement was discovered by local police and safely detonated hours before it was due to explode. The two suspects in that case were released after presenting FSB identification documents. The whole incident was later declared a "readiness exercise" by Russian authorities.

Several months later, the co-chairman of the Kovalev Commission, Duma Deputy Sergei Yushenkov, was assassinated in front of his home. Four persons were convicted of the murder. Another member of the Commission died of food poisoning in a hospital, another was severely beaten by thugs, and two members lost their seats in the Duma. The activities of the decimated commission came to an abrupt halt.

A week before the October 24, 2003 trial opened, the police just happened to pull Trepashkin over on the highway, and just happened to find a revolver in his car. Trepashkin claims the gun was planted. Three weeks later, he was put on trial and sentenced to 4 years labor camp by a closed court for allegedly divulging state secrets to a foreign journalist.

Mr. Speaker, I don't know all the details of this case, but it looks very much like Mr. Trepashkin was prosecuted in order to prevent him from releasing potentially damaging information regarding the activities of the FSB. The

U.S. State Department has commented diplomatically: "The arrest and trial of Mikhail Trepashkin raised concerns about the undue influence of the FSB and arbitrary use of the judicial system."

Today Mr. Trepashkin is held in a Volokolamsk city jail in a 130-square foot, lice-infested cell, which he shares with six other prisoners. He suffers from asthma but reportedly has been denied health care or even medicine. These arduous conditions may be retaliation for Mr. Trepashkin's filing a complaint to the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg.

It is difficult to believe that President Putin, given his KGB and FSB background, is unaware of the controversy surrounding the bombing investigations and the possibility that elements of the security services were involved. He must realize that corruption and personal vendettas within the FSB are dangerous commodities not only for the people of Russia, but for an entire civilized world that relies on the combined efforts of the intelligence community in the war against terrorism.

I urge President Putin to order a thorough and honest investigation of Mikhail Trepashkin's jailing and full cooperation with the Kovalev Commission. While the jury is still out on the 1999 bombings, persecution of those who want to find out the truth does not add to Mr. Putin's credibility among those in the West who so far have been willing to give him the benefit of the doubt.

HONORING ANNIE COX'S DEDICATION TO CANNON COUNTY'S CHILDREN

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Annie Cox for her remarkable career as an educator. Mrs. Cox has been teaching Middle Tennessee's children for an astounding 56 years. Generations of families have had the privilege of being her students.

Mrs. Cox began her extraordinary teaching career by spending a year in the Nashville Public School System. She then took a position with Cannon County Schools, where she has remained for the past 55 years. She has been honored nine times as a local Teacher of the Year. Middle Tennessee State University has inducted her into its Tennessee Teacher Hall of Fame. And three different governors have recognized her outstanding service.

While earning these accolades, Mrs. Cox has found time to coach girls' basketball for the past three decades. Her players have learned more than just on-the-court skills; they have learned character traits that last a lifetime.

The students and teachers of West Side School in Readyville, Tennesseee, will honor their beloved Mrs. Cox on Sunday, November 21, with the dedication of the "Dr." Annie Cox Pavilion. The pavilion, which was funded entirely by generous donations, will serve as a gathering point for future generations of Cannon County residents.

Annie Cox's devotion to her students can inspire us all. I commend her for her unselfish service and wish her all the best in the future.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO PALISADE LIONS CLUB STILT WALKERS

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Palisade Lions Club stilt walkers who have walked in parades all over the country, to bring attention to the Colorado peach industry and the benevolent goals of the Colorado Lions Club. Their efforts continue to distinguish the heritage of Palisade, Colorado and a statue to commemorate the walkers was recently dedicated to the town on its centennial anniversary. It is my privilege in recognizing their accomplishments before this body of Congress and this Nation.

The original five stilt walkers included Gene Taylor, Ray Denison, Bob Ames, and Hampton and Lyndon Granat. The stilts were functionally used to prune the higher sections of fruit trees, but after their first appearance in a parade in 1955 they became the symbol of the Lions Club International and the Colorado peach industry. Together the stilt walkers and their wives made their own costumes and traveled to parades in Chicago, New York City, and numerous local Colorado events, grabbing the attention of newspapers all across the country.

Mr. Speaker, the original stilt walkers of the Palisade Lions Club have since passed away, but their memory lives on in the community and the peach industry as the town of Palisade celebrates its centennial this year. I am honored to stand before this body of Congress and this Nation and recognize their unique heritage.

HONORING JO ANN SORENSEN

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank and honor Jo Ann Sorensen for her exemplary public service as Clear Creek County Commissioner for almost eight years. I would also like to thank her on behalf of all Coloradans for the in-depth and diverse philanthropic work that she has contributed to the community. She has ensured that our great state remains a very special place to live and has innately displayed the qualities of a dedicated public servant.

Throughout her life, Jo Ann has demonstrated time and time again that she excels in all of her endeavors. She has served on almost every possible steering committee to represent not only Clear Creek County's interests, but also those of the I–70 corridor communities. It has been through this committee work that Jo Ann has achieved her numerous successes. Putting local and regional issues at the forefront of her agenda, she has systematically made it her cause to learn and understand the problems that plague our community. Through the wealth of knowledge that she has acquired, she has been able to help address these issues with her fellow County Commissioners, allowing her to volunteer her time for various other projects. Recently, Jo Ann was selected to receive the prestigious Colorado Counties, Inc., CCI, Commissioner of the Year Award. This award is a true testament to Jo Ann's long and distinguished list of achievements.

Jo Ann's work spans many areas. Aside from serving as Vice Chairman of the CCI Mountain District, she has spearheaded many reforms to better the lives of Colorado citizens. Working with her colleague Clear Creek County Commissioners, Jo Ann has greatly contributed to many transportation initiatives for the 1–70 Corridor Counties, while at the same time helping to revamp the Emergency Services in her area by pushing for the Reverse 911 Programs. It is this type of multi-faceted focus that has allowed Jo Ann to direct her energies into numerous projects and reforms.

But if one was to look at her many accomplishments, they would notice that her strengths reside squarely in her efforts to maintain the environment. Not only has Jo Ann testified at the Colorado Water Conservation Board on watershed development impacts, she has led the fight to protect the Beaver Brook Watershed property and participated in the establishment of the James Peak Wilderness. Her emphasis on preservation has allowed all Coloradans to enjoy the ridgeline beauty and pristine lakes that Colorado has to offer.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in expressing our gratitude to Jo Ann Sorensen for her many years of public service and her contributions to the people of Colorado. I have only touched on a small fraction of Jo Ann's work, and I believe that she has displayed numerous times why she is deserving of our recognition. Although she is leaving her post as a county commissioner, I am sure, given her energy, dedication and passion for maintaining and improving the quality of life for all Coloradans that she will remain active in community issues. I wish her and her family good health and happiness for many years to come.

HONORING TECHNICIAN 5TH CLASS JUSTICE LAWSON

HON. GINNY BROWN-WAITE

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Technician 5th Class Justice Lawson of the United States Army, a World War II veteran from Florida. His sister lives in Zephyrhills, Florida.

It is my pleasure to recognize Mr. Lawson for his heroism and bravery as a United States soldier who fought in the Second World War. He served in the 3rd Tank Battalion of the 10th Armored Division.

I presented Justice Lawson's sister with the Purple Heart, the oldest military decoration in the world.

In the Second World War an astounding 292,000 soldiers never came home. Their loss leaves a void in the hearts of families and in the soul of a generation. The heroism and dedication of these young men is what has made our military the greatest fighting force in the world. The courage they displayed during their service in World War II is exemplary of the American spirit. Their bravery will not be

forgotten as Americans and freedom loving people all over the world remain indebted to their service.

Though he earned this honor, Justice never received it from the Defense Department and I am pleased to have the opportunity to present to his family the Purple Heart for his selfless devotion to duty and service to the United States.

COMMENDING RICHARD MALIS, DAVID WHITE, AND TONI'S DANCE ACADEMY

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to commend a few dedicated individuals who have made significant contributions to Northwest Indiana. Richard Malis, David White, and Toni's Dance Academy, will be recognized by the Greater Portage Chamber of Commerce at the Annual Fall Dinner/Dance and Recognition Ceremony awards, on Saturday, November 20, 2004.

These loyal and dedicated individuals will share this prestigious honor. Each one of these individuals has played a key role in enriching the quality of life in Northwest Indiana. These individuals are being honored for their tireless efforts and dedication to the Portage community.

Richard Malis will be honored with the Humanitarian of the Year Award. Richard actively promotes and provides humanitarian services to the Portage community without regard to monetary gain. His outstanding service and donation of time represents the epitome of what a dedicated public servant should be.

David White will be honored with the Outstanding Public Citizen Award. David is recognized for his commitment to the Portage community. He is a well respected individual who volunteers his time and abilities to improve the quality of life for the residents in Portage. David has given his time and efforts selflessly to his community to enhance the image of Portage.

Further, Toni's Dance Academy will be recognized with the Putting Portage on the Map Award. This award recognizes those individuals, teams, or organizations whose achievements bring state or national recognition to the Portage community. Toni's Dance Academy has achieved success in inspiring and enabling individuals to realize their full potential as productive, responsible, and caring citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in commending these individuals for their outstanding contributions to Indiana's First Congressional District. Their commitment to improving the quality of life for the people of Northwest Indiana is truly inspirational and should be recognized and commended.

RECOGNIZING UNIVISIÓN'S SALUD ES VIDA...¡ENTÉRATE! CAMPAIGN

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today to recognize and applaud the efforts of Univisión Communications Inc. for their successful health initiative campaign, ''Salud es Vida...Entérate!'' As the leading Spanish-language media company in the United States, Univisión's health education initiative was launched on November 19, 2003, to raise awareness, increase knowledge and encourage positive decision-making concerning health care issues in the Latino community.

The groundbreaking health initiative has successfully promoted wellness among U.S. Latinos through news programs, public service announcements, literature and an on-line campaign. The Entérate! campaign has featured nationally recognized Latino celebrities and medical experts who educate Univisión's audience on health issues and promote habits of healthy living, access to care and disease-specific prevention and treatment.

The interactive website, Univisión.com, provides information on nutrition, exercise, stress, and alcohol use, empowering users to take control of their health. These programs have proven to be a critical health resource in helping Latinos break health access barriers and change attitudes for healthy living.

Univisión's Entérate! campaign has reached millions of Latinos, improving overall knowledge and understanding of diseases such as diabetes, cancer, heart disease, asthma, and HIV/AIDS which disproportionately impact Latino communities. I am particularly impressed with the campaign's inclusion of dental health—an issue that is too often overlooked in our community, where more than 40 percent of Latino children have untreated dental decay.

Univisión's health initiative is testament to the genuine dedication of the company to improving the well-being of its audience. I applaud the efforts of Univisión and look forward to the continued success of ''Salud es Vida...Entérate!''

BRING PAUL KLEBNIKOV'S KILLERS TO JUSTICE

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I want to call the attention of my colleagues to the death of journalist Paul Klebnikov, who was murdered on July 9 of this year outside his Moscow office. An American citizen of Russian lineage, Mr. Klebnikov was editor of the Russian edition of Forbes magazine. According to the Committee to Protect Journalists, he was the 11th journalist killed in Russia in a contract-style murder in the past four and a half years.

Mr. Klebnikov had achieved prominence as a result of his investigative journalism which often focused on the connections between business, politics and crime in Russia. Mr. Klebnikov's investigations resulted in his writing two books, both devoted to exposing corruption within Russia's business and political sectors. Clearly, he made powerful enemies. There has been speculation that his murder was connected to a Forbes article that focused on Moscow's 100 wealthiest people. Someone, goes the theory, did not care for the publicity. Another suggestion is that Mr. Klebnikov's book Conversation with a Barbarian: Interview with a Chechen Field Commander on Banditry and Islam may have sparked a motive for the murder.

It was Mr. Klebnikov's love of Russia and his belief that reforms were advancing the nation toward a greater transparency in business and politics that motivated him to launch the Russian edition of Forbes magazine in April 2004. Mr. Klebnikov was committed to exposing and confronting corruption in the hope that such work would contribute to a brighter future for the people of Russia. He believed that accountability was an essential element to achieve lasting reforms.

Unfortunately, this hope for a better future in Russia has been dealt a serious blow by the murder of Paul Klebnikov. As I and ten other Members of the Helsinki Commission wrote to President Putin on October 5th of this year, much more is at stake than determining who killed Paul Klebnikov. The fear and self-censorship arising from the murders of journalists in Russia only serves to add to the corruption of government officials and businessmen. A cowed press cannot be the effective instrument for building the free and prosperous society that Mr. Putin purports to seek.

Mr. Speaker, according to the Russian news agency ITAR–TASS, on the occasion of ''Militia Day,'' November 10, President Vladimir Putin told police officials that protecting the economy from crime and fighting corruption is a priority task in Russia. I would urge Mr. Putin to back up these words with action. Russian authorities should investigate to the fullest extent possible the murder of Mr. Klebnikov, no matter where the trail leads.

Only through rule of law and accountability can Russia achieve the safe, free and comfortable future that Mr. Klebnikov believed was possible.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO KRIS GARDNER

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Kris Gardner, a skillful business manager and dedicated member of her Glenwood Springs, Colorado community. Kris has devoted over thirty years to Alpine Bank and I am proud to stand here with my colleagues before this body of Congress and this Nation today to recognize her many years of service.

The first female bank president of Alpine Bank, Kris' talent and dedication has made much of Alpine Bank's success possible through the years. Over the course of her career she has been named Businesswoman of the Year and received the Distinguished Service Award from the Glenwood Springs Chamber of Commerce from 1980 through 1983. She has served on the Glenwood Springs

Chamber of Commerce, is the past director of the Colorado Bankers Association, and is an appointee of Colorado Governor Bill Owens as a member of the Fire and Police Pension Association. Kris is a strong role model for her peers and colleagues, leading by example in her community.

Mr. Speaker, Kris Gardner has persistently worked to better her community through service and hard work for over 30 years with Alpine Bank. I am honored to recognize her contributions to the town of Glenwood Springs before this body of Congress and this nation. Thanks for all your hard work, Kris, and I wish you and your family all the best in your future endeavors.

CELEBRATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF MINTURN, COLORADO

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the town of Minturn, Colorado.

Minturn is a small town on the Western Slope of Colorado, with a population of a little over 1,000. Despite its size, Minturn holds an important place within Colorado's history. It began in 1887 as a railroad crew-changing station and was named in honor of Robert B. Minturn, who helped secure funds to build the Denver & Rio Grande westward down the Eagle and Colorado Rivers. The town quickly grew as more people began to make Colorado their home. Some established homesteads to farm in this area at the confluence of Gore Creek and the Eagle River, while others sought riches mining for silver in the mountains high above the town site.

On November 15, 1904, the first Town Council met and Minturn officially became an incorporated part of Colorado. This date became synonymous with the town's birth and was therefore marked as a day of celebration. In the years to come, Minturn became especially indicative of the Colorado experience.

After its vital infrastructures were in place, Minturn attracted people from all walks of life. Historic hotels that still exist today were erected to accommodate the influx of travelers passing through Colorado. And even the military became interested in Minturn, constructing a temporary training camp there for the 10th Mountain Division in 1942—a division that helped train soldiers to fight in high alpine conditions.

As the years passed, Minturn became a favorite stop amongst snow sports enthusiasts, due to its close location to some of Colorado's largest ski resorts, Vail and Beaver Creek. Recently, the town's beauty was on display in movies such as Walt Disney's "Tall Tales", and during the Winter Olympics of 2002, when the Olympic torch passed through the town en route to Salt Lake City, Utah.

I also have great pride in stating that one of my district offices is located in Minturn. Because of this connection—as well as the town's respect for it's western rural roots—I have developed an affinity with this town and appreciate the friendliness and communal spirit of its residents. This community has welcomed me to their town in a manner that greatly reflects the essence of Colorado.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me today in commemorating the historic 100th anniversary of Minturn, Colorado. I believe that by honoring Minturn and all the other historic small towns of this vast Nation, we keep the great tradition of the American spirit alive for future generations. We must not forget about the many places that molded this nation into what it is today. Centennial celebrations are few and far between, and Minturn's is deserving of our recognition.

HONORING BENNY STRICKLAND FOR HIS SERVICE AS A COUNTY COMMISSIONER OF SUMTER COUNTY

HON. GINNY BROWN-WAITE

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Benny Strickland for his service as a County Commissioner of Sumter County in the Fifth Congressional District of Florida.

On behalf of the residents of Sumter County, I applaud Mr. Strickland for his years of dedication as a public servant. Since 1994, he has worked tirelessly to provide the residents of Sumter County with excellent leadership and vision. His presence on the board will be dearly missed. Benny's devotion to the residents of Sumter County is a testament to the virtue and selflessness that a public official should aspire to attain.

Sumter County is truly saddened by Mr. Strickland's departure; nevertheless, we are immensely grateful for all his years of commitment and hard work. I wish Mr. Strickland the best in the future and hope he enjoys the pleasures of retirement.

THE CALUMET COMMUNITY HERO AWARD

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to commend five dedicated individuals who have made significant contributions to Northwest Indiana. These loyal and dedicated individuals, Rosa Vega, Valeta Brannon, John Bakota, Daniel Lowery, and Leonard Tomaszewski, will be honored for their dedication to justice and to the people of Northwest Indiana by the Calumet Project at an awards luncheon at the Social Hall of Our Lady of Perpetual Help Parish in Hammond, Indiana on Friday, November 19, 2004.

The Calumet Community Hero Award is being presented to three individuals for their tireless efforts in promoting justice in Northwest Indiana. This year's first honoree is Rosa Vega, a graduate of Gary West Side High School. She has been a member of the executive board of SEIU Local 73 Division 208 since 1979 and has been employed by the Gary School Corporation since 1971. Rosa is also very active in the Cub Scouts and is a past recipient of the George Meany Scouting Award.

Also receiving a Calumet Community Hero Award is the youngest of this year's award recipients, Valetta Brannon. Valetta is a 1999 graduate of Bishop Noll Institute, where she organized the Black History Club, and a 2004 graduate of Purdue University Calumet, where she earned her B.A. in Psychology. She is employed by the Family & Youth Services Bureau as a Residential Counselor and with Porter-Starke Children Services as a Behavioral Specialist. Her future plans include pursuing an MSW and continuing to fight for social justice for the people of Northwest Indiana.

The third Calumet Community Hero Award is being presented to John Bakota. John is a graduate of East Chicago Roosevelt High School and is a veteran of the United States Army. John spent 38 years as a millwright at LTV Steel, and he has always been extremely active in promoting the enrichment of his community. John is a compassionate activist with the Coalition for a Clean Environment, and he is being honored for his ongoing quest to see to it that justice prevails.

This year's Unity Award is being presented to Daniel Lowery, Ph.D. Dr. Lowery is a graduate of Valparaiso University, holds a Master's Degree in Business Administration from Indiana University Northwest, and received a Ph.D. in Public Administration from the University of Illinois at Chicago in 2001. He is currently Executive Director of the Northwest Indiana Quality of Life Council and has received numerous awards for his outstanding performance throughout his career.

The final award, the Lifetime Achievement Award, is being presented to Leonard Tomaszewski for his outstanding service to the Northwest Indiana Community. Leonard is a graduate of Emerson High School and a veteran of the Korean War. Prior to his retirement in 1996, Leonard was employed by U.S. Steel and Gary Works Sheet and Tin for over 46 years. Since his retirement, Leonard has been an active member of the Steelworkers Organization Active Retirees (SOAR). He has led the fight on behalf of retirees for healthcare, prescription drugs, social security, and other issues of concern to retirees. Leonard's lifetime of service continues as he is a member of the Board of Directors of the Northwest Indiana Community Action Corporation, whose mission is to change lives and build communities. For his lifetime of commitment to fairness and justice, Leonard Tomaszewski is being commended with this prestigious award.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues join me in commending these individuals for their outstanding contributions to Indiana's First Congressional District. Their commitment to improving the quality of life for the people of Northwest Indiana is truly inspirational and should be recognized and commended.

TRIBUTE TO MS. TAMMY CARNRIKE

HON. SHERWOOD BOEHLERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the appointment of Ms. Tammy

Carnrike as the new Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Chamber of Commerce Executives (ACCE). Ms. Carnrike is a leader at the local and State level whose commitment to economic development and job creation has been a vital asset to the State of New York.

For the last eighteen years, she has been a member of the Chenango County Chamber of Commerce, and its President for the previous eight. During her tenure, Ms. Carnrike has been instrumental in improving the quality of life and promoting further economic growth. This appointment is a well-deserved honor for her achievements within Chenango County and across New York State.

I have had the privilege of working with Ms. Carnrike for the last eight years. Together we have been able to secure over $12 million in Federal funds for improvements to New York State Route 12—improving access between the cities of Utica and Binghamton, and all points in between. These improvements will greatly benefit the employers located along the Route 12 corridor, stimulating further economic and business growth.

Ms. Carnrike has demonstrated the qualities that the ACCE was founded upon in 1914 in her dedication, excellent leadership and managerial expertise. I also congratulate her for becoming only the third woman to hold this organization's highest office in its 90-year history. She will no doubt continue the fine work begun by her predecessor Carroll Gray of the Charlotte, NC Chamber of Commerce.

I wish her the best of luck and look forward to continuing a positive working relationship to increase opportunities and strengthen the Chenango County economy.

HONORING REVEREND WROTEN MCQUIRTER, SR.

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize a distinguished religious educator with over 50 years of dedicated service to the Clinton, Jackson, Bolton, and Terry communities in the State of Mississippi, the Reverend Wroten McQuirter, Sr.

Rev. Wroten McQuirter, Sr., is known throughout the State as more than just a pastor, but as a social activist, counselor, supporter, leader, and most importantly as a friend. In 1970, he began his religious training at the Mississippi Baptist Seminary, Jackson, Mississippi, and in 1973, Reverend McQuirter received his bachelor of theology degree from Natchez College.

Throughout Reverend McQuirter's pastoral tenure from 1957 to 2004, he has served in various positions including the dean and moderator of the Original J.M.B. District Association; president of the Hinds County Council for Church and Social Action; president of the Clinton Ministerial Workers Council, dean of the Congress of Christian Education; board member of the National Baptist Convention U.S.A., Inc., president of the Terry Ministerial Fellowship, and member of the Moderator Department of the National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc.

In addition to his pastoral duties and responsibilities, Reverend McQuirter has been a great asset to the communities in Mississippi. He has served as an active leader and organizer for Hinds County Communities in the fight for equality. He has been an activist with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, NAACP, for more than four decades. He led the movement for desegregation in the Clinton Public School District in 1968, whereby his two younger children were among the first six black students to enroll in Clinton Park Elementary School.

Although retired, he is not retired. Reverend McQuirter, who recently celebrated his 82nd birthday on October 23, remains actively involved in Christian education ministering to the needs of others. He teaches bible class at the Clinton Community Christian Corporation as well as bible study at Pleasant Green Church. He also teaches several courses in church leadership schools offered by various churches.

Please join me in congratulating Rev. Wroten McQuirter, Sr., on 50 years of distinguished service. It is in achievement that brings pride not only to his local community, but to the whole State of Mississippi and the Nation..

RECOGNIZING INTELLIGENCE SPECIALIST SENIOR CHIEF PETTY OFFICER STEPHANIE A. STORCH

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a constituent, Intelligence Specialist Senior Chief Petty Officer Stephanie A. Storch. Senior Chief Storch is retiring after twenty-one years of dedicated service to the nation.

Senior Chief Storch began her career in 1983 as a Mess Specialist. During her initial assignment to Naval Radio Receiving Facility (NRRF) Kami Seya, Japan, her professionalism was first recognized when she was selected a 1985 Junior Sailor of the Quarter. In 1986 she joined the Intelligence field and reported to Fleet Air Reconnaissance Squadron THREE (VQ–3), Naval Air Station Barbers Point, Hawaii.

Senior Chief Storch served throughout the Pacific Theater and the Middle East in a career that focused on Intelligence training and Naval Special Warfare operations. Her leadership and academic accolades are numerous from her 1993 Navy League Woman of the Year selection to the distinction of graduating in the top 1 percent of her Berlitz Language School Arabic class. Senior Chief Storch's Special Operations and Training expertise merged in March 2000, when she was assigned to Commander, Naval Special Warfare Command as the Force Intelligence Specialist for Naval Special Warfare.

Senior Chief Storch culminates her service at the Joint Intelligence Training Activity Pacific (JITAP) where she is the Asymmetric Warfare Branch Head and Senior Enlisted Advisor. She is an Intelligence professional and leader who always put the welfare of her sailors first. Senior Chief Storch's performance reflects greatly on herself, the United States Navy, and our country. I extend my deepest appreciation to Intelligence Specialist Senior Chief Petty Officer Stephanie A. Storch for her 21 years of dedicated military service and wish her and her family all the best in the years to follow. I am glad to hear that upon retirement, Senior Chief Storch and her family, CWO3 Ernest J. Storch, USN and two sons, Adam and Daniel will continue to make San Diego County their home.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO KRISTI KNOWLES

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to rise and pay tribute to a tremendous public servant from my hometown of Grand Junction, Colorado. Kristi Knowles was recently nominated as Grand Junction, Colorado's "Officer of the Year"; it is my honor to call her heroic service to the attention of this body of Congress and this Nation.

Kristi began her service to the City of Grand Junction in July of 1999, signing on as a telecommunicator with the Regional Communication Center. She rose quickly through the ranks eventually earning a position as a sworn police officer in the Grand Junction Police Department's Patrol Section. Since assuming this role, Kristi has continually exhibited a unique commitment to the job and people she is sworn to protect and defend.

Overtime, Kristi has distinguished herself in cases involving domestic violence. Kristi always goes above and beyond the call of duty by comforting victims of domestic violence and ensuring they have access to community resources. Kristi even went so far as to reach out to the staff at the Latimer House to ensure that she was doing everything she could to help the victim.

Community policing is truly a community effort, and Kristi Knowles has certainly done her part. She is a shining example to officers throughout the nation of the passion and concern, which is so vital to accomplishing the mission given to our law enforcement officials each day. It is my honor to congratulate Kristi before my colleagues in the Congress. Her recognition is well-deserved, and I wish her nothing but the best as she continues to serve the Grand Junction community. Thank you for your service, Kristi!

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES S. "CHARLEY" SHIMANSKI

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Charles "Charley" Shimanski, an accomplished mountain climber who served as Executive Director of the American Alpine Club from 1993 until his retirement in October of this year.

Charley grew up in Madison, Wisconsin, and graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1981 with a degree in Economics. He worked in the financial services sector for 12 years both in Europe and in Denver, including at Oppenheimer Funds, United Bank

and Darlington Asset Management of Geneva, Switzerland. But a big part of his heart was always in the mountains.

Charley's love of climbing has taken him throughout Colorado's mountainous landscape, especially the backcountry peaks in Rocky Mountain National Park. He also climbed in the Swiss Alps and the Cascades along the Pacific Northwest.

Raised with a belief that volunteer service is the price one pays for living on this planet, it did not take long before his love of the mountains and his passion to serve the community combined into an almost 20-year commitment to the mountain rescue community.

In 1985, Charley joined the Alpine Rescue Team, a volunteer mountain rescue group that provides rescue services in portions of the Front Range and Summit County, including 4 of Colorado's Fourteeners (peaks with elevations over 14,000 feet, for those unfamiliar with the term). Within 4 years he was president of Alpine Rescue Team, and over the years he has served as the team's mission leader, public information officer and helicopter specialist.

In 1997, Charley was honored by the Colorado Search and Rescue Board with the Hunter Holloway Spirit Award for his work developing Colorado's ''Avalanche Awareness Week.'' Avalanches are a serious issue in Colorado and other mountainous western states. Sadly, lives are lost every year to avalanches and western states frequently encounter road closures due to avalanches, which affects local economies and tourism. As a result, Charley's contributions here are very significant and worthy of such recognition.

Eventually Charley's focus expanded from the Alpine Rescue Team and Colorado search and rescue activities to the national Mountain Rescue Association (MRA) and international rescue consulting. He has served as chair of the MRA's Rocky Mountain Region and continues to serve as chair of the organization's Education Committee. Charley is the author of several national MRA manuals, including ''Accidents in Mountain Rescue Operations,'' ''Search and Rescue for Outdoor Leaders,'' ''Helicopters in Search and Rescue Operations,'' and ''Avalanche Rescue Operations.'' He is a frequent lecturer at meetings of the Wilderness Medical Society, the Mountain Rescue Association and the International Technical Rescue Symposium, and has consulted with government agencies and rescue groups throughout the world.

Despite these awards and accomplishments, Charley's most personally rewarding search and rescue mission was the 1990 rescue of a lost hiker in which he served as incident commander. The hiker was found after 12 hours, but, more importantly, the ''reporting party'' was a woman who later became Charley's wife. It was the only instance anyone in the mountain rescue community can recall in which a person who reported a search eventually married one of the rescuers.

In May 1993, Charley left the corporate world to work full time on climbing and mountaineering issues as the executive director of the American Alpine Club (AAC), a national association of climbers and mountaineers dedicated to promoting climbing knowledge, conserving mountain environments and representing the American climbing community. At that time, the AAC had a membership base of 1,700 members, annual operating revenue of $300,000 and net assets of $2.8 million.

Charley often remarked that the AAC's greatest asset was its potential. Over his 11-year tenure as executive director, he spurred the Club into action on a number of fronts. The AAC, in partnership with the Colorado Mountain Club, bought and renovated the historic (and then vacant) Junior High School building in Golden, Colorado at the foot of the Front Range, turning it from a public eyesore into the American Mountaineering Center, a facility housing several regional and national climbing organizations and hosting climbing-related conferences and events. He oversaw a transformation in the Club's library from an obscure collection of unorganized mountaineering books into arguably the finest mountaineering library in the world, fully cataloged and electronically searchable by any Internet user in the world. He expanded the AAC's advocacy efforts on behalf of climbers so that the Club was a leading voice on such issues as mountain rescue, climbing ethics, conservation of alpine regions, and management of climbing destinations both domestically and abroad. Charley was an enthusiastic advocate of the AAC Press, the Club's publishing arm, which documented world climbing and published award winning historical guidebooks to several climbing disciplines.

In October, Charley resigned from the AAC and accepted a position as Executive Director of the Colorado Association of Nonprofit Organizations. When he left the AAC, it had grown to 7,500 members, an annual operating budget of $1.3 million and net assets of $7 million—an almost four-fold increase in most categories. The organization's staff grew in both size and professional capability during his tenure. Though his leadership will be missed by American climbers, he looks forward to new challenges rallying the Colorado nonprofit community to similar gains.

HONORING PRIVATE FIRST CLASS HARLOW E. KENDING FOR HIS SERVICE IN WORLD WAR II

HON. GINNY BROWN-WAITE

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Private First Class Harlow E. Kending for his valiant deeds during military service in World War II.

As a member of the Headquarters Battery, 448th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion, Mr. Kending fought against the scourge of Nazism that threatened to overtake the globe. On November 23, 1944, while in Morhange, France, Mr. Kending's battery was attacked by enemy artillery. During this attack, an ammunition truck was struck and a fire ensued. Disregarding the impending dangers, Private Kending heroically took command of the situation, jumped into the nearest fuel truck, and drove it to a safer location. As the salvos rained down, Private Kending remained undaunted in evacuating the remaining vehicles and labored in the thick of battle until the fire was contained.

For his heroic actions, Mr. Kending was awarded the Purple Heart and the Bronze Star. It is my pleasure to present to him these medals after nearly sixty years of waiting.

The heroism and dedication of Private First Class Harlow E. Kending is what makes our military the greatest fighting force in the world. The courage he displayed during his service in World War II is exemplary of the American spirit. Mr. Kending's bravery will not be forgotten as Americans and freedom loving people all over the world remain forever indebted to his service.

H.R. 4518, THE SATELLITE HOME VIEWER EXTENSION AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2004

HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit the following Remarks for the Record. We have before us H.R. 4518, the ''Satellite Home Viewer Extension and Reauthorization Act of 2004'' (SHVERA). H.R. 4518 reauthorizes certain expiring communications and copyright act provisions that govern the retransmission of broadcast television signals by direct broadcast satellite (DBS) providers such as DirecTV and EchoStar. It also modernizes other provisions to enhance consumer choice, increase parity between satellite and cable operators, and further promote competition. Because the bill implicates both communications and copyright issues, the House Energy and Commerce Committee and the House Judiciary Committee have worked closely in drafting the legislation.

Indeed, pursuant to a compromise between the House Energy and Commerce Committee and the House Judiciary Committee, H.R. 4518 has now been amended to combine its copyright provisions with the Communications Act provisions of H.R. 4501. H.R. 4501 resulted from an extensive examination of satellite television issues in the House Energy and Commerce Committee. The Subcommittee on Telecommunications and the Internet held an oversight hearing on March 10, 2004, and a legislative hearing on April 1, 2004. The Subcommittee then marked up legislation on April 28, 2004, and the full Committee marked up legislation on June 3, 2004. That legislation became H.R. 4501. The Committee filed a report on H.R. 4501 (H. Rept. 108–634) on July 22, 2004.

What follows is a section-by-section analysis of some of the Communications provisions in Title II of H.R. 4518, as amended, that have changed from the provisions that originated in H.R. 4501. Mr. BARTON, Chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, has also addressed some of the changes.

SECTION 202. CABLE/SATELLITE COMPARABILITY

Section 340(f) creates a mechanism to enforce the new provisions regarding satellite delivery of significantly viewed signals. Under section 340(f)(1), the FCC may issue a cease and desist order if it finds in response to a complaint that satellite operators are carrying broadcast signals in violation of Section 340. If a broadcast station seeks damages, section 340(f)(1)(A) authorizes the FCC to award the station up to $50 per subscriber illegally served, per station illegally carried, per day of the violation if the FCC finds that the satellite operator did not have a good-faith belief that provision of the signal was lawful. Conversely, if a broadcaster seeks damages and the FCC finds that the broadcaster's claims were made

in bad faith, section 340(f)(1)(B) allows the FCC to award the satellite operator up to $50 per subscriber, per station, per day that the broadcaster alleged the satellite operator was serving in violation of Section 340. If the broadcaster does not seek damages, however, the FCC may not grant damages to either the broadcaster or the satellite operator. Section 340(f)(2) gives the FCC 180 days from the submission of a complaint to render a decision. If the pleadings indicate that material facts underlying the case are subject to genuine dispute, the FCC may—but is not required—to hear witnesses. Section 340(f)(3) makes clear that an FCC proceeding under Section 340 is available in addition to any remedies that may be available under the Copyright Act. For example, a broadcaster who also holds copyrights in the programming it carries might bring a claim before the FCC if it believes a satellite operator has carried a signal in a way that violates the Communications Act conditions for providing significantly viewed signals, as well as a suit in court if it believes that the same carriage also violates the terms under which a compulsory license is available under the Copyright Act. Section 340(f)(4) makes clear that any action or inaction by the FCC in response to a section 340 complaint shall have no bearing on a copyright suit, and that filing a section 340 complaint with the FCC is not a prerequisite for filing a suit in court alleging that carriage of a purportedly significantly viewed signal has violated a copyright.

Section 340(g) requires satellite operators to give local broadcasters 60 days notice before retransmitting into a market the signal of distant stations that are significantly viewed over the air in the local market, and to list on their web sites the significantly viewed signals they carry. This provision is intended to help make consumers aware of what signals the satellite operators are offering. It is also intended to help local broadcasters monitor satellite compliance with the conditions SHVERA creates for the provision of significantly viewed signals.

Section 340(h)(1) gives the FCC until April 30, 2005, to revise its rules so that a network station may elect ''carry-one, carry-all status'' from a satellite operator on a community-by-community basis within a local market. Under current law, when a satellite operator offers local-into-local service in a market, the local broadcasters may choose between carry-one, carry-all status and retransmission consent. If the local broadcaster elects carry-one, carry-all status, the satellite operator must carry the station, but the station is not entitled to compensation. If the station chooses retransmission consent, the broadcaster can try to negotiate for compensation, but runs the risk of not getting carried at all.

Because cable systems are subject to local franchising, each community within a local market generally has a separate cable system. If a cable system is carrying a significantly viewed signal in a community, a local broadcaster of the same network can elect must-carry for that system, but still negotiate retransmission consent for cable systems elsewhere in the local market where no significantly viewed signal for the same network is being carried.

Because satellite operators have a nationwide—rather than local-franchise-based—service area, however, local broadcasters ordinarily must choose between carry-one, carry-all status and retransmission consent as an all-or-nothing proposition throughout the entire local market. To accommodate the new significantly viewed authority for satellite operators and to recreate, as best as possible, a similar bargaining framework for local broadcasters as exists with cable systems, section 340(h)(1) allows a local broadcaster to elect carry-one, carry-all status in communities with a significantly viewed signal from the same network, while continuing to negotiate retransmission consent in other communities in the market.

To ease the administrative burden on the satellite operator, section 340(h)(2) specifies that the community-by-community elections within a local market shall take place in a unified negotiation between each satellite operator and broadcaster. There is no particular time limit on the negotiation. Nor must it take place in one sitting. The broadcaster shall, however, ''lay all its elections on the table at once'' so that the satellite operator can see the entire picture in anticipation of any retransmission consent negotiations that may be necessary in the communities where the broadcaster does not elect ''carry one, carry all.''

To facilitate the community-by-community election process, section 340(h)(3)(A) gives the FCC until April 30, 2005, to revise its rules to require satellite operators to notify broadcasters in advance of any communities in which they intend to carry significantly viewed signals. The satellite operators are permitted to carry significantly viewed signals only in communities for which the satellite operators provide such notice. Section 340(h)(3)(B) recognizes that a satellite carrier could begin importing a ''significantly viewed'' signal after the expiration of a long-term retransmission consent contract but before the next three-year election cycle would allow the television station to choose between retransmission consent and carry one, carry all on a community-by-community basis. Consequently, section 340(h)(3)(B) allows a broadcaster to choose between retransmission consent and carry one, carry all on a community-by-community basis for any portion of the three-year cycle not covered by an existing retransmission consent agreement.

One way the FCC might implement section 340(h)(3) for a station that entered into a retransmission consent agreement before the effective date of the Act, and that expires before the end of 2005, would be to require the satellite operator to send the station, by certified mail, at least 60 days before the agreement expires, the required notification for any period between the date of expiration of that agreement and December 31, 2005. If the satellite carrier gives that notice, the station could then, within 30 days of receipt, choose retransmission consent or mandatory carriage for those communities covered by the notification for the period between the date of expiration of the agreement and the end of 2005. For existing retransmission contracts that expire later but between election periods under 47 C.F.R. 76.66, the FCC could require the satellite carrier to provide the station by certified mail, at least 60 days before the election date under section 76.66 that immediately precedes the expiration date of the contract, the required notification for any period between the date of expiration of the agreement and the end of the next three-year election cycle under section 76.66. If the satellite carrier gives that notice, the station could then, on the same schedule provided under section 76.66, elect retransmission consent or mandatory carriage for those communities covered by the satellite carrier's notification for the period between the date of expiration of the agreement and the date of expiration of the next three-year election cycle. Retransmission consent contracts entered into after the effective date of the Act will not be affected by this harmonization provision, because negotiators will be able to take into account the possible importation of significantly-viewed stations in the future.

SECTION 203. CARRIAGE OF LOCAL STATIONS ON A SINGLE DISH

Section 203(b)(1) of the bill amends sections 338(a)(1) and (a)(2) of the Communications Act (47 U.S.C. 338(a)(1)–(2)) to make clear that the FCC may enforce satellite operators' carry-one, carry-all obligations. The Communications Act currently grants the FCC authority to enforce cable operator's must-carry obligations to carry all local broadcast stations upon request. There apparently is some ambiguity regarding the FCC's authority to enforce satellite operators' analogous carry-one, carry-all obligations. Section 203(b)(1) of the bill is intended to remove any doubt that a carrier can seek enforcement from the FCC under the Communications Act, in addition to any remedies it may have in court under the Copyright Act.

Section 203(b)(1) of the bill also adds section 338(a)(3) of the Communications Act (47 U.S.C. § 338(a)(3)) to clarify that satellite carriage of low-power television stations is permissive, not mandatory. Section 104 of the bill grants satellite operators a compulsory copyright license to carry low-power stations. Section 338(a)(3) of the Act, as amended, makes clear that carriage of such stations does not fall within the carry-one, carry-all requirements of Section 338.

Sections 203(b)(2) and (b)(3) of the bill make conforming changes to the Act to implement section 203(b)(1) of the bill, and to define ''low power television station'' for purposes of that section.

SECTION 204. REPLACEMENT OF DISTANT SIGNALS WITH LOCAL SIGNALS

Section 204 of the bill amends section 339 of the Communications Act (47 U.S.C. § 339) to require a satellite operator to stop providing distant signals of a network to certain subscribers in a market once the operator begins providing local signals of that network in that market, absent a waiver from the affected network station. It does, however, permit certain subscribers to continue receiving distant signals, and allows future distant signal subscribers in non-local-into-local markets to continue receiving such signals under certain circumstances. Section 204 does not apply to carriage of distant signals from non-network stations.

New section 339(a)(2)(A) requires certain grandfathered subscribers to choose between receiving a distant and a local signal of a network. Under SHVIA, some households that can receive a ''Grade B'' intensity over-the-air signal from a local network affiliate but not a ''Grade A'' signal qualify as ''unserved'' by that network because of a grandfathering provision in the Copyright Act (17 U.S.C. § 119(e)). These grandfathered customers are sometimes referred to as ''Grade B doughnut'' households. The grandfathered status of these

subscribers is set to expire at the end of this year. Under section 339(a)(2)(A), once a satellite operator makes the local signal of a network available under section 338 to customers receiving the distant signal under the Grade B doughnut provisions, the customers must choose between the local signal and the distant signal. They may continue to receive the distant signal if they elect to do so, but the subscribers may not receive both the distant and local signals of the network. Customers who were eligible for distant signals under the Grade B doughnut provisions but were not receiving such signals under those provisions on October 1, 2004, will no longer be eligible for such grandfathering. Thus, the universe of grandfathered households is fixed as of that day and cannot be expanded thereafter.

New section 339(a)(2)(B) allows a satellite operator to provide both a local and a distant signal of a network to a subscriber who is unserved over-the-air by a Grade B signal of the network's local affiliate, so long as the satellite operator was offering the local signal of the network pursuant to section 338 by Jan. 1, 2005, and complies with certain notice obligations. If the satellite operator was not offering the local signal of the network pursuant to section 338 by Jan. 1, 2005, the satellite operator may provide both the distant and local signals to the subscriber only if the subscriber sought to subscribe to the distant signal before the satellite operator made the local signal available, and the satellite operator meets certain notice obligations.

New section 339(a)(2)(C) provides that a satellite operator may not provide a signal of a distant affiliate of a network to a consumer if the consumer is not lawfully receiving the signal from the satellite operator on the date of enactment of SHVERA and the consumer seeks to receive the distant signal after the satellite operator began making the local signal of that network available in the market.

New section 339(a)(2)(D) allows a local affiliate to waive any of the limitations in section 339(a)(2) as they apply to the retransmission, into the local affiliate's local market, of the distant signals of a station affiliated with the same network. The waiver can be as broad or as narrow as the affiliate wants. For example, a local affiliate can waive the application of section 339(a)(2) to one or more consumers in the local market, with respect to one or more specific distant affiliates of the same network, and with respect to one or more satellite operators. The broadcaster may do so as part of a negotiated agreement and for any reason, including common ownership among the stations. This is intended to be a private negotiation, not one over which the FCC or any other governmental body must preside; nor must any governmental body grant or approve the waiver. Whether to grant a waiver is a decision to be made solely based on the broadcaster's own business judgment, although a broadcaster may grant a waiver as part of an agreement made with a satellite operator or other parties. A broadcaster is also not required to execute any particular document as part of the waiver process, although parties who intend to rely on such a waiver or any attendant agreement will likely want to reduce the waiver and the agreement to writing, so that they have something to refer to should any dispute arise in the future. Such waivers are distinct from the waivers referred to in section 339(c)(2) of the Communications Act, although broadcasters are free to execute both types of waivers in tandem or with a single document. Unlike the section 339(c)(2) waivers, broadcasters must affirmatively grant section 339(a)(2)(D) waivers; they shall not be deemed granted by the broadcaster just because the broadcaster has not responded to a request within a certain amount of time. Nor are section 339(a)(2)(D) waivers or agreements subject to the section 325 good-faith negotiation requirement. Section 339(a)(2)(D) will facilitate agreements that provide consumers with more viewing choices.

New section 339(a)(2)(E) requires satellite operators to provide networks, within 60 days after enactment of SHVERA, with lists of certain subscribers to whom they offer distant signals. It also requires satellite operators, within 60 days after commencing in a market local-into-local service under section 338, to provide networks with lists of the subscribers to whom they offer certain distant signals. The notice obligations are designed to help networks monitor compliance with the new "no-distant-where-local" requirements that SHVERA creates.

New section 339(a)(2)(F) makes clear that the distant-signal limitations of section 339(a)(2) do not apply to the provision of significantly viewed signals under new section 340, or to the provision of distant signals to trucks and recreational vehicles.

Nothing in section 204 of the bill is intended to affect any existing waivers under section 339(c)(2) of the Communications Act.

H.R. 4518, THE SATELLITE HOME VIEWER EXTENSION AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2004

HON. JOE BARTON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit the following remarks for the Record.

We have before us H.R. 4518, the "Satellite Home Viewer Extension and Reauthorization Act of 2004" (SHVERA). The bill will also be known as "The W.J. 'Billy' Tauzin Satellite Television Act of 2004," in honor of our former House Energy and Commerce Committee chairman. Naming this bill after Chairman Tauzin is only fitting, as he has done so much to foster the growth of satellite television, increase television service competition, and improve choices for consumers. Chairman Tauzin is currently recovering from a bout with cancer. My understanding is that he is doing so with his characteristic vigor and good humor, and is faring well. I am sure all join me in wishing him a speedy recovery.

H.R. 4518 reauthorizes certain expiring communications and copyright act provisions that govern the retransmission of broadcast television signals by direct broadcast satellite (DBS) providers such as DirecTV and EchoStar. It also modernizes other provisions to enhance consumer choice, increase parity between satellite and cable operators, and further promote competition. Because the bill implicates both communications and copyright issues, the House Energy and Commerce Committee and the House Judiciary Committee have worked closely in drafting the legislation.

Indeed, pursuant to a compromise between the House Energy and Commerce Committee and the House Judiciary Committee, H.R. 4518 has now been amended to combine its copyright provisions with the Communications Act provisions of H.R. 4501. H.R. 4501 resulted from an extensive examination of satellite television issues in the House Energy and Commerce Committee. The Subcommittee on Telecommunications and the Internet held an oversight hearing on March 10, 2004, and a legislative hearing on April 1, 2004. The Subcommittee then marked up legislation on April 28, 2004, and the full Committee marked up legislation on June 3, 2004. That legislation became H.R. 4501. The Committee filed a report on H.R. 4501 (H. Rept. 108–634) on July 22, 2004.

What follows is a section-by-section analysis of some of the Communications provisions in Title II of H.R. 4518, as amended, that have changed from the provisions that originated in H.R. 4501. Mr. Upton, Chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Telecommunications and the Internet, also will address some of the changes.

SECTION 202. CABLE/SATELLITE COMPARABILITY

Section 340(a) authorizes a satellite operator to retransmit an out-of-market signal to a subscriber in a community if the signal is significantly viewed over the air in the community. A satellite operator may carry such a signal whether or not the station is affiliated with a network, as evidenced by section 340(a)'s reference to the carriage of "the signal of any station located outside the local market" that is significantly viewed, as opposed to any "network station" (emphasis added). In the cable context, the FCC allows a cable operator to carry the digital signal of a broadcast station as significantly viewed once the FCC has ruled that the analog signal of the station is significantly viewed. In re Carriage of Digital Television Broadcast Signals, CS Docket No. 98–120, First Report and Order & Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, FCC 01–22, at ¶ 100. In implementing Section 340, the FCC should treat satellite operators in a comparable fashion to cable operators to the greatest extent possible with respect to carriage of significantly viewed stations, in terms of both current and future significantly viewed rulings.

Section 340(a) also provides that a satellite operator may carry an unlimited number of significantly viewed signals, just as a cable operator may. Section 340(a) does so by explicitly stating that satellite operators may retransmit such signals "[i]n addition to the broadcast signals that subscribers may receive under section 338 [governing carriage of local signals] and 339 [governing carriage of distant signals]." This clarification for significantly viewed signals is necessary because section 339 of the Communications Act (47 U.S.C. § 339) prohibits a satellite carrier from providing a household with the signals of more than two distant affiliates of a particular network per day.

Section 340(a)(1) provides that satellite operators are allowed to carry as significantly viewed any signal that the FCC has previously determined to be significantly viewed for purposes of cable carriage subject, however, to the FCC's network non-duplication and syndicated exclusivity rules. Satellite carriers are authorized upon enactment of SHVERA to carry such signals.

Section 340(a)(2) provides that satellite operators may also carry as significantly viewed any signals that the FCC determines in the future to be significantly viewed, so long as the FCC applies the same criteria to determine whether a signal is significantly viewed for purposes of both cable and satellite carriage. The FCC may also make significantly viewed determinations in areas without cable service, again, so long as it uses the same criteria as it applies in determining whether a signal is significantly viewed for purposes of cable carriage. Because current regulations provide only for cable carriage of significantly viewed signals, the FCC now bases significantly-viewed determinations on cable communities. In areas of the country that do not have cable service, there is no cable community. Section 340(a)(2) is intended to allow satellite operators to carry a significantly viewed signal in a community where no cable franchise exists so long as the signal is significantly viewed in the community based on the same quantitative criteria as currently apply to cable operators. See 47 C.F.R. §§76.5(i), 76.54. Section 340(i)(3) authorizes the FCC to define what constitutes a satellite community for these purposes. Any signal the FCC determines to be significantly viewed for purposes of satellite carriage in an area where cable is not present would also be significantly viewed for cable carriage should a cable operator enter the community in the future. The FCC shall maintain a unified list of significantly viewed stations and communities, which will apply to both cable and satellite operators.

Section 340(b)(1) provides that a satellite operator may retransmit a significantly viewed analog signal of a distant network station to a subscriber in a local market only if the subscriber also receives local-into-local service under section 338 of the Communications Act. Similarly, section 340(b)(2)(A) conditions retransmission to a subscriber of a significantly viewed digital signal of a distant network broadcast station on retransmission to that subscriber of a digital signal broadcast by a local affiliate of the same network.

Section 340(b)(2)(B) prevents the satellite operator from retransmitting a local affiliate's digital signal in a less robust format than a significantly viewed digital signal of a distant affiliate of the same network, such as by down-converting the local affiliate's signal but not the distant affiliate's signal from high-definition digital format to analog or standard definition digital format. Section 340(b)(2)(B)(i) requires carriage of the ''equivalent bandwidth'' to recognize, for example, that a local affiliate may be multicasting while a distant affiliate of the same network may be broadcasting in high-definition, and to ensure that the local affiliate's choice to multicast does not prevent the satellite operator from retransmitting a significantly viewed signal of a distant affiliate of the network that chooses to broadcast in high-definition. Section 340(b)(2)(B)(ii) requires carriage of the ''entire bandwidth'' to ensure that a satellite operator may still retransmit a distant significantly viewed digital signal of a network affiliate in a more robust format than a digital signal of a local broadcaster of the same network so long as the satellite operator is carrying the digital signal of the local affiliate in its original format. For example, if a local broadcaster chooses to transmit only a single, standard definition digital broadcast stream, the satellite operator may still retransmit multicast or high-definition streams from a distant affiliate of the same network if the satellite operator carries the local broadcaster's standard definition stream and meets the other conditions for the provision of significantly viewed signals. Section 340(i)(4) directs the FCC to define ''equivalent bandwidth'' and ''entire bandwidth'' by regulation. Section 340(b)(2)(B) is not intended to prevent a satellite operator from using compression technology; to require a satellite operator to use the identical bandwidth or bit rate as that used by the local or distant broadcaster whose signal it is retransmitting; or to require a satellite operator to use the identical bandwidth or bit rate for a local broadcaster as it does for a distant broadcaster. Nor is section 340(b)(2)(B) intended to affect a satellite operator's carry-one, carry-all obligations, or the definitions of ''program related'' and ''primary video.''

The limitations of section 340(b)(1) and section 340(b)(2) specifically apply only to carriage of ''network stations.'' Non-network broadcast stations by definition do not belong to a network. Thus, the limitations in section 340(b)(1) and section 340(b)(2) do not restrict a satellite operator's carriage of a significantly viewed signal of a non-network broadcast station.

Section 340(b)(3) provides that the absence of an affiliate of a particular network in a local market does not prevent a satellite operator from retransmitting a significantly viewed signal of a distant broadcast station from that network. Many markets do not have a full complement of network affiliates. This provision allows a satellite provider to retransmit into such a market a distant significantly viewed analog signal of a network broadcast station even though the market does not have a local affiliate from the same network. Similarly, it allows a satellite operator to retransmit into a market a distant significantly viewed digital signal of a network broadcast station if the market does not have a local affiliate from the same network.

Section 340(b)(4) allows a local network affiliate to waive the limitations in sections 340(b)(1) or 340(b)(2) as they apply to the retransmission, into the local affiliate's local market, of a significantly viewed signal of a distant station affiliated with the same network. The waiver can be as broad or as narrow as the affiliate wants. For example, a local affiliate can waive the application of sections 340(b)(1) or 340(b)(2) to one or more consumers in the local market, with respect to one or more specific distant affiliates of the same network, and with respect to one or more satellite operators. The broadcaster may do so as part of a negotiated agreement and for any reason, including common ownership among the stations. This is intended to be a private negotiation, not one over which the FCC or any other governmental body must preside; nor must any governmental body grant or approve the waiver. Whether to grant a waiver is a decision to be made solely based on the broadcaster's own business judgment, although a broadcaster may grant a waiver as part of an agreement made with a satellite operator or other parties. A broadcaster is also not required to execute any particular document as part of the waiver process, although parties who intend to rely on such a waiver or any attendant agreement will likely want to reduce the waiver and the agreement to writing, so that they have something to refer to should any dispute arise in the future. Such waivers are distinct from the waivers referred to in section 339(c)(2) of the Communications Act, although broadcasters are free to execute both types of waivers in tandem or with a single document. Unlike the section 339(c)(2) waivers, broadcasters must affirmatively grant section 340(b)(4) waivers; they shall not be deemed granted by the broadcaster just because the broadcaster has not responded to a request within a certain amount of time. Nor are section 340(b)(4) waivers or agreements subject to the section 325 good-faith negotiation requirement. Section 340(b)(4) will facilitate agreements that provide consumers with more viewing choices.

Section 340(c)(1) gives the FCC 60 days from enactment of SHVERA to publish a consolidated list of the current stations and the communities in which they are significantly viewed, as well as to commence a rulemaking proceeding to implement new section 340. The FCC will have one year from enactment of SHVERA to complete the rulemaking.

Section 340(c)(2) requires the FCC to make the significantly-viewed list publicly available in electronic form, and to update it within 10 business days of any modifications. Ways it may do so include posting the list on the Internet or making an electronic file of the list available for download.

Section 340(c)(3) makes clear that satellite operators may petition the FCC to add stations or communities to the significantly-viewed list as well as to have the network nonduplication or syndicated exclusivity rules applied in certain communities to stations on the list.

Section 340(d)(1) makes clear that carriage in a local market of a distant significantly viewed signal is not mandatory. Cable operators are under no obligation to carry in a local market a distant significantly viewed signal, and satellite carriage of such a distant signal in a local market is to be similarly voluntary. Section 340(d)(1) also makes clear that any right of a station to have its signal carried in a local market under the carry-one, carry-all provisions of section 338 is not affected by the significantly viewed status of the signal in another market.

Section 340(d)(2) provides that the status of a distant signal as significantly viewed does not affect whether a satellite operator must get retransmission consent to carry that signal into a local market. Cable operators must obtain retransmission consent to carry distant significantly viewed signals into a local market and the same obligation shall apply to satellite operators. If the satellite operator is exempt from having to obtain retransmission consent for other reasons, however, then retransmission consent would not be necessary. For example, a satellite operator is exempt under section 325(b) (47 U.S.C. §325(b)) from having to obtain retransmission consent when providing a distant signal of a network to an unserved subscriber who cannot receive an adequate over-the-air signal from an affiliate of the same network. The satellite operator would still be exempt from having to negotiate retransmission consent when providing a significantly viewed signal if it was providing it as a distant signal to an unserved consumer.

Section 340(e) allows the FCC to apply its network non-duplication and syndicated exclusivity rules to ''remove'' stations from the significantly viewed list as applied to satellite operators in a similar manner as it currently does

with cable operators. Many, if not all, broadcast stations enter into contracts to be the sole providers of particular network or syndicated programming within a certain geographic radius. See 47 C.F.R. §§76.93, 76.103. When broadcast stations do so, the FCC's network non-duplication and syndicated exclusivity rules generally require cable operators to black out the duplicative programming when they retransmit signals from distant stations into the protected areas. See 47 C.F.R. §§76.92, 76.101. If the FCC determines that a distant signal is significantly viewed in a community, the FCC exempts the signal from the network non-duplication and syndicated exclusivity rules so that the cable operator can carry the distant signal, including the duplicative programming, into the local market. See 47 C.F.R. §§76.92(1), 76.106(a). If the signal ever loses viewership such that it no longer qualifies as significantly viewed, the FCC does not literally remove the signal from the significantly viewed list, but parties can petition the FCC to re-impose the blackout obligations.

In the satellite context, however, the network non-duplication and syndicated exclusivity rules ordinarily apply only to retransmission of nationally distributed superstations. See 47 C.F.R. 76.120(b), §§76.122, 76.123. They do not currently apply to retransmission of distant signals of network stations or non-network stations that are not superstations. Section 340(e)(1) is intended to give the FCC authority to apply the network non-duplication and syndicated exclusivity rules to distant signals of network or non-network stations in a way that replicates, where and when appropriate, the way the FCC "removes" signals from the significantly viewed list for cable. Section 340(e)(2) makes clear that section 340(e)(1) does not authorize the FCC to apply the network non-duplication and syndicated exclusivity rules to other lawful retransmissions of distant signals of network or non-network stations, such as when a consumer is unserved over the air.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MEREDITH DOCKING

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the late Meredith Docking, widow of former Kansas Governor Robert Docking, who served as First Lady of Kansas from 1967 to 1975. Meredith Docking passed away on October 27th, at her home in Lawrence, Kansas, after a valiant struggle with pancreatic cancer. Earlier, she lived in Arkansas City, where the Docking family owned Union State Bank.

Meredith Gear Docking was born July 15, 1926, in Elkhart, Kansas, the daughter of George Russell and Irene Griffith Gear. She graduated from the University of Kansas in 1947 with a bachelor's degree in business. She married Robert Docking on June 17, 1950. His father, George Docking, was elected governor of Kansas in 1956 and 1950, ushering into Kansas its current era of two-party politics. Robert Docking, the only Kansan elected governor of the state four times—in 1966, 1968, 1970 and 1972—died in 1983. Their son, Tom, served as lieutenant governor of Kansas from 1983–1987, under Governor John Carlin. Another son, Bill, now serves as a member of the Kansas Board of Regents.

A woman of grace and dignity, Meredith Docking represented her state during the turbulent times of the late 1960s and early 1970s, served charitable and civic organizations, and participated in Democratic Party political activities with her husband and father-in-law. I enclose in the RECORD as a part of this tribute two articles carried by the local press upon Meredith Docking's death, from The Wichita Eagle and The Lawrence Journal–World, which summarize her activities and impact upon our state. It is fitting that Meredith Docking had named in her honor the "Meredith Rose", a pink rose that is now found in parks and arrangements in Arkansas City, Wichita and Lawrence, Kansas. All Kansans mourn her passing, but as her family members have done, we find inspiration in her life and legacy.

[From the Wichita Eagle, Oct. 28, 2004]

MEREDITH DOCKING, FORMER FIRST LADY OF KANSAS, DIES

(By Beccy Tanner)

Meredith Docking—the first lady of Kansas from 1967 through 1975 and for whom a pink rose is named—died Wednesday at her home in Lawrence. She was 78.

Mrs. Docking was the wife of Robert Docking and the daughter-in-law to George Docking, both Kansas governors. Her son, Tom, was lieutenant governor. "From my perspective, she was a great mother, very supportive of the family and tried to help each family member do what was important to them," said William Docking of Arkansas City. "But personally, she didn't care much for politics. She recognized how important the political process is and was for so many of our family members—but she was a private person and did not care for politics."

Services will be at 10 a.m. Friday at the First Christian Church in Lawrence.

Meredith Gear was born July 15, 1926, in Elkhart. She received her bachelor's degree in business from the University of Kansas in 1947. Her husband, Robert, graduated from KU in 1948. They married in 1950 and lived in Arkansas City, where he was president of Union State Bank. Robert Docking also served Arkansas City as a city commissioner and mayor until 1966, when he was elected governor. "She fit nicely in the mold of first ladies of that era—who were more traditional," said her son, Tom Docking of Wichita.

Mrs. Docking was first lady of Kansas at a time when national politics and world events were volatile—the United States was caught up in the Vietnam War, university students throughout the nation were holding protests, and race riots were breaking out in major cities.

Mrs. Docking's role as first lady was to entertain dignitaries and conduct tours of the governor's mansion. When Bobby and Ethel Kennedy came to Kansas, they stayed with the Dockings.

After her husband's four terms as governor, Mrs. Docking helped establish the Docking Faculty Scholar Program at KU. She also served on several boards throughout the state. Her husband died in 1983. In January, Mrs. Docking learned that she had pancreatic cancer. "My mother always believed that if you had 75 good years you ought to consider yourself fortunate," Bill Docking said. "She was 77 when she was diagnosed and died when she was 78. There was no hand-wringing or asking 'Why me?' She was not fearful of death in any way."

April 30 of this year was designated "Meredith Docking Day" and Arbor Day in Arkansas City. The cities of Lawrence, Wichita and Arkansas City have planted hundreds of pink "Meredith" roses named in her honor.

She is survived by her sons, William, Arkansas City, and Tom, Wichita; a sister, Virginia Winslow, Bradbury, Calif.; and three grandchildren.

[From the Lawrence Journal-World, Oct. 28, 2004]

FORMER FIRST LADY DOCKING DIES

(By Mike Belt)

Former first lady of Kansas and longtime Kansas University benefactor Meredith Docking died Wednesday at her home in Lawrence. "She was a wonderful mother and grandmother, and she had great relationships with so many friends," said her son, Bill Docking. "She lived an interesting life."

Meredith Docking, 78, the wife of the late governor Robert Docking, died a few minutes after 6 a.m. with her family around her. Bill Docking said she had been diagnosed last winter with terminal pancreatic cancer. "Throughout her illness she was so brave," said close friend Kittye Hagen, of Lawrence. "She was a great wit and a lot of fun."

Robert Docking served as governor from 1967 to 1975. But while the family lived in the governor's Cedar Crest mansion in Topeka, Meredith never lost her simple ways, Hagen said. "She was one of the first ladies who didn't go over her budget," Hagen said. "She was very thrifty. She was as thrifty with the state's money as she was with her own."

At the same time, Meredith Docking often donated money to worthy causes anonymously, Hagen said. "She did a lot of things people, including her family, didn't know about," Hagen said. "She never failed to do what she could to help."

Meredith Docking was a longtime supporter of KU, a member of the KU Alumni Association and the Outlook Society, which honors donors of $500,000 or more through the Chancellor's Club, KU Endowment's major-donor organization.

In 1999, she donated $1 million to KU to create the Docking Faculty Scholars Award to honor and keep exceptional KU teachers and scholars. "Meredith Docking's gifts to the university, as a volunteer, a donor and an inspiration, were felt throughout the campus," KU Chancellor Robert Hemenway said.

She graduated in 1947 from KU, where she met her husband, the future governor who graduated in 1948. Gov. Kathleen Sebelius noted Meredith Docking's civic contributions and "quiet strength." "For eight years Meredith Docking represented Kansas with grace, dignity and warmth as our first lady," Sebelius said. "After leaving Cedar Crest, she maintained a respected presence throughout the state and was always a great booster of the state of Kansas."

Meredith Docking was well-known for her fondness for roses and was involved in beautification efforts in Arkansas City and in Lawrence, where she had lived. For her 75th birthday her family commissioned a California company to create a rose in her honor, Bill Docking said. They named it the Meredith Rose, and many of them can be found in Arkansas City parks and in Wichita. In Lawrence the Meredith Rose is in front of the Lawrence Visitor Center, 402 N. Second St., and in the Audio-Reader Garden next to the Behr Audio-Reader Center at KU. "It's really a lovely pink rose and very fragrant," Bill Docking said.

Meredith Docking loved watching the TV show "Jeopardy," which once featured a question about the Kansas governor, and host Art Fleming mentioned that the governor's wife was a big fan of the show, Bill

Docking said. Fleming signed the card with the question on it and sent it to the Dockings. Margaret Gilliland, of Arkansas City, and Meredith Docking were Chi Omega sorority sisters at KU in the 1940s. ''She absolutely loved to play bridge,'' Gilliland said. ''And as long as Bob was alive, she was definitely a Democrat.''

Former Arkansas City state Rep. Jack Shriver joked that Meredith Docking kept her husband in line. ''The whole time she was in politics, I don't think she made a single enemy, and that's saying a lot,'' Shriver said.

Kansas Democratic Party Chairman Larry Gates called her death a big loss to the state. ''She was really one of the few left from that era,'' Gates said. ''We are losing some really wonderful, colorful people.''

Meredith Docking, however, didn't enjoy the limelight of politics, Bill Docking said. ''She knew how important it was for several members of the family, and she was always supportive of their efforts, as she was supportive to all of her family,'' he said.

Memorial services for Meredith Docking will be 10 a.m. Friday at First Christian Church.

HONORING KATHRYN A. HEIN ON HER RETIREMENT AFTER 27 YEARS OF DEDICATED FEDERAL SERVICE

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, at the end of the 108th Congress, my Chief of Staff and loyal friend, Kathy Hein, will be retiring from federal government service after a twenty-seven year career as a dedicated and distinguished public servant.

Growing up in DePere, Wisconsin, Kathy found political inspiration at an early age when in high school she volunteered to help Eugene McCarthy's efforts to win the Democratic nomination for President. Four years later, she volunteered again for George McGovern's campaign.

Graduating with a degree from the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, she began her professional political career managing Fr. Robert Cornell's successful congressional bid. After being employed in the office of Governor Pat Lucey and Governor Marty Schreiber, she moved to Washington D.C. to work in the congressional office of my late colleague, Representative Les Aspin.

Following the unexpected passing in 1984 of my predecessor, Representative Clem Zablocki, Kathy became an invaluable asset in my successful campaign to win the Wisconsin Fourth Congressional District Democratic Primary. Since that time she has shown tremendous dedication to me and the people of Wisconsin's Fourth Congressional District. Whether it was responding to constituent requests, managing the office, or catering to my needs, over the last twenty years she has given her all to provide the best possible service to our constituents.

When Kathy is not working in the office, she can often be found at home creating culinary delicacies, and is especially famous for her amazing desserts which my staff and constituents have benefited from over the years. She has an abiding love for dogs, and has made several wonderful canines part of her family over the years, the latest of which is her Josie. And she enjoys spending time with her loving husband of twenty-three years, Gordon Werner.

The great labor leader Walter Reuther once said, ''There is no greater calling than to serve your fellow men. There is no greater contribution than to help the weak. There is no greater satisfaction than to have done it well.''

Mr. Speaker, colleagues, and fellow Wisconsinites, my friend Kathryn A. Hein has ''done it well.'' She heard the call to public service and responded with enthusiasm, commitment, and perseverance. Please join me in congratulating her on an illustrious career in federal service and wish her well as she embarks on new adventures.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO ANDY FAUTHEREE

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Andy Fautheree, a dedicated Veterans Service officer from Archuleta County, Colorado. He has made a difference in the lives of Colorado veterans and I have the privilege of standing before this body of Congress and this Nation to recognize his impeccable record of service.

Andy began working for the veterans service three years ago, and in that short time has made numerous strides in improving the lives of veterans in Archuleta County. He has increased the number of enrolled veterans receiving compensation and pension claims from 750 to 1,300 and has streamlined many of the procedural hassles of paperwork by entering the data in computer programs that are now utilized throughout the state. Andy helps veterans to go after lost medals, acquire life and health insurance, education benefits, and income-based pensions. For his efforts Andy received the 2004 Outstanding Veterans Service Officer award from the Colorado Department of Veterans Affairs for his outstanding commitment and improved service to the veterans of Archuleta County.

Mr. Speaker, Andy Fautheree has shown an amazing dedication in helping Colorado's veterans. He has improved the lives of members of his community and I am honored to recognize his accomplishments before this body of Congress and this Nation today. Keep up the good work Andy, and I wish you all the best in your future endeavors.

A TRIBUTE TO GLENN E. PORZAK

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Glenn Porzak, a world-renowned mountain climber who has remained an active climber and contributor to the climbing community even into his 50s. Glenn has not only excelled at the physically challenging ascents of the world's tallest peaks, he has also developed a distinguished reputation as a staunch legal defender of his client's water rights as well as a contributing member of his community.

Glenn recently returned to his home in Boulder, Colorado, from successfully reaching the summit of Cho Oyu, the world's sixth-highest peak in the Himalayas. Like all of the high peaks in the world, the 26,940-foot Cho Oyu is a challenging peak, and his ascent is a noteworthy achievement. This achievement is even more impressive given that it marks his fifth successful ascent of one of the world's 14 peaks higher than 8,000 meters (26,250 feet). With the ascent of Cho Oyu, Glenn has now reached the summit of one of these high peaks in each of the past three decades. He previously summited Mt. Everest, Makalu (the fifth highest in the world), Mount Shisha Pangma (the thirteenth highest) on which he made the first American ascent, and Lhotse (the fourth highest) on which he also led the first American ascent.

For those who climb high peaks and know of the physical demands, logistical complications and harsh environmental conditions involved, having the stamina and wherewithal to continue these climbs is remarkable. And he did it with the help of his expedition team, which was made up of members who were each over 50. As Glenn put it in a recent news story in the Boulder Camera about this ascent, ''Many people are familiar with the adventure book 'Into Thin Air' [the Jon Krakauer book about the illfated Everest expedition in 1996 when five people lost their lives]. Well, we referred to our 50-something expedition as 'Into Gray Hair.' ''

Glenn carries his energy and enthusiasm for climbing into his law practice and his other activities. He is very dedicated to his law practice, where he works to further Colorado's environmental causes on issues such as water rights, conservation and real property law. Glenn somehow also finds time to lead and work for numerous community efforts such as a Board of Trustee of the University of Colorado, past chairman of the board for the Colorado Outward Bound School, and president of the American Alpine Club and the Colorado Mountain Club. Anyone that knows Glenn can attest to his incredible stamina and enduring perseverance. .

Glenn is a lifelong resident of the State of Colorado. He graduated from the University of Colorado at Boulder, receiving a Bachelor of Arts with distinction in 1970 and a Juris Doctorate from the University of Colorado School of Law in 1973. After completing his education, he quickly became a member of one of the oldest and largest law firms in the Rocky Mountain West, Holme Roberts & Owen LLC. Glenn went on to become a partner with this firm in 1980 and remained so until 1996, when he became the managing partner of Porzak Browning & Bushong LLP. It was during this time that he began to specialize in environmental law.

Over the course of Glenn's 31-year career, he has worked tirelessly to provide all Coloradans with sound legal counsel on many issues. His focus on conservation and water litigation has been the key to his many successes. Some of his notable achievements include: Obtaining the first federal contracts for water from Green Mountain and Ruedi Reservoirs; negotiating the wide-ranging agreement between the Denver Water Department

and Summit County to secure water for residents; successfully adjudicating over 125 applications for water rights, changes of water rights, and plans for augmentation and exchange; and negotiating major conservation easements and open space acquisitions for the Meadowdale Ranch, Lily Lake, Caribou Ranch, and Cal-Wood Ranch, all important open space projects in Colorado.

Most likely due to his extensive knowledge of and love for the environment, Glenn has taken it upon himself to become an elite and avid mountain climber. He completed over 1,100 summer and winter ascents of peaks over 11,000 feet and climbed numerous other mountains around the world. Because of these experiences, Glenn has been asked numerous times to contribute written pieces for outdoors publications. He has also led various mountaineering clubs and organizations.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in acknowledging the ongoing achievements of Glenn Porzak in mountaineering and in conservation law. Following his ascent of Cho Oyu, Glenn has been quoted as saying that it's time that he started acting his age and suggesting that his expeditions to summit peaks higher than 26,250 feet are over. As those who know Glenn are aware, he has said this before. So, I would not be surprised to see Glenn back on the mountain making yet more climbs. The allure of the outdoors and the majestic peaks are that strong. It is the same allure that calls me to the outdoors and the adventurous challenges that they present. Glenn's passion for the outdoors and his legal work are an inspiring reminder of the determination of the human spirit to surmount any obstacle and meet any challenge—and especially that age needs not be a limiting factor. I'm sure that Glenn will remain active in these and other important endeavors.

DEATH OF RAUL BESTEIRO, ''MR. B''

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, this week my heart is heavy with the sad news of the passing of a unique and beloved patriot, Raul A. Besteiro Jr., known affectionately throughout South Texas, and around the world, as ''Mr. B.'' His death has devastated the Rio Grande Valley of Texas, where he was simply a legend.

Mr. B was just an exceptional human being. He did in the course of his life what all of us want to do, he literally changed people's lives . . . locally, nationally and internationally. His name was so synonymous with Brownsville that many people actually thought that ''Mr. B'' meant ''Mr. Brownsville.''

He touched the lives of thousands of young people in Brownsville as an educator and school administrator in his early years. He was their role model, surrogate parent, teacher, inspiration, motivator and champion.

He was a force within the national business community in persuading the Congress to pass NAFTA, giving South Texas the economic opportunity and the development tools to attract more commerce—and better jobs—to Brownsville. He was my powerful ally in working to improve the economic circumstances and vitality of the Rio Grande Valley.

Over the last decade, with NAFTA in place, he turned his attention to harnessing global trade routes to the Valley and the Port of Brownsville, a task now only partially complete.

He remained an important part of improving the lives of young people in South Texas—and the Nation—through his work with the University of Texas at Brownsville, and with the Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute's intern and fellowship programs.

I loved Mr. B so much, and relied heavily on his counsel and his friendship. He loved trains; whenever I see a train, I think of Mr. B. I will miss him personally and professionally. Yet it is the Rio Grande Valley of Texas and the Port of Brownsville that will miss the presence of his sweet soul most profoundly.

Brownsville has lost three legends in 2004: Senior U.S. District Judge Filemon B. Vela, U.S. Circuit Judge Reynaldo G. Garza, and now Mr. B. Brownsville Public Utilities Board member Cris Valadez offered a beautiful tribute when he said, ''In Spanish there's an old saying that we don't bury men like Mr. B; we plant them in hopes that others like him will grow and be here with us because it will be a better world.''

Mr. B gave so much of himself to his community; he was a principled example to all those around him. He was the principal of Brownsville High School; he was superintendent of the Brownsville Independent School District; he was elected president of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools; he became director of the Port of Brownsville; he was the University of Texas at Brownsville and Texas Southmost College Distinguished Alumnus in 2000; he was named to the Legends of Texas Hall of Fame; he served as Chairman of the Board of the International Bank of Commerce for Cameron County; he was vice chair of the Brownsville & Rio Grande Railroad; he was a member of the Institutional Development Board at the University of Texas at Brownsville; he was a member of the Rio Grande Valley Partnership; he was board president of the Historical Brownsville Museum; he was elected vice-chairman of the Brownsville Public Utilities Board in 2004; and he was a leader in the local Salvation Army, Red Cross, United Way of South Texas and the American Cancer Society.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, I hope when you say your prayers tonight, you will ask God to bless Mr. B's family—his beloved wife Mina and their children—as they learn to live without him; and pray for the community of Brownsville which has lost such a dear pioneer of our city.

TRIBUTE TO CLANCY LYALL

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge and pay tribute to the service of a valued friend of mine and a courageous veteran from Maryland, Clancy Lyall.

Just last week we observed Veterans Day, where we honored the bravery and sacrifice of our veterans and their families and all of the men and women who make up our Nation's armed forces.

On June 6, 1944, U.S. Army General Dwight D. Eisenhower sent our troops on a mission to confront one of the world's most tyrannical dictatorships with some notable words of inspiration. ''You are about to embark on a great crusade, the eyes of the world are upon you, the hopes and prayers of liberty-loving people everywhere march with you.''

Despite a tragic number of casualties, the allied forces were ultimately triumphant in liberating Europe and in defending the world from further oppression by ending the control of the brutal and bigoted Nazi regime.

As a member of the E Company, 506th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 101st Airborne Division, known as the ''Band of Brothers'' during World War II, Clancy Lyall jumped onto the beaches at Normandy on D-Day, fought at the Battle of the Bulge and helped capture Hitler's ''Eagles Nest'' retreat.

Sixty years later, on June 6, 2004, Clancy was able to return to Normandy with hundreds of WWII veterans where he participated in the ''Normandy Mémoire 60th Anniversary'', and was awarded by the French Government with a chest badge in Carenton where his unit distinguished themselves in battle.

Southern Maryland is fortunate to have Clancy Lyall in our midst. He has served our community as a loud voice for Veterans and has organized Memorial Day and Veterans Day parades for many years, privileging our community with an opportunity to honor these important observances.

He has also served as the Past Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Veterans Service Organization, meaning he has made a choice to not only be a member of the veterans' community, but to take part in the organization and work to further the causes of veterans. And, Clancy has worked to preserve stories of the war through presentations at area high schools so that students are able to begin to truly know and understand the human experiences of World War II.

I know that all my colleagues join me in saluting my friend and representative of one of the true heroes of the ''Greatest Generation,'' Clancy Lyall, for his unwavering devotion to our country, and his uncompromising dedication to our community. Clancy, a grateful Nation is indebted to you for your extraordinary service in war and in peace.

HONORING HOWARD LEIBOWITZ FOR HIS SERVICE TO THE CITY OF BOSTON

HON. MICHAEL E. CAPUANO

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to honor Howard Leibowitz as he completes his service with the City of Boston. Howard served as the director of the Office of Intergovernmental Relations for Mayor Thomas M. Menino since 1994, creating strong relationships with members of the Massachusetts Congressional delegation and their staff. Howard began his service with the City of Boston in 1987, first as the director of federal relations for Mayor Raymond Flynn

and then as the first press secretary in Mayor Menino's administration.

Howard Leibowitz is a life-long resident of the City of Boston. He grew up in Brighton and Mattapan, attended Boston Technical High School, and currently lives in the Jamaica Plain neighborhood. Howard graduated from Brandeis University and worked in his first political campaign as a teenager.

He served the people of City of Boston and the administration of Mayor Thomas M. Menino admirably. His many accomplishments include authoring the Boston Neighborhood Investment through Capital Expenditures program and the Senior Home Repair Program, helping to draft the federal Community Housing Partnership Act, and providing national leadership through the city's participation with the U.S. Conference of Mayors and the National League of Cities. Howard served as part of the teams that brought the Democratic National Convention, two annual meetings of the U.S. Conference of Mayors and the National League of Cities' Congress of Cities to Boston. Howard is an active member of his community and is particularly committed to affordable housing and economic growth and development. He was a champion for city's legislative efforts to raise new monies through the Municipal Revenue Package.

Mr. Speaker, Howard was a tenacious and effective advocate for the City of Boston and its constituents during his tenure, developing and fighting for legislation and policies to improve the lives of Boston residents, at the federal, state and local level. I am extremely grateful for his efforts on behalf of many of my constituents and appreciate his hard work and dedication. He will be sorely missed. Howard, congratulations on a job well done.

REMEMBERING U.S. ARMY PFC. JACOB S. FLETCHER

HON. STEVE ISRAEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, U.S. Army Pfc. Jacob S. Fletcher died on November 13, 2003, from wounds he suffered when the vehicle he was riding in was hit by an improvised explosive device. Throughout our nation's history we have triumphed over adversity because of the bravery of people like Pfc. Fletcher. In recognition of his sacrifice, I would like to have his mother's touching account of his life read into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

My son, Jacob Samuel Fletcher, was born in Mineola, New York on November 25, 1974. He spent his childhood in Babylon, where he grew up with me, his stepfather Ray, stepbrother Scott and stepsister Tara. He graduated from Babylon High School in 1992. He played lacrosse in his younger years and varsity wrestling in his last year of high school. Jacob always drew and sketched, which was his natural talent. He was gifted with words and wrote eloquently. His passion for music eventually led him to play drums. Jacob gave great love to his family and was known as a loyal and caring friend. He would be there for anyone in need to listen to or help in any way he could. He loved children dearly and was moved by animals of all kinds.

Jacob first tried to join the Army when he was 8 years old by filling out applications in a magazine. He tried twice, but I sent the officers away when they called for Private Fletcher. He was about to be sworn into the Army when he was 23, but hurt his knee, keeping him out of the service. At 27 he finally joined the Army, with 9/11 being the catalyst to once again fulfill his calling to serve his country. Jacob's training in the Army was completed in Ft. Benning, GA. After his basic training he trained for his paratrooper wings, which he also received at Ft. Benning. He was originally stationed in Vicenza, Italy, where he stayed for 3 months before deploying to Iraq.

He parachuted into Iraq along with 999 other paratroopers in the dark of night. On March 26, 2003, he and the others seized an airfield in Northern Iraq and then went with the Kurds to Kirkuk, Iraq, where he patrolled and went on many missions. He was given 3 days of rest and relaxation in Qatar on November 9. On November 13, on the way back from Qatar, on Highway 1 in Samarra, a bomb hit the bus he was on. My beloved son, along with Joe Manucci was airlifted to a hospital where doctors tried to save him, but he soon died from his injuries.

I know that Jacob had a deep feel for the Iraqi children. He was saddened by the condition that the Iraqis were made to live in. It broke his heart to see the injustice. He had a strong sense of fairness and duty to serve his country. He truly understood what freedom is about and the choices we have to make as Americans.

Jacob is buried at Long Island National Cemetery. The words courage and compassion, which grace his headstone, will tell those who glance his way, that he was a passionate and brave young hero. He takes with him the essence of the Purple Heart, Bronze star, Combat Infantry Badge, Global War on Terrorism Expeditionary Medal, Global War on Terrorism Service Medal, National Service Ribbon and Army Service Ribbon.

RESEARCH REVIEW ACT OF 2004

SPEECH OF

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 6, 2004

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following correspondence for the RECORD.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
Washington, DC, October 6, 2004.

Hon. JOE BARTON,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Commerce, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC

DEAR CHAIRMAN BARTON: I am writing concerning H.R. 5213, the ''Research Review Act of 2004,'' which is scheduled for floor consideration today.

As you know, the Committee on Ways and Means has jurisdiction over matters concerning title XVIII of the Social Security Act. Section 4 of the bill requires the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study on the coverage standards that, under Medicare, apply to patients with inflammatory bowel disease, and thus falls within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means.

However, in order to expedite this legislation for floor consideration, the Committee will forgo action on this bill. This is being done with the understanding that it does not in any way prejudice the Committee with respect to the appointment of conferees or its jurisdictional prerogatives on this or similar legislation.

I would appreciate your response to this letter, confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 5213, and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration.

Best regards,

BILL THOMAS,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE,
Washington, DC, October 6, 2004.

Hon. BILL THOMAS,
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN THOMAS: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 5213, the ''Research Review Act of 2004,'' on which the Committee on Ways and Means received a named additional referral upon introduction.

I appreciate your willingness not to exercise your referral on H.R. 5213. I agree that your decision to forego action on the bill will not prejudice the Committee on Ways and Means with respect to its jurisdictional prerogatives on this or similar legislation.

I will include a copy of your letter and this response in the Congressional Record during consideration of H.R. 5213 on the House floor.

Sincerely,

JOE BARTON,
Chairman.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO J.D. LUNSFORD

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend J.D. Lunsford from my district as he embarks on a well-deserved retirement from the plumbing and heating business. Lunsford Brothers Mechanical Contractors of Grand Junction, Colorado, stands as a tribute to its founder and his 35 years of dedication to his community. It is my pleasure to congratulate J.D. before this body of Congress and this Nation on a job well done.

A devout member of the First Assembly of God Church, J.D. began his family business with a skill and a prayer. After almost a decade as an employee for another mechanical contractor, J.D. received his master plumber's license and began looking for an opportunity to go out on his own in the plumbing and heating business. With only $2,000 saved for supplies and materials, J.D. founded Lunsford Brothers Mechanical Contractors. J.D. immediately went to work on a 42–unit condominium in the Colorado Mountains shortly before the beginning of the ski season, coming through in the clutch and firmly establishing a reputation for solid workmanship. Growing Lunsford Brothers into a successful business is the realization of a powerful dream and the beginning of a family tradition of service to the Grand Junction community.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to bring J.D. Lunsford to the attention of my colleagues before this venerable body. I would like to join Lunsford Brothers' 45 employees in wishing J.D. luck in what hopes to be a happy and productive retirement. Small businesses like Lunsford Brothers are the backbone of our Nation and encompass the spirit of American enterprise. Congratulations, J.D., and I wish you all the best in your future endeavors.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 75TH (AND 95TH) ANNIVERSARY OF THE GRAND RAPIDS JAYCEES

HON. VERNON J. EHLERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor and recognize an organization in my hometown, the Grand Rapids Junior Chamber of Commerce. The Jaycees, as they are known, will celebrate both their 75th and 95th anniversaries this Saturday, November 20, 2004.

First, allow me to explain this apparent contradiction. The Jaycees were born as the Grand Rapids Junior Board of Trade Club at Grand Rapids Central High School 95 years ago in 1909 as a training program sponsored by the Grand Rapids Board of Trade and the Grand Rapids Public Schools. The Junior Board of Trade became the Jaycees in 1929 when the program affiliated with the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Since its creation, the club has been an engine of training and community service. In its earliest years, its members raised funds for local orphan newsboys, flu victims and soldiers, and provided chauffeur services at the annual Furniture Market when Grand Rapids was known as the Furniture Capital of the World. In the 1930s, the Jaycees helped lead the campaign to build the Grand Rapids Civic Auditorium and a ''bigger, better'' county airport.

The 1940s saw the Jaycees move Grand Rapids onto the professional sports scene by raising funds to purchase a franchise in the All-American Girls Baseball League (popularized in the movie ''A League of Their Own'') named the Grand Rapids Chicks. In the 1950s, the club operated what has become an enduring symbol of holiday spirit, the city's Santa Claus Parade, while also starting the area's Junior Achievement program, which today continues to foster the entrepreneurial spirit among local youngsters.

The City of Grand Rapids sought assistance in 1966 to fund city governmental programs and the Jaycees were there to lead a non-partisan campaign to implement a city income tax. In the 1970s and 1980s, the Jaycees showed leadership by helping to form the West Michigan Environmental Action Council and the West Michigan Burn Unit. It also brought professional golf to the area by starting the Charity Golf Classic, an event that later grew into an official PGA Seniors Tour event. Most recently known as the Farmers Charity Classic, the tournament has raised more than $3.5 million for local charities since its inception.

The Jaycees' civic involvement continues today. In the last decade, the group built one of the city's finest parks, the Mackay/Grand Rapids Jaycees Family Park and raised funds for the VanAndel Arena, one of the area's premier sports and entertainment venues. Even more recently, Jaycees raised funds for the new DeVos Place convention center and provides school supplies for area children.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that the Grand Rapids Jaycees is a remarkable organization that has provided invaluable leadership in making the Grand Rapids community a better place to live. I hope you will join me in celebrating its 75th and 95th anniversaries and wishing its members many, many more in the future.

TRIBUTE TO LYNN VICTOR

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 2004

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Lynn Victor of Santa Rosa, California, who retires after a remarkable 30-year career of creative and innovative work to improve the lives of low-income Americans.

Beginning at the Community Action Council of San Joaquin County in the 1970's, Lynn created innovative solutions to the needs of low-income communities. As energy costs rose, she helped to develop and then administered the Nation's first home weatherization programs funded by state regulated utility companies. Based on its great success, regulated utility companies in 22 states now provide weatherization services to millions of their low-income customers around the Nation. These programs not only help disadvantaged families reduce their energy costs, they also conserve energy for America, helping toward energy self-sufficiency and reduced dependence on foreign oil.

Lynn then went on to design the Nation's first education program to help low-income and non-English speaking communities understand the deregulation of the telephone industry, enabling them to obtain and keep vital telephone service at the lowest possible cost. She designed a program to help millions of low-income people understand the privacy and security implications of new telephone technology. In this effort, she created education materials in 32 languages and Braille so that, for the first time, major telephone companies were able to reach California's huge immigrant populations through community action agencies, domestic violence shelters and other community based organizations. Once again, this program became a model for utility companies throughout the Nation to understand and address the needs of their hard-to-reach customers and bring them important consumer protection information.

Lynn's work has always featured collaborations with Community Action Agencies (CAA's), our Nation's network of over 1,000 anti-poverty agencies that serve millions of low-income Americans. CAA's operate Head Start, Energy Assistance Programs, Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) and other services that reach millions of disadvantaged Americans. For the past 4 years, Lynn has worked as Executive Director of the California/Nevada Community Action Partnership, helping this two state association of CAA's address the causes and symptoms of poverty in their communities.

An immigrant born in England, Lynn grew up in New Zealand, arriving in America in 1963. As a single parent of Michael, Lizabeth and Kristina Victor, Lynn had many hardships to face with no family to turn to. However, she found her new family in her community.

Mr. Speaker, as innovator, organizer and inspiration, this remarkable woman exemplifies the spirit of American immigrants who contribute so much to the vibrancy of our Nation. She is leaving her post having set a new standard for all who will follow after her, and she has put into place programs that will serve the neediest of us well in the future. Thank you, Lynn.

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

See Résumé of Congressional Activity.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S11335–S11396

Measures Introduced: Eight bills and two resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 2980–2987, S. Res. 469, and S. Con. Res. 145. **Page S11377**

Measures Reported: Reported on Wednesday, November 10, during the adjournment:

S. 297, to provide reforms and resources to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to improve the Federal acknowledgement process, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. (S. Rept. No. 108–403)

S. 519, to establish a Native American-owned financial entity to provide financial services to Indian tribes, Native American organizations, and Native Americans, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. (S. Rept. No. 108–404)

S. 702, to amend the Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act to revise and extend that Act. (S. Rept. No. 108–405)

Report to accompany S. 2843, to make technical corrections to laws relating to Native Americans. (S. Rept. No. 108–406)

S. 2647, to establish a national ocean policy, to set forth the missions of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, to ensure effective interagency coordination, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. (S. Rept. No. 108–407)

S. 2275, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.) to provide for homeland security assistance for high-risk nonprofit organizations, with amendments. (S. Rept. No. 108–408)

S. 1798, to provide for comprehensive fire safety standards for upholstered furniture, mattresses, bedclothing, and candles, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Reported on today:

S. 593, to ensure that a Federal employee who takes leave without pay in order to perform service as a member of the uniformed services or member of the National Guard shall continue to receive pay in an amount which, when taken together with the pay and allowances such individual is receiving for such service, will be no less than the basic pay such individual would then be receiving if no interruption in employment had occurred, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. (S. Rept. No. 108–409)

S. 2409, to provide for continued health benefits coverage for certain Federal employees, with an amendment. (S. Rept. No. 108–410)

S. 556, to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to revise and extend that Act, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. (S. Rept. No. 108–411)

S. 1696, to amend the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act to provide further self-governance by Indian tribes, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. (S. Rept. No. 108–412)

S. 1715, to amend the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act to provide further self-governance by Indian tribes, with amendments. (S. Rept. No. 108–413) **Page S11377**

MEASURES PASSED:

Children's Hospitals Educational Equity and Research Act: Senate passed S. 2526, to reauthorize the Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education Program, after agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. **Pages S11385–86**

State High Risk Pool Funding Extension Act: Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions was discharged from further consideration of S. 2283, to extend Federal funding for operation of State high risk health insurance pools, and the bill was then passed. **Page S11386**

Coastal and Ocean Mapping Integration Act: Senate passed S. 2489, to establish a program within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to integrate Federal coastal and ocean mapping

activities, after agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. **Pages S11386–89**

Research Review Act: Senate passed H.R. 5213, to expand research information regarding multidisciplinary research projects and epidemiological studies, clearing the measure for the President. **Page S11389**

National Ocean Exploration Program Act: Senate passed S. 2280, to establish a coordinated national ocean exploration program within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. **Pages S11389–90**

Commercial Space Transportation Liability: Senate passed H.R. 5245, to extend the liability indemnification regime for the commercial space transportation industry, clearing the measure for the President. **Page S11390**

Norman Y. Mineta Research and Special Programs Reorganization Act: Senate passed H.R. 5163, to amend title 49, United States Code, to provide the Department of Transportation a more focused research organization with an emphasis on innovative technology, clearing the measure for the President. **Page S11390**

Tijuana River Valley Estuary and Beach Sewage Clean Up Reauthorization: Senate passed H.R. 4794, to amend the Tijuana River Valley Estuary and Beach Sewage Cleanup Act of 2000 to extend the authorization of appropriations, clearing the measure for the President. **Page S11390**

Medicare Cost Sharing Extension: Committee on Finance was discharged from further consideration of S. 2618, to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to extend medicare cost-sharing for the medicare part B premium for qualifying individuals through September 2005, and the bill was then passed. **Pages S11390–91**

Enrollment Correction: Senate agreed to S. Con. Res.145, to correct the enrollment of H.R. 1417. **Pages S11392–93**

Debt Limit Extension—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that at 2:15 p.m., on Wednesday, November 17, 2004, Senate begin consideration of S. 2986 to amend title 31 of the United States Code to increase the public debt limit. **Page S11390**

National Intelligence Reform Act: On October 16, during the adjournment, Senate disagreed to the amendment of the House to S. 2845, to reform the intelligence community and the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, and agreed to House request for a conference, and appointed the following conferees on the part of the Senate: Senators Collins, Lott, DeWine, Roberts, Voinovich, Sununu, Coleman, Lieberman, Levin, Durbin, Rockefeller, Graham (FL), and Lautenberg, pursuant to the orders of October 10 and 11, 2004.

Removal of Injunction of Secrecy: The injunction of secrecy was removed from the following treaty:

Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty with Germany (Treaty Doc. No. 108–27).

The treaty was transmitted to the Senate today, considered as having been read for the first time, and referred, with accompanying papers, to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed. **Page S11391**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nomination:

By 85 yeas 12 nays (Vote No. Ex. 212), Francis J. Harvey, of California, to be Secretary of the Army. **Page S11357**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Dallas Tonsager, of South Dakota, to be a Member of the Farm Credit Administration Board, Farm Credit Administration, for a term expiring May 21, 2010.

Michael V. Dunn, of Iowa, to be a Commissioner of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission for the remainder of the term expiring June 19, 2006.

Ernest J. Wilson III of Maryland, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for a term expiring January 31, 2010. (Reappointment)

Harold Jennings Creel, Jr., of South Carolina, to be a Federal Maritime Commissioner for the term expiring June 30, 2009. (Reappointment)

Jonathan Steven Adelstein, of South Dakota, to be a Member of the Federal Communications Commission for a term expiring June 30, 2008. (Reappointment)

Albert Henry Konetzni, Jr., of New York, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for a term expiring June 30, 2009.

Raymond Thomas Wagner, Jr., of Missouri, to be a Member of the Internal Revenue Service Oversight Board for a term expiring September 14, 2009. (Reappointment)

Kenneth Y. Tomlinson, of Virginia, to be Chairman of the Broadcasting Board of Governors. (Reappointment)

Kenneth Y. Tomlinson, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Broadcasting Board of Governors for a term expiring August 13, 2007. (Reappointment)

Jay T. Snyder, of New York, to be a Member of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy for a term expiring July 1, 2007. (Reappointment)

D. Jeffrey Hirschberg, of Wisconsin, to be a Member of the Broadcasting Board of Governors for a term expiring August 13, 2007. (Reappointment)

Tony Hammond, of Virginia, to be a Commissioner of the Postal Rate Commission for a term expiring October 14, 2010. (Reappointment)

Louis J. Giuliano, of New York, to be a Governor of the United States Postal Service for a term expiring December 8, 2009.

Carolyn L. Gallagher, of Texas, to be a Governor of the United States Postal Service for the remainder of the term expiring December 8, 2005.

Sharon Tucker, of Georgia, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation for a term expiring December 10, 2005.

Charles P. Ruch, of South Dakota, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation for a term expiring August 11, 2010.

Edward Alton Parrish, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation for a term expiring April 17, 2008.

Laurie Stenberg Nichols, of South Dakota, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation for a term expiring March 3, 2010.

Mimi Mager, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for National and Community Service for a term expiring December 27, 2007.

Jacob Joseph Lew, of New York, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for National and Community Service for a term expiring October 6, 2008.

Alberto R. Gonzales, of Texas, to be Attorney General.

Patricia Cushwa, of Maryland, to be a Commissioner of the United States Parole Commission for a term of six years.

Jennifer M. Anderson, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of fifteen years.

Noel Anketell Kramer, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals for the term of fifteen years.

34 Army nominations in the rank of general.

Routine lists in the Coast Guard, Foreign Service, Marine Corps. **Pages S11393–96**

Nominations Withdrawn: Senate received notification of withdrawal of the following nominations:

Ann C. Rosenthal, of Iowa, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the National Institute of Building Sciences for a term expiring September 7, 2003, which was sent to the Senate on June 12, 2003.

Ann C. Rosenthal, of Iowa, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the National Institute of Building Sciences for a term expiring September 7, 2006. (Reappointment), which was sent to the Senate on June 12, 2003.

Lawrence T. Di Rita, of Michigan, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense, which was sent to the Senate on November 21, 2003. **Page S11396**

Messages From the House: **Pages S11372–73**

Measures Placed on Calendar: **Page S11373**

Enrolled Bills Presented: **Pages S11373–74**

Executive Communications: **Pages S11374–77**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S11377–80**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S11380–84**

Additional Statements: **Pages S11367–72**

Notices of Hearings/Meetings: **Page S11384**

Authority for Committees to Meet: **Pages S11384–85**

Privilege of the Floor: **Page S11385**

Record Votes: One record vote was taken today. (Total—212) **Page S11357**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 12 noon and adjourned at 6:31 p.m., until 2:15 p.m., on Wednesday, November 17, 2004 (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on pages S11391–92.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

IRAQ STORAGE SITES

Committee on Armed Services: on Wednesday, November 10, Committee met in closed session to receive a briefing regarding the al Qaqaa munitions storage site in Iraq, an overview of security of munitions storage sites in Iraq, and an update on the status of protective equipment for vehicles and military personnel serving in Iraq from Colonel William M. Caniano, USA, Assistant Director for Intelligence, J–2, Rear Admiral Mark D. Hamitcheck, USN, Vice Director for Logistics, J–4, and Brigadier General David M. Rodriguez, USA, Deputy Director for Regional Operations, J–3.

ARCTIC CLIMATE IMPACT

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the research of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration on climate change impacts, focusing on the ice sheets that are Greenland and Antarctica, which store 77% of the Earth's fresh water, after receiving testimony from Ghassem Asrar, Deputy Associate Administrator, Science Mission Directorate, and Drew T. Shindell, Research Physicist, Earth Sciences Directorate, both of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Scott Borg, Section Head, Antarctic Sciences Section, Office of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation; Robert W. Corell, University of Alaska Fairbanks, and Susan Joy Hassol, Basalt, Colorado, both on behalf of the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment; Igor Krupnik, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.; and Mark Serrez, University of Colorado National Snow and Ice Data Center, Boulder.

INSURANCE BROKERAGE PRACTICES

Committee on Governmental Affairs: Subcommittee on Financial Management, the Budget, and International Security concluded an oversight hearing to examine insurance brokerage practices, including potential conflicts of interest and the adequacy of the current regulatory framework, after receiving testimony from New York Attorney General Eliot L. Spitzer, New York; Connecticut Attorney General Richard Blumenthal, Hartford; Gregory Serio, New York Superintendent of Insurance, Albany, on behalf of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners; John Garamendi, California Insurance Commissioner, Sacramento; Albert R. Counselman, Riggs, Counselman, Michaels and Downes, Baltimore, Maryland, on behalf of the Council of Insurance Agents and Brokers; Alex Soto, InSource, Inc., Miami, Florida, on behalf of the Independent Insurance Agents and Brokers of America; Ernst N. Csiszar, Property Casualty Insurers Association of America, and J. Robert Hunter, Consumer Federation of America, both of Washington, D.C.; Janice Ochenkowski, Jones Lang LaSalle, Chicago, Illinois, on behalf of the Risk and Insurance Management Society.

NOMINATIONS:

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Thomas B. Griffith, of Utah, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit, who was introduced by Senators Hatch and Bennett, Paul A. Crotty, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, who was introduced by Senators Schumer and Clinton, and J. Michael Seabright, to be United States District Judge for the District of Hawaii, who was introduced by Senators Inouye and Akaka, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

FLU VACCINE MARKET

Special Committee on Aging: Committee concluded a hearing to examine liability and licensing issues relating to the flu vaccine market, focusing on the ongoing efforts of the Food and Drug Administration to ensure the safety, effectiveness, and availability of influenza and other vaccines licensed in the United States, after receiving testimony from Lester M. Crawford, Acting Commissioner, Food and Drug Administration, and Mitchell L. Cohen, Director, Coordinating Center for Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, both of the Department of Health and Human Services; Peter R. Paradiso, Wyeth Pharmaceuticals, Collegeville, Pennsylvania; and Frank A. Sloan, Duke University Center for Health Policy, Law, and Management, Terry Sanford Institute of Public Policy, Durham, North Carolina.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Measures Introduced: 11 public bills, H.R. 5360–5370; 2 private bills, H.R. 5371–5372; and; 4 resolutions, H. Con. Res. 5211, and H. Res. 853–855, were introduced. **Pages H9744–45**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H9745–46**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 3143, to enhance Federal Trade Commission enforcement against cross-border fraud and deception, amended (H. Rept. 108–635, Pt. 2);

Supplemental report on H.R. 10, to provide for reform of the intelligence community, terrorism prevention and prosecution, border security, and international cooperation and coordination (H. Rept. 108–724, Pt. 6); and

H.R. 4251, to amend various laws relating to maritime transportation, amended (H. Rept. 108–775); **Page H9744**

Library of Congress Trust Fund Board: The Chair announced the Speaker's appointment of the following individuals to the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board: Mr. Edwin L. Cox of Dallas, Texas (reappointment); and Mr. Anthony Welters of Vienna, Virginia. **Page H9690**

Social Security Advisory Board: The Chair announced the Speaker's reappointment of Mrs. Dorcas R. Hardy of Spotsylvania, Virginia to the Social Security Advisory Board. **Pages H9689–90**

Board of Directors of the Office of Compliance: The Chair announced the joint reappointment by the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House and the Majority and Minority Leaders of the Senate of the following individuals to the Board of Directors of the Office of Compliance: Mr. Alan V. Friedman of Los Angeles, California; Ms. Susan S. Robfogel of Rochester, New York; and Ms. Barbara Childs Wallace of Ridgeland, Mississippi. **Page H9690**

Committee Removal: The Chair announced the Speaker's removal of Representative Blunt from the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. **Page H9690**

Committee Appointment: The Chair announced the Speaker's appointment of Representative Boehlert to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. **Page H9690**

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

Supporting the goals and ideals of Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month: H. Res. 641, supporting the goals and ideals of Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month; **Pages H9690–91**

Guardian of Freedom Memorial Post Office Building Designation Act: S. 2640, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1050 North Hills Boulevard in Reno, Nevada, as the "Guardians of Freedom Memorial Post Office Building" and to authorize the installation of a plaque at such site—clearing the measure for the President; **Pages H9691–92**

Mike Mansfield Post Office Building Designation Act: S. 2214, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3150 Great Northern Avenue in Missoula, Montana, as the "Mike Mansfield Post Office"—clearing the measure for the President; **Pages H9692–93**

Lieutenant John F. Finn Post Office Building Designation Act: S. 2693, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1475 Western Avenue, Suite 45, in Albany, New York, as the "Lieutenant John F. Finn Post Office"—clearing the measure for the President; **Pages H9693–94**

Recognizing the 130th anniversary of the creation of lifesaving station on the Great Lakes: H. Res. 750, recognizing the 130th anniversary of the creation of lifesaving stations on the Great Lakes, which became part of the United States Life-Saving Service; and **Pages H9694–95**

Recognizing the 60th anniversary of the Battle of the Bulge during WWII: H.J. Res. 110, recognizing the 60th anniversary of the Battle of the Bulge during World War II, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 392 yeas with none voting nay, Roll No. 531. **Pages H9695–98**

Recess: The House recessed at 3:05 p.m. and reconvened at 6:30 p.m. **Page H9698**

Foreign Operations Appropriations for FY2005: The House disagreed to the Senate amendment to H.R. 4818, making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and agreed to a conference. **Pages H9698–99**

Appointed as conferees: From the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs of the Committee on Appropriations, for consideration of the House bill and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Representatives Kolbe, Knollenberg, Lewis (CA), Wicker, Bonilla, Vitter, Kirk, Crenshaw, Lowey, Jackson (IL), Kilpatrick, Rothman, and Kaptur. **Page H9699**

From the Committee on Appropriations, for consideration of the House bill and the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Representatives Young (FL), Regula, Hobson, Obey, and Visclosky. **Page H9699**

Senate Messages: Messages received from the Senate today appear on pages H9685–86 and H9706.

Senate Referrals: S. 353, S. 1042, S. 1129, S. 2012, S. 2044, S. 2314, S. 2331, S. 2668, and S. 2938 were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; S. 1433, S. 1466, S. 1614, S. 1678, S. 1852, S. 2142, S. 2181, S. 2334, S. 2408, S. 2567, S. 2571, S. 2622, and S. 2847 were referred to the Committee on Resources; S. 1379 was referred to the Committee on Financial Services; S. 2283, S. 2526, and S. 2618 were referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce; S. 2656, S. 2688, and S. 2693, were referred to the Committee on Government Reform; S. 2856 was referred to the Committee on Agriculture; S. 2691 was referred to the Committees on Resources and Transportation & Infrastructure; S. 2976 was referred to the Committees on Energy & Commerce

and the Judiciary; S. Con. Res. 136 was referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure; and S. 437, S. 2042, S. 2280, S. 2302, S. 2489, S. 2839, S. 2979, S. Con. Res. 8, and S. Con. Res. 121, and S. Con. Res. 145 were held at the desk.

Pages H9720–21

Quorum Calls—Votes: One yea-and-nay vote developed during the proceedings of today and appears on page H9698. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 2 p.m. and adjourned at 10:08 p.m.

Committee Meetings

No committee meetings were held.

NEW PRIVATE LAWS

(For last listing of Private Laws, see DAILY DIGEST, *p. D 1034)*

H.R. 712, for the relief of Richi James Lesley. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Private Law 108–3)

H.R. 867, for the relief of Durreshahwar Durreshahwar, Nida Hasan, Asna Hasan, Anum Hasan, and Iqra Hasan. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Private Law 108–4)

NEW PUBLIC LAWS

(For last listing of Public Laws, see DAILY DIGEST, *p. D 1034)*

H.R. 4837, making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005. Signed on October 13, 2004. (Public Law 108–324)

S. 1778, to authorize a land conveyance between the United States and the City of Craig, Alaska. Signed on October 13, 2004. (Public Law 108–325)

H.R. 982, to clarify the tax treatment of bonds and other obligations issued by the Government of American Samoa. Signed on October 16, 2004. (Public Law 108–326)

H.R. 2408, to amend the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 to reauthorize volunteer programs and community partnerships for national wildlife refuges. Signed on October 16, 2004. (Public Law 108–327)

H.R. 2771, to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to reauthorize the New York City Watershed Protection Program. Signed on October 16, 2004. (Public Law 108–328)

H.R. 4115, to amend the Act of November 2, 1966 (80 Stat. 1112), to allow binding arbitration clauses to be included in all contracts affecting the land within the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Reservation. Signed on October 16, 2004. (Public Law 108–329)

H.R. 4259, to amend title 31, United States Code, to improve the financial accountability requirements applicable to the Department of Homeland Security, to establish requirements for the Future Years Homeland Security Program of the Department. Signed on October 16, 2004. (Public Law 108–330)

H.R. 5105, to authorize the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to carry out construction and related activities in support of the collaborative Very Energetic Radiation Imaging Telescope Array System (VERITAS) project on Kitt Peak near Tucson, Arizona. Signed on October 16, 2004. (Public Law 108–331)

S. 2292, to require a report on acts of anti-Semitism around the world. Signed on October 16, 2004. (Public Law 108–332)

H.R. 4011, to promote human rights and freedom in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Signed on October 18, 2004. (Public Law 108–333)

H.R. 4567, making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005. Signed on October 18, 2004. (Public Law 108–334)

H.R. 4850, making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005. Signed on October 18, 2004. (Public Law 108–335)

S. 551, to provide for the implementation of air quality programs developed in accordance with an Intergovernmental Agreement between the Southern Ute Indian Tribe and the State of Colorado concerning Air Quality Control on the Southern Ute Indian Reservation. Signed on October 18, 2004. (Public Law 108–336)

S. 1421, to authorize the subdivision and dedication of restricted land owned by Alaska Natives. Signed on October 18, 2004. (Public Law 108–337)

S. 1537, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the New Hope Cemetery Association certain land in the State of Arkansas for use as a cemetery. Signed on October 18, 2004. (Public Law 108–338)

S. 1663, to replace certain Coastal Barrier Resources System maps. Signed on October 18, 2004. (Public Law 108–339)

S. 1687, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study on the preservation and interpretation of the historic sites of the Manhattan Project for potential inclusion in the National Park System. Signed on October 18, 2004. (Public Law 108–340)

S. 1814, to transfer Federal lands between the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior. Signed on October 18, 2004. (Public Law 108–341)

S. 2052, to amend the National Trails System Act to designate El Camino Real de los Tejas as a National Historic Trail. Signed on October 18, 2004. (Public Law 108–342)

S. 2319, to authorize and facilitate hydroelectric power licensing of the Tapoco Project. Signed on October 18, 2004. (Public Law 108–343)

S. 2363, to revise and extend the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. Signed on October 18, 2004. (Public Law 108–344)

S. 2508, to redesignate the Ridges Basin Reservoir, Colorado, as Lake Nighthorse. Signed on October 18, 2004. (Public Law 108–345)

S. 2180, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to exchange certain lands in the Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests in the State of Colorado. Signed on October 18, 2004. (Public Law 108–346)

H.R. 854, to provide for the promotion of democracy, human rights, and rule of law in the Republic of Belarus and for the consolidation and strengthening of Belarus sovereignty and independence. Signed on October 20, 2004. (Public Law 108–347)

S. 2895, to authorize the Gateway Arch in St. Louis, Missouri, to be illuminated by pink lights in honor of breast cancer awareness month. Signed on October 20, 2004. (Public Law 108–348)

H.R. 5122, to amend the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 to permit members of the Board of Directors of the Office of Compliance to serve for 2 terms. Signed on October 21, 2004. (Public Law 108–349)

S. 33, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell or exchange all or part of certain administrative sites and other land in the Ozark-St. Francis and Ouachita National Forests and to use funds derived from the sale or exchange to acquire, construct, or improve administrative sites. Signed on October 21, 2004. (Public Law 108–350)

S. 1791, to amend the Lease Lot Conveyance Act of 2002 to provide that the amounts received by the United States under that Act shall be deposited in the reclamation fund. Signed on October 21, 2004. (Public Law 108–351)

S. 2178, to make technical corrections to laws relating to certain units of the National Park System and to National Park programs. Signed on October 21, 2004. (Public Law 108–352)

S. 2415, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4141 Postmark Drive, Anchorage, Alaska, as the "Robert J. Opinsky Post Office Building". Signed on October 21, 2004. (Public Law 108–353)

S. 2511, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a feasibility study of a Chimayo water supply system, to provide for the planning, design, and construction of a water supply, reclamation, and filtration facility for Espanola, New Mexico. Signed on October 21, 2004. (Public Law 108–354)

S. 2634, to amend the Public Health Service Act to support the planning, implementation, and evaluation of organized activities involving statewide youth suicide early intervention and prevention strategies, to authorize grants to institutions of higher education to reduce student mental and behavioral health problems. Signed on October 21, 2004. (Public Law 108–355)

S. 2742, to extend certain authority of the Supreme Court Police, modify the venue of prosecutions relating to the Supreme Court building and grounds, and authorize the acceptance of gifts to the United States Supreme Court. Signed on October 21, 2004. (Public Law 108–356)

H.R. 4520, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to remove impediments in such Code and make our manufacturing, service, and high-technology businesses and workers more competitive and productive both at home and abroad. Signed on October 22, 2004. (Public Law 108–357)

S. 2195, to amend the Controlled Substances Act to clarify the definition of anabolic steroids and to provide for research and education activities relating to steroids and steroid precursors. Signed on October 22, 2004. (Public Law 108–358)

H.R. 1533, to amend the securities laws to permit church pension plans to be invested in collective trusts. Signed on October 25, 2004. (Public Law 108–359)

H.R. 2608, to reauthorize the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program. Signed on October 25, 2004. (Public Law 108–360)

H.R. 2828, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to implement water supply technology and infrastructure programs aimed at increasing and diversifying domestic water resources. Signed on October 25, 2004. (Public Law 108–361)

H.R. 3858, to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the supply of pancreatic islet cells for research, and to provide for better coordination of Federal efforts and information on islet cell transplantation. Signed on October 25, 2004. (Public Law 108–362)

H.R. 4175, to increase, effective as of December 1, 2004, the rates of disablity compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of certain service-connected disabled veterans. Signed on October 25, 2004. (Public Law 108–363)

H.R. 4278, to amend the Assistive Technology Act of 1998 to support programs of grants to States to address the assistive technology needs of individuals with disabilities. Signed on October 25, 2004. (Public Law 108–364)

H.R. 4555, to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend provisions relating to mammography quality standards. Signed on October 25, 2004. (Public Law 108–365)

H.R. 5185, to temporarily extend the programs under the Higher Education Act of 1965. Signed on October 25, 2004. (Public Law 108–366)

S. 524, to expand the boundaries of the Fort Donelson National Battlefield to authorize the acquisition and interpretation of lands associated with the campaign that resulted in the capture of the fort in 1862. Signed on October 25, 2004. (Public Law 108–367)

S. 1368, to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr. (posthumously) and his widow Coretta Scott King in recognition of their contributions to the Nation on behalf of the civil rights movement. Signed on October 25, 2004. (Public Law 108–368)

S. 2864, to extend for eighteen months the period for which chapter 12 of title 11, United States Code, is reenacted. Signed on October 25, 2004. (Public Law 108–369)

S. 2883, to amend the International Child Abduction Remedies Act to limit the tort liability of private entities or organizations that carry out responsibilities of United States Central Authority under that Act. Signed on October 25, 2004. (Public Law 108–370)

S. 2896, to modify and extend certain privatization requirements of the Communications Satellite Act of 1962. Signed on October 25, 2004. (Public Law 108–371)

H.R. 2714, to reauthorize the State Justice Institute. Signed on October 25, 2004. (Public Law 108–372)

S. 1134, to reauthorize and improve the programs authorized by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. Signed on October 27, 2004. (Public Law 108–373)

S. 1721, to amend the Indian Land Consolidation Act to improve provisions relating to probate of trust and restricted land. Signed on October 27, 2004. (Public Law 108–374)

H.R. 4200, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces. Signed on October 28, 2004. (Public Law 108–375)

H.R. 2010, to protect the voting rights of members of the Armed Services in elections for the Delegate representing American Samoa in the United States House of Representatives. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–376)

H.R. 2023, to give a preference regarding States that require schools to allow students to self-administer medication to treat that student's asthma or anaphylaxis. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–377)

H.R. 2400, to amend the Organic Act of Guam for the purposes of clarifying the local judicial structure of Guam. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–378)

H.R. 2984, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act to remove the requirement that processors be members of an agency administering a marketing order applicable to pears. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–379)

H.R. 3056, to clarify the boundaries of the John H. Chafee Coast Barrier Resources System Cedar Keys Unit P25 on Otherwise Protected Area P25P. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–380)

H.R. 3217, to provide for the conveyance of several small parcels of National Forest System land in the Apalachicola National Forest, Florida, to resolve boundary discrepancies involving the Mt. Trial Primitive Baptist Church of Wakulla County, Florida. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–381)

H.R. 3391, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands and facilities of the Provo River Project. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–382)

H.R. 3478, to amend title 44, United States Code, to improve the efficiency of operations by the National Archives and Records Administration and to reauthorize the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–383)

H.R. 3479, to provide for the control and eradication of the brown tree snake on the island of Guam and the prevention of the introduction of the brown tree snake to other areas of the United States. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–384)

H.R. 3706, to adjust the boundary of the John Muir National Historic Site. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–385)

H.R. 3797, to authorize improvements in the operations of the government of the District of Columbia. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–386)

H.R. 3819, to redesignate Fort Clatsop National Memorial as the Lewis and Clark National Historical

Park, to include in the park sites in the State of Washington as well as the State of Oregon. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–387)

H.R. 4046, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 555 West 180th Street in New York, New York, as the ''Sergeant Riayan A. Tejeda Post Office''. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–388)

H.R. 4066, to provide for the conveyance of certain land to the United States and to revise the boundary of Chickasaw National Recreation Area, Oklahoma. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–389)

H.R. 4306, to amend section 274A of the Immigration and Nationality Act to improve the process for verifying an individual's eligibility for employment. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–390)

H.J. Res. 57, expressing the sense of the Congress in recognition of the contributions of the seven Columbia astronauts by supporting establishment of a Columbia Memorial Space Science Learning Center. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–391)

H.R. 4381, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2811 Springdale Avenue in Springdale, Arkansas, as the ''Harvey and Bernice Jones Post Office Building''. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–392)

H.R. 4471, to clarify the loan guarantee authority under title VI of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–393)

H.R. 4481, to amend Public Law 86–434 establishing Wilson's Creek National Battlefield in the State of Missouri to expand the boundaries of the park. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–394)

H.R. 4556, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1115 South Clinton Avenue in Dunn, North Carolina, as the ''General William Carey Lee Post Office Building''. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–395)

H.R. 4579, to modify the boundary of the Harry S Truman National Historic Site in the State of Missouri. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–396)

H.R. 4618, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 10 West Prospect Street in Nanuet, New York, as the ''Anthony I. Lombardi Memorial Post Office Building''. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–397)

H.R. 4632, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 19504 Linden Boulevard in St. Albans, New York, as the ''Archie Spigner Post Office Building''. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–398)

H.R. 4731, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize the National Estuary Program. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–399)

H.R. 4827, to amend the Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area and Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness Act of 2000 to rename the Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area as the McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–400)

H.R. 4917, to amend title 5, United States Code, to authorize appropriations for the Administrative Conference of the United States for fiscal years 2005, 2006, and 2007. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–401)

H.R. 5027, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 411 Midway Avenue in Mascotte, Florida, as the ''Specialist Eric Ramirez Post Office''. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–402)

H.R. 5039, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at United States Route 1 in Ridgeway, North Carolina, as the ''Eva Holtzman Post Office''. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–403)

H.R. 5051, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1001 Williams Street in Ignacio, Colorado, as the ''Leonard C. Burch Post Office Building''. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–404)

H.R. 5107, to protect crime victims' rights, to eliminate the substantial backlog of DNA samples collected from crime scenes and convicted offenders, to improve and expand the DNA testing capacity of Federal, State, and local crime laboratories, to increase research and development of new DNA testing technologies, to develop new training programs regarding the collection and use of DNA evidence, to provide post-conviction testing of DNA evidence to exonerate the innocent, to improve the performance of counsel in State capital cases. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–405)

H.R. 5131, to provide assistance to Special Olympics to support expansion of Special Olympics and development of education programs and a Healthy Athletes Program. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–406)

H.R. 5133, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 11110 Sunset Hills Road in Reston, Virginia, as the ''Martha Pennino Post Office Building''. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–407)

H.R. 5147, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 23055 Sherman Way in West Hills, California, as the ''Evan Asa Ashcraft

Post Office Building''. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–408)

H.R. 5186, to reduce certain special allowance payments and provide additional teacher loan forgiveness on Federal student loans. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–409)

H.R. 5294, to amend the John F. Kennedy Center Act to authorize appropriations for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–410)

S. 129, to provide for reform relating to Federal employment. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–411)

S. 144, to require the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a program to provide assistance to eligible weed management entities to control or eradicate noxious weeds on public and private land. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–412)

S. 643, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, in cooperation with the University of New Mexico, to construct and occupy a portion of the Hibben Center for Archaeological Research at the University of New Mexico. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–413)

S. 1194, to foster local collaborations which will ensure that resources are effectively and efficiently used within the criminal and juvenile justice systems. Signed on October 30, 2004. (Public Law 108–414)

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of November 17 through November 20, 2004

Senate Chamber

On *Wednesday,* at 2:15 p.m., Senate will begin consideration of S. 2986, Debt Limit Extension.

During the balance of the week Senate will consider any other cleared legislative and executive business, including appropriation bills, when available.

Senate Committees

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Committee on Armed Services: November 17, to receive a closed briefing on Iraq and Afghanistan, 3 p.m., SR–222.

November 18, Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support, to hold hearings to examine the status of financial management reform within the Department of Defense and the individual services, 3:30 p.m., SR–222.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: November 17, Subcommittee on Science, Technology, and Space, to hold hearings to examine prenatal genetic testing technology, 2 p.m., SR–253.

November 18, Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine certain pending nominations, 9:30 a.m., SR–253.

November 18, Subcommittee on Science, Technology, and Space, to hold hearings to examine the science behind pornography addiction, 2 p.m., SR–253.

Committee on Finance: November 18, to hold hearings to examine putting patient safety first regarding drugs like Merck and Vioxx, 10 a.m., SD–215.

Committee on Indian Affairs: November 17, business meeting to consider pending calendar business; to be followed by an oversight hearing on the In Re Tribal Lobbying Matters, Et Al, 3 p.m., SH–216.

November 18, Full Committee, business meeting to consider pending calendar business; to be followed by an oversight hearing on the water problems on the Standing Rock Sioux Reservation, 10 a.m., SR–485.

House Chamber

Program to be announced.

House Committees

Committee on Armed Services, November 17, hearing on the Status of U.S. Forces, 2 p.m., 2118 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, November 18, Subcommittee on Health and the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, joint hearing entitled ''Flu Vaccine: Protecting High-Risk Individuals and Strengthening the Market,'' 9:30 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Government Reform, November 17, hearing entitled ''The Nation's Flu Shot Shortage: Where Are We Today and How Prepared Are We for Tomorrow?'' 1 p.m., 2154 Rayburn.

November 17, Subcommittee on Energy Policy, Natural Resources and Regulatory Affairs, hearing entitled ''What is the Bush Administration's Record in Regulatory Reform?'' 10 a.m., 2247 Rayburn.

November 18, Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy and Human Resources, hearing entitled ''Law Enforcement and the Fight Against Methamphetamine,'' 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Committee on International Relations, November 17, hearing on The Oil-for-Food Program: Tracking the Funds, 3 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

November 18, Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere, hearing on Aid to Colombia—The European Role in the Fight Against Narco-terrorism, 1:30 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on the Judiciary, November 18, Subcommittee on the Constitution, oversight hearing entitled ''Notice Provision in the *Pigford* v. *Glickman* Consent Decree,'' 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Joint Meetings

Conference: November 17, closed meeting of conferees on H.R. 4548, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2005 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, 1:30 p.m., S–407, Capitol.

Conference: November 17, meeting of conferees on H.R. 1350, to reauthorize the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, 2:30 p.m., 2175 RHOB.

Résumé of Congressional Activity

SECOND SESSION OF THE ONE HUNDRED EIGHTH CONGRESS

The first table gives a comprehensive résumé of all legislative business transacted by the Senate and House. The second table accounts for all nominations submitted to the Senate by the President for Senate confirmation.

DATA ON LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

January 20 through October 31, 2004

	Senate	*House*	*Total*
Days in session	124	102	..
Time in session	966 hrs., 58′	841 hrs., 22′	..
Congressional Record:			
Pages of proceedings	11334	9683	..
Extensions of Remarks	..	1967	..
Public bills enacted into law	60	156	216
Private bills enacted into law	1	3	4
Bills in conference	9	12	..
Measures passed, total	550	685	1,235
Senate bills	163	63	..
House bills	171	319	..
Senate joint resolutions	5	3	..
House joint resolutions	3	8	..
Senate concurrent resolutions	38	12	..
House concurrent resolutions	34	83	..
Simple resolutions	136	197	..
Measures reported, total	293	354	647
Senate bills	203	18	..
House bills	62	234	..
Senate joint resolutions	5	..	..
House joint resolutions	..	1	..
Senate concurrent resolutions	6	..	..
House concurrent resolutions	2	6	..
Simple resolutions	15	95	..
Special reports	7	4	..
Conference reports	1	11	..
Measures pending on calendar	297	155	..
Measures introduced, total	1,232	2,226	3,458
Bills	974	1,660	..
Joint resolutions	15	27	..
Concurrent resolutions	58	172	..
Simple resolutions	185	367	..
Quorum calls	1	1	..
Yea-and-nay votes	211	301	..
Recorded votes	..	228	..
Bills vetoed	..	..	..
Vetoes overridden	..	..	..

* These figures include all measures reported, even if there was no accompanying report. A total of 182 reports have been filed in the Senate, a total of 369 reports have been filed in the House.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS (108–2)

January 20 through October 31, 2004

Civilian nominations, totaling 505 (including 195 nominations carried over from the First Session), disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	165
Unconfirmed	317
Withdrawn	20
Returned to White House	3
Other Civilian nominations, totaling 3,514 (including 5 nominations carried over from the First Session), disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	3,003
Unconfirmed	510
Withdrawn	1
Air Force nominations, totaling 9,649 (including 3,572 nominations carried over from the First Session), disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	5,773
Unconfirmed	3,874
Withdrawn	2
Army nominations, totaling 5,883 (including 594 nominations carried over the Frist Session), disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	5,823
Unconfirmed	60
Navy nominations, totaling 9,819 (including 2,444 nominations carried over from the First Session), disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	9,346
Unconfirmed	473
Marine Corps nominations, totaling 1,227 (including 2 nominations carried over from the First Session), disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	1,225
Unconfirmed	2

Summary

Total nominations carried over from the First Session	6,812
Total nominations received this Session	23,785
Total confirmed	25,335
Total unconfirmed	5,236
Total withdrawn	23
Total Retured to the White House	3

Next Meeting of the **SENATE**

2:15 p.m., Wednesday, November 17

Senate Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Senate will begin consideration of S. 2986, Debt Limit Extension.

Next Meeting of the **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

10 a.m., Wednesday, November 17

House Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Consideration of Suspensions:

(1) S. 2484, Department of Veterans Affairs Health Care Personnel Enhancement Act of 2004;

(2) S. 2486, Veterans' Benefits Improvements Act of 2004;

(3) H.R. 3936, Veterans Health Programs Improvement Act of 2004;

(4) H.R. 4593, Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2004;

(5) S. 437, Arizona Water Settlements Act;

(6) S. 1466, Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act of 2003;

(7) S. 1727, To authorize additional appropriations for the Reclamation Safety of Dams Act of 1978;

(8) S. 1241, Kate Mullany National Historic Site Act;

(9) H.R. 1284, To amend the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 to increase the Federal share of the costs of the San Gabriel Basin demonstration project;

(10) H.R. 1113, To authorize an exchange of land at Fort Frederica National Monument;

(11) S. 1146, Three Affiliated Tribes Health Facility Compensation Act;

(12) S. 2302, To improve access to physicians in medically underserved areas;

(13) H.R. 1417, Copyright Royalty and Distribution Reform Act of 2004;

(14) H.R. 4516, Department of Energy High-End Computing Revitalization Act of 2004;

(15) S. 2965, To amend the Livestock Mandatory Price Reporting Act of 1999 to modify the termination date for mandatory price reporting; and

(16) H. Con. Res. 430, Recognizing the importance of early diagnosis, proper treatment, and enhanced public awareness of Tourette Syndrome and supporting the goals and ideals of National Tourette Syndrome Awareness Month.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

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Woolsey, Lynn C., Calif., E2008

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