

doing is reporting what is in the newspaper.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is addressing the standard of decorum in debate on the House floor.

Mr. STEARNS. Well, Madam Speaker, if you are quoting from a newspaper, like the New York Times, can you do that?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. No.

Mr. STEARNS. You cannot quote from the New York Times newspaper?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Member makes the words his own by quoting from the newspaper.

Mr. STEARNS. But I have used the word "quotation." I have actually put the word "quotation" in there to signal that these are not my words but these are words from the newspaper.

I mean, it appears to me, Madam Speaker, that if you cannot quote the newspapers on the House floor and use "quotation," that seems to be a denial of the right for a Member to use newspapers in an edifying way.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is a settled precedent that the standard is the same whether the Member speaks on his own account or quotes another source.

Mr. STEARNS. Out of deference to you, Madam Speaker, yes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman may proceed.

Mr. STEARNS. So, Madam Speaker, it is time for the Attorney General to disclose Mr. LaBella's report. That is all I am asking here today.

The American people have a right to know what is in that report. In fact, they should have an opportunity to know what the FBI director said when he also recommended that an independent counsel be appointed.

□ 1245

I think at this point, I think that the newspapers speak for themselves and so now, Madam Speaker, I think the Attorney General should come forward and tell us when she is going to make that report available.

#### MAKING ATLANTA, GEORGIA A MORE LIVABLE COMMUNITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 19, 1999, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, one indication of how the momentum for the efforts across the country to promote livability has been gaining speed is the comments from governors who are talking about smart growth and livability in their State of the State addresses. One State deserves special attention and that is Georgia, where we have been watching a renaissance in our cities and inner suburbs taking place.

Atlanta, which some have sort of dismissed as the poster child of sprawl, is making significant progress under the

leadership of Governor Barnes and with the assistance of business leaders like John Williams, who was recently profiled in the New York Times.

Atlanta has been characterized by some as the area of the most rapid growth in the history of human settlement. A more than 25 percent increase in population since 1990, the city in that time frame has grown from north to south from 65 miles to 110 miles, and the results have been devastating, frankly. The average Atlanta commuter drives 36½ miles daily, the average, the longest work trip commute in the world.

This has had serious problems in terms of their air quality to the point that Federal transportation officials have withheld resources because it is not meeting air quality standards. Over 60 percent of the State's rivers and streams do not meet water quality standards, almost twice the national average.

It is losing business. In 1998, Atlanta lost a bid for the Harley Davidson plant. Hewlett Packard decided not to expand its Atlanta facilities; and in fact, the city lost its 1997 top rank as the country's best real estate market and is now 15 among 18 cities that are monitored.

There are even concerns about the health implications. Last fall, the Centers for Disease Control reported amongst the alarming national increase in obesity rates that the greatest percentage increase occurred in Georgia, over 100 percent in the last 10 years. Some of these experts were speculating that it may be related to the bad air that discourages exercise and the poor urban design that makes it hard to find places to walk, bike, and otherwise exercise.

Asthma is the number one reason for childhood hospitalization in Atlanta, but there are very positive signs on the horizon. As I mentioned, the leadership of Governor Barnes, with the business community, was able to create the Georgia Regional Transportation Authority to coordinate and oversee for the first time metropolitan Atlanta's fight against pollution, traffic, and unplanned growth. There is an exciting 138-acre redevelopment in the old Atlantic Steel site that is combining residential, retail, office and entertainment space in a transit-oriented development on a brownfield site in midtown Atlanta.

Recently, we have seen another business, Bell South, decided to relocate from 75 different suburban office areas to three centers for 13,000 employees inside the perimeter and all adjacent to transit. In no small way, this has been the result of business leadership exemplified by Mr. Williams, head of Post Properties. In fact, he has been here on Capitol Hill meeting with senators and representatives talking about how, in fact, his business, which was built on the development of suburban luxury office, has discovered a significant opportunity to move this new

housing into the increased demand closer in central cities, growing at more than 10 percent a year as opposed to 2 percent in the suburbs. They have shifted their focus from development on existing farm lands and wood lots to more urban locations and expanding to make a profit in in-town housing, not just in projects in Atlanta but also the real estate markets in Texas, Florida, and Virginia.

One of the reasons why the livable communities initiatives are being successful is not just because of political leadership but because business leaders, like Mr. Williams, the president of the chamber of commerce for metropolitan Atlanta, understand what is at stake and they have practiced their civic leadership in the broader sense of the community and with their personal business practices. This is a very positive sign for those of us who want more livable communities so that our families can be safe, healthy, and economically secure.

#### SOCIAL SECURITY MUST BE SAVED FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 19, 1999, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I would like to discuss for the next 4 or 5 minutes why everybody is talking about Social Security, why they are concerned that Social Security is in trouble some time in the future, why young people today think the chances of their getting any Social Security are pretty remote. It is the young people today, probably under 35 years old, that are most at risk in not having Social Security in their retirement years if we continue to fail to do anything to keep Social Security solvent.

The chart that I brought in represents where we are now. If we look at the top left part of the chart, the little blue area in the top left is the current surpluses coming in to the Social Security trust fund, in other words, the amount of taxes that are in excess of benefits payments going out. That is going to stop around 2011 or 2012. At that point, there are going to be fewer Social Security taxes coming in than are needed to pay current benefits. Of course, Social Security, since it started in 1935, has been sort of a Ponzi game where current workers pay in their taxes that is immediately sent out to current retirees, and so it is a pay-as-you-go program.

The red portion represents where we are in terms of what is going to be the additional amount of dollars needed to pay current Social Security benefits in future years. We get down to 2019, and we are going to need something like \$400 billion additional money from some place, either increased taxes or