

aisle. He was a staunch, hard worker for tax fairness and tax policy fairness, and I think that people of Northern Ohio really do owe him a debt of gratitude.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to associate myself with the designation of the naming of the Federal build in Medina in honor of our fine former Congressman, Don Pease.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN).

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentleman from Lake County, Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and my friend, the gentleman from Mahoning County, Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT).

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the legislation about former Congressman Don Pease. Don Pease began his long and distinguished congressional career in 1976, a time when Gerald Ford was President of the United States and Ohio's 13th Congressional District was characterized by growing industrialization and rural communities.

Upon his retirement in 1992, Don Pease could look back and see a fundamentally changed landscape that he held shaped both on a local and national level.

A native of Toledo, Ohio, Pease is a graduate of Ohio University and served in the Oberlin City Council, the Ohio House and Senate and as editor of the Oberlin News-Tribune. In 1976, he won election to this House of Representatives.

Pease spearheaded the fight for human rights protections with his standing on the International Relations Committee. In 1981, he secured his seat on the Committee on Ways and Means and further dedicated himself to tax policy. His numerous legislative victories were marked by an ability to reach consensus. His efforts to work with both sides of the aisle included service on the conference committee for the hotly debated tax reform bill of 1986, and mediation between congressional leaders and the Bush administration on tax policy. Also, as Congress prepares to consider China's trade status at the end of this month, I think it is especially important to note Pease is largely responsible for introducing labor rights into trade legislation.

Since leaving Congress, Don has returned to Ohio. He has served on the Amtrak board and currently serves as Visiting Distinguished Professor in Oberlin College's Department of Politics.

Don Pease was, and still is, committed to Ohio's working families. His efforts to improve education, expand access to health care, and support workers have made a difference in our lives. By renaming the Medina Federal Building on West Liberty Street in Medina, Ohio, as the Donald J. Pease Federal Building, this bill, Mr. Speaker, honors his hard work in the district that he loves so much.

Don Pease was held in high regard as both an ethical and able legislator. He

devoted 16 years of service to the 13th district in Ohio, and he served the Nation and the State well. I am pleased to join my colleagues in both parties in recognizing Don's dedication to improving people's lives.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the support for this legislation.

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to support the designation of the Donald J. Pease Federal Building in Medina, Ohio.

I had the great pleasure of working with Congressman Pease for many years in this House. Throughout his years here, he approached every problem with an open mind, a sense of fairness, and a gentle good humor. In addition, Congressman Pease had a remarkable facility for grasping and getting to the essence of any issue he confronted.

The legacy of Don Pease continues today in the heightened attention given to the conditions under which workers around the world toil.

Finally, there have been times when this Congress could still benefit from Don Pease's ability to appeal to reason and common sense on both sides of the aisle. Rather than stirring baser instincts, or joining in a chorus of noise-makers, Don Pease embodied the all too rare ability to focus on policy as it affects real people in the real world.

Throughout his career at all levels of public service—city, state, and federal—Don Pease followed the guiding principle that there is no limit to what one person can accomplish if he doesn't care who gets the credit.

Now, Don Pease is in retirement from public life. But he remains active. He recently completed serving on the board of Amtrak, a product of his abiding affection for railroads. And he has been able to travel around the country and around the world with his wife, Jeanne—a delightful and special person in her own right.

But Don Pease's service is not finished, and neither is Don. He is sharing his wisdom and experience, educating and guiding the next generation of leaders at Oberlin College in his Ohio hometown.

Mr. Speaker, it is a fitting tribute to Congressman Don J. Pease that we name a public building for him. It is a tangible symbol of the esteem in which he is held by those privileged to know him, to work with him, and to learn from him.

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

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of our time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OSE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1405.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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KIKA DE LA GARZA UNITED STATES BORDER STATION

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1901) to designate the United States border station located in Pharr,

Texas, as the "Kika de la Garza United States Border Station."

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1901

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The United States border station located in Pharr, Texas, shall be known and designated as the "Kika de la Garza United States Border Station".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the border station referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Kika de la Garza United States Border Station".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LaTourette).

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1901 designates the United States border station in Pharr, Texas, as the Kika de la Garza United States Border Station. Congressman de la Garza was born in Mercedes, Texas, in 1927. He attended St. Mary's University in San Antonio, Texas, earning his law degree in 1952.

Prior to that, he served in the United States Navy from 1945 until 1946 and in the United States Army from 1950 until 1952. After serving in the Texas State House of Representatives for 11 years, he was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1964. He was reelected to serve for 16 consecutive terms.

Congressman de la Garza began serving on the Committee on Agriculture in 1965. He served as chairman of the committee from 1981 until 1994. As chairman, he compiled an impressive record of achievement and dedication to America's farming community.

During his tenure as chairman, the United States Department of Agriculture underwent major restructuring. This bill and this naming is, at this time, fitting tribute to an esteemed former colleague. I support passage of the bill and urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA), my good friend.

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1901, a measure designating the U.S. border station at Pharr, Texas, as the Kika de la Garza Border Station. I am proud to stand here today with my colleagues to honor Congressman de la Garza, my predecessor.

Many of my colleagues here in this Chamber had the pleasure and privilege of working with him during his long tenure and especially as chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.

Naming the Pharr, Texas, border station after the Honorable Mr. de la Garza is important to our district because it honors his role in service as international ambassador for American agriculture, an industry which thrived during Kika's tenure in the House.

Agriculture is a strong element of our economy, and it only seems fitting to honor the man who did so much in this area. H.R. 1901 is indeed a tribute to a man who dedicated his life to public service and is known throughout all of Texas and the Nation simply as "Kika."

Kika made a dignified institution all the more distinguished with his vision, his keen insight, and his devotion to his constituents and to his country. No one deserves this honor more. I urge my fellow Members to join me in passing this measure to say, Thank you, Kika; we are indebted to you for your decades of outstanding work on behalf of the residents of the 15th congressional district of Texas and to the Nation.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BENTSEN).

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

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) for yielding this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1901, to designate the United States border station located in Pharr, Texas, as the Kika de la Garza United States Border Station. I want to join with my colleague, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA) from Mercedes, in his comments.

Kika de la Garza was clearly an institution in this body. He served the State of Texas in this body for 32 years from the 15th congressional district in the Rio Grand Valley; prior to that, having served in the State legislature.

As my colleague, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA), stated, Mr. de la Garza was known perhaps more than anything else for his work as chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and the ranking member of the Committee on Agriculture and the work that he did on drafting and writing successive omnibus farm bills as both the chairman and the ranking member. But I think it is also important to note that Congressman de la Garza fought for much legislation that would help the constituents of what is also one of the poorest congressional districts in the United States.

He fought for legislation to provide affordable housing programs for rural home buyers. He pushed for hunger relief measures to feed hungry children, and he helped launch a full scale Federal offensive against the spate of devastating birth defects in the Rio Grand Valley in Texas.

It is a special honor for me because not only was Mr. de la Garza a close family friend of my grandfather Lloyd

Bentsen, Sr., who was a rancher and farmer in south Texas for many years until his death in 1989, but Kika held the seat that my Uncle Lloyd Bentsen, Jr., the past Secretary of the Treasury and Senator from Texas held.

So our families have had a very long-standing relationship, and I was really pleased and proud to have the opportunity to serve with Kika during my first term in Congress. I spent a great deal of time with him not just on the House Floor but also sitting next to him on the flight from Houston to Washington, as he would catch it from McAllen and he would tell me stories going back to his early days in the House of Representatives when things certainly were not as they are today.

I also want to commend not just Kika but his wife of many years, Lucille, who has clearly been his partner in his days in Congress. She was always very kind to all of the spouses, I believe, up here in telling them how things are done and, in particular, whereas she was close to many of my relatives in south Texas also became close not only to my wife but to my daughters as well having gotten the opportunity to spend time flying back and forth to Texas with them.

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So I think, Mr. Speaker, this is a tremendous honor for one who has been a tremendous public servant for the people of Texas, not just the Rio Grande Valley, and I strongly endorse it and urge my colleagues to adopt it.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1901 to designate the United States border station located in Pharr, TX, as the "Kika de la Garza United States Border Station."

I believe this is an appropriate way to honor Congressman de la Garza's many years of service to the United States and the state of Texas, during which he provided tremendous leadership in support of agriculture, improved relations with Mexico, a better quality of life for residents along the border, among many other issues.

I am honored to have had the opportunity to serve in Congress with Kika de la Garza, even if for only 2 of his amazing 32 years in this body. He is an example to all of us of a true gentleman and public servant who brought honor to this House through the civility, respect, and commitment to doing what is right that he brought to conducting the people's business. He is also a true Texan who worked with his colleagues from both sides of the aisle to further the best interests of our state.

Throughout his tenure in Congress, Congressman de la Garza never forgot the people he represented, who live in a district considered to be the poorest in the state, and which is now ably represented by my esteemed colleague RUBEN HINOJOSA. Congressman de la Garza fought for legislation to provide affordable housing programs for rural homebuyers. He pushed for hunger relief measures to feed hungry children. And he helped launch a full-scale federal offensive against the spate of devastating birth defects in the Rio Grande Valley.

When he was named the Texas Legislative Conference's Texan of the Year in 1991, Congressman de la Garza said:

I bring with me centuries of people who at times were not recognized properly. From the conquistador on the trek north to the most humble of migrant workers, they stand with me here.

Naming a border station after Congressman de la Garza is a fitting tribute to an individual who is a true son of the Lower Rio Grande Valley of south Texas.

Congressman de la Garza is perhaps best remembered for his leadership on behalf of American agriculture. He served as chairman of the Agriculture Committee for a longer uninterrupted period than anyone else in history and presided over the drafting and successful enactment of three major omnibus farm bills (1981, 1985, and 1990) that have reformed our nation's agricultural policies. He also guided efforts to reduce the cost of agricultural programs through several deficit reduction bills that have been approved by Congress. His other legislative accomplishments include legislation to streamline the agricultural lending system, strengthen federal pesticide laws, and various other measures to assist American agriculture, encourage rural development, and improve human nutrition.

Congressman de la Garza was also one of Congress' leading experts on United States-Mexico relations and a proponent of greater trade with Mexico. In 1966, he became the first member of Congress from the Texas-Mexico border area to serve on the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group, which promotes dialog between legislators from the two countries. He was an early congressional supporter of opening negotiations with Mexico to develop a free-trade agreement and helped rally congressional support that led to approval of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

Throughout his career, Kika de la Garza also fought for government policies that fostered better living and economic conditions for all Americans. He obtained federal funds to provide much-needed water and sewer services to Texas' impoverished colonias. He was a strong supporter of civil rights for all Americans, better educational opportunities, and improved access to health care for the elderly, veterans, and low-income individuals. He also supported policies to improve the nation's infrastructure and maintain a strong, cost-effective national defense.

Our entire nation benefited from Kika de la Garza's service in Congress, and his legacy includes an agricultural system that continues to lead and feed the world, better relations and expanded trade with Mexico and other nations, and a better quality of life for many Texans and Americans. I am pleased to join my colleagues in honoring Kika de la Garza and in urging approval of this legislation to designate the Kika de la Garza United States Border Station.

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

Mr. Speaker, as the sponsor of the bill, I want to associate my remarks with those of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA), who succeeds Kika, our good friend, and has done an outstanding job for the 15th Congressional District. I salute the gentleman for his words and for his efforts. The gentleman seems to be cut out of the same mold and has some big shoes to fill.

I also want to associate myself with the comments of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BENTSEN) on the historical ramifications of his family and the association with Kika. I think it really lends a lot to the discussion here today.

As the sponsor of this legislation, I just simply loved Kika. He was the first Hispanic American to serve as the chairman of a major committee, the Committee on Agriculture. I think that was a significant achievement for a man of such humble roots who developed into such a powerhouse here in the Congress.

I can remember one time, Mr. Speaker, standing down there at the voting booth on a key vote years ago, and I saw the leaders come up to Kika and say, "Kika, we really need your vote. You didn't vote with us on this particular bill." I will never forget as long as I live, Kika looked at them, and he was very loyal, and he said, "I wish I could, but I am going to give my vote to my people. My people are not for this. I don't think it is good for my people."

Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE), that was Political Science 101 that I will never forget. I admired Kika for that.

I also want to say and place upon the record that he was one of the most ardent and outspoken advocates for United States agriculture and for programs to protect and improve the farm and rural economy. He had much more to do with the economics of farming than many people gave him credit for.

Chairman de la Garza led the effort to enact landmark legislation, such as the Federal crop insurance reform and the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994, which established a federally funded catastrophic risk coverage policy for crop losses that touches every farmer in America today. Kika has touched every farmer and has helped anyone who produces a food product in our country. In 1990, Kika helped pass the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990, which reformed export assistance programs and established new initiatives to strengthen environmental protection of our agricultural lands.

Mr. Speaker, one of the few surpluses we have had in trade has been our agriculture base, and Kika de la Garza deserves much of the credit for those tremendous improvements to our agriculture community.

So I think it is just really overdue. We have passed this a couple times in the House. I would make this pledge to my good friend the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE): If the other body does not act on it this year, I am personally paying a visit over there.

This is overdue, the distinguished career of Congressman de la Garza must now be commemorated by designating the border station in Pharr, Texas, as the Kika de la Garza Border Station.

Before I yield back my time, I want to thank the committee staff. It does a

great job for this committee, Mr. Barnett, Ms. Brita, and I want to thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) for working with us as he has.

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

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OSE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1901.

The question was taken.

Mr. LATOURETTE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

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GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LATOURETTE. 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.R. 1725, H.R. 1405, and H.R. 1901, the measures just considered.

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

There was no objection.

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LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN BASIN RESTORATION ACT OF 2000

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 484 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 484

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2957) to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to authorize funding to carry out certain water quality restoration projects for Lake Pontchartrain Basin, Louisiana, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. Points of order against consideration of the bill for failure to comply with clause 4(a) of rule XIII are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure now printed in the bill. The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. During

consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may accord priority in recognition on the basis of whether the Member offering an amendment has caused it to be printed in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 8 of rule XVIII. Amendments so printed shall be considered as read. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may: (1) postpone until a time during further consideration in the Committee of the Whole a request for a recorded vote on any amendment; and (2) reduce to five minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on any postponed question that follows another electronic vote without intervening business, provided that the minimum time for electronic voting on the first in any series of questions shall be 15 minutes. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) is recognized for 1 hour.

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

(Mr. HASTINGS of Washington asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 484 would grant H.R. 2957, the Lake Pontchartrain Basin Restoration Act, an open rule waiving clause 4(a) of rule XIII that requires a 3-day layover of the committee report against consideration of the bill.

The rule provides one hour of general debate to be equally divided between the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. The rule makes in order the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure amendment in the nature of a substitute now printed in the bill as an original bill for the purpose of amendment, which shall be open for amendment at any time.

The rule authorizes the Chair to accord priority in recognition to Members who have preprinted their amendments in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. In addition, the rule allows the chairman of the Committee of the Whole to postpone votes during the consideration of the bill and to reduce voting time to 5 minutes on a postponed question if the vote follows a 15 minute vote. Finally, the rule provides one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of H.R. 2957 is to coordinate and provide financial