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House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m.

MORNING HOUR DEBATES

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 3, 2001, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debates. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to not to exceed 30 minutes, and each Member, except the majority leader, the minority leader, or the minority whip, limited to not to exceed 5 minutes.

NORTH AMERICAN SLAVERY MEMORIAL COUNCIL ACT

The SPEAKER. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, it is a delight to be back here to serve the people.

I am here in honor of Black History Month. I would like to bring my colleagues' attention to legislation that I intend to introduce today. The bill is entitled the North American Slavery Memorial Council Act.

I believe that this bill can best be thought of by a quote from Papa Dallas Stewart. He was a former slave that was captured; and his comment sort of provides the essence, I think, of what my bill is trying to do. This is what he said: ''And one thing I want you to promise me: that you are going to tell all the children my story.'' So my colleagues, we need to tell it.

Stewart, a former slave, knew firsthand the heartache and the pain that slavery could bring. As a child, his eyes were burned out when an overseer caught him simply studying the alphabet. He spent his life encouraging others to never forget the horrors of slavery. He understood the problems of forgetting the past. He recognized that we must share the painful past in order to protect our future. We must help ensure that future generations grasp the injustice that occurred in North America's past so that we may never repeat it.

My bill is patterned after the Holocaust Museum Act and pays tribute to those who suffered and perished under slavery in North America.

Mr. Speaker, slavery infected our past and oppressed several ethnic groups. Education is one of the best weapons to prevent such injustices, and what better way to educate future generations than with a fitting tribute in our Nation's Capital to those who were enslaved in North America.

My bill is designed to ensure that Americans never forget the horrors of slavery. We have wisely given honor to those who lost their lives and suffered during the Holocaust. But we have neglected to honor those who lost their lives and were imprisoned by slavery. We should offer a proper tribute to those who were denied their freedom in North America, and I am confident that my bill will help to rectify this oversight.

Last year, the Roth Horowitz Gallery in New York City showed a splendid exhibition. It was entitled ''Witness.'' The exhibit chronicled the practice of lynching between 1863 and 1960. An article stated that after the opening of the exhibit, hundreds of visitors had poured in to see the exhibit, many of them waiting in lines up to 20 minutes in freezing temperatures. After one viewer came out, this is what he said: ''Perhaps the popularity of this exhibition should serve as an argument for a museum devoted to slavery.''

Acknowledging slavery as a tragedy is very important. Groups have begun holding commemorations on their own. In fact, one group is the St. Paul's Community Baptist Church of Brooklyn, New York. The horror they are remembering is what is called the Middle Passage and the hundreds of years of enslavement that followed. The church pastor, the Reverend Johnny Ray Youngblood, would like every church and civic organization in this country to do the same.

Youngblood believes, along with many of his church congregants, that acknowledging, just simply acknowledging the pain of the past will pave the way for real change, political and personal.

Several noted psychologists contend that because of the trauma from this original deep wound, it was so great, so deep and has gone on so long publicly ungrieved, it may account for some of our social ills.

As with the many public remembrances of the Jewish Holocaust, St. Paul's commemoration allows grieving for forefathers and mothers, acknowledging the psychic wounds whose agonies still are felt in our communities today. One church observer said, ''You have to admit there was pain, real pain. Once you admit it, then you can heal it.''

So, Mr. Speaker, that is exactly what this museum would seek to do. We can heal, and people healing will prevent division. One way is to acknowledge the past problems and injustices. Americans have a rich history, but we must be true in recalling our history and slavery is sadly a part of that history. This museum will stand as a beacon and not only pay tribute to those who were forced into slavery, but should also stand to help end slavery that still exists throughout the world.

For the sake of Papa Stewart and countless others, we must never forget the past. I encourage my colleagues to join with me in cosponsoring the North American Slavery Museum bill.

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AMERICA'S GOAL: DO NOT SPEND THE SURPLUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Madam Speaker, tonight the President of the United States will come before this Chamber in joint session, and I suspect he is going to talk about three areas that should be important to all of us. One is what do we do with taxes and how much should they be lowered, and should we continue a wartime tax rate in this time of peace that is now bringing in an estimated $5.6 trillion of surpluses over the next 10 years, and probably that is going to be much higher; and, is it reasonable to say that surpluses are really overtaxation.

The next question I think that he will also address is Social Security and the importance of keeping Social Security solvent. If we were to have a perfect world, or, if you will, a perfect Congress, we would probably not have a tax cut and we would start a program keeping Social Security solvent. But the danger in this body and over in the Senate is, if the money is laying there, all this extra surplus money coming in, if it is sort of laying there on the counter, if you will, Congress tends to increase spending.

The President will also talk about the importance of continuing to pay down the debt. And, if you will join me on this chart for just a second for what is the debt of this country, the total public debt as defined in law is made up of three areas where government is borrowing. One is the debt held by the public, the Wall Street debt, the Treasury bills that are issued on a regular basis. That is approximately $3.4 trillion. On the top we see the pink area, and the pink area is about $1.1 trillion of money that has been borrowed from extra Social Security taxes coming in, so what government has been doing for the last 40 years is taking this extra surplus from Social Security and spending it on other programs. At least now we have decided to, even though we are not doing anything to fix Social Security and keep it solvent, at least we are not going to spend that money, we have decided. The other area is about $1.2 trillion that is the other 116 trust funds of Federal Government.

So what we are doing, if we do not fix Social Security and do not use some of that money to invest better than the job we are doing right now with Social Security, we are lending it to the government, government writes an IOU and says, you cannot cash this in, but we will write you an IOU from the money we are borrowing from Social Security, we are taking the actual cash dollars and using it to pay down the debt held by the public. So over time, the debt held by the public will go down, but the amount that we owe the Social Security Trust Fund and the other trust funds will go up, to keep the total debt of this country about even and not have the total go down.

Madam Speaker, this represents what has happened to the public debt, all three of the previous charts. If my colleagues will join me on this chart, we will see that the public debt of this country has remained relatively low up until the last 20 years, and now it is skyrocketing. What that means to me is that whether it is the debt held by the public or what we owe the Social Security Trust Fund or what we owe the other trust funds, somehow, some place, some time, government is going to have to come up with the money to pay that loan back.

So that is the challenge for us. Where do we come up with that money? How do we come up with that money? If all we do is shuffle boxes around and use the surpluses coming in from Social Security and the other trust funds to pay down the debt held by the public, the debt will go way down low; but when the baby boomers start retiring, then we have to come up with the extra money needed to pay Social Security benefits, and the debt will soar. So again, if we are looking at the previous chart, the debt of this country has been going up tremendously, and now, if we use a little bit of the money of the Social Security surplus to pay down the debt, the debt will actually go down, but then again on the chart we just looked at, we just reviewed, it will again soar.

The challenge before this body is what do we do with the surplus money coming in? Madam Speaker, listen to the increased spending dilemma that has faced this Congress. In 1997, we set budget caps. If we had stuck to those budget caps that we set in 1997, the increased spending over the next 10 years would have been $1.7 trillion less than it is today. Because of that increased spending, because of the propensity of this Chamber and the Senate and the White House to spend more money, we have increased spending more over the next 10 years because of what we have done in the last 5 than what the President is suggesting as a tax cut. Some of the tax cut will help get some of the money out of town so we will not spend it. That is our goal.

HOUSE MUST ADDRESS ISSUE OF INTENTIONAL DISENFRANCHISEMENT OF MILITARY VOTE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. GOSS. Madam Speaker, I had the great privilege and honor to travel with colleagues during this past Presidents' break under the leadership of the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) to visit parliamentarians who deal with NATO concerns. As most Americans know, we have valuable partners overseas providing defense for peace and well-being all across the Atlantic, including the North American countries and our allies and friends overseas in Europe. We get together a couple of times a year to examine policy and, of course, at this time there is a great deal of interest in the new administration and where it is going. We had useful meetings, timely meetings, and there will be reports coming forth on those in time.

I wanted to speak about an aspect of the trip we took this time that I think is more important, because there is some business for our House. As is customary, we quite often visit our troops when we are out in these areas. We go to remote areas, places like the Sinai on this trip, and dangerous areas, places like the Balkans; and we go to support areas, places like Italy and places where there are active operations in places like Turkey where our troops are flying, our Air Force. We talk to our troops. We get right out there; we do not get just the red carpet treatment talking to the officers. We talk to the men and women in uniform, hearing what their gripes are, their concerns, worries and wants; and we try to get the message back to them to say thanks for what they are doing. We talk to the Army, Marines, Air Force, and Coast Guard when we are in those places.

There was a lot of concern this time in our conversations with the troops; but we did find a common thread on a subject that this House needs to do something about, and that was the fact that their vote was not counted in the last election. There is a concern out there that the extra efforts they took, because it is tough to get their votes cast when they are involved in military duty, because they are doing things in remote parts of the world and it is not like the pleasures that we have and the convenience and the logistics we have, just going and casting our votes on Election Day in this country or even doing an absentee ballot in this country. It is very complicated for them.

So the fact that their vote may have been thrown out is particularly disturbing to them, whether it was because of technical problems like the postmarks on the ballots or the rules for witnesses or whether or not there are time deadlines that could not be managed and so forth because of where they were. These are correctable things, and between the work of the States and the supervisors of elections at the local level and the Federal-level rules, I think we can get this corrected and taken care of.

Madam Speaker, what troubled the troops the most was that there are apparently some people who actively wanted to disenfranchise the military vote because it did not measure up ideologically with the views of their candidate. Unfortunately, as we read in Florida, and I am proud to represent a good part of Florida, southwest Florida, we read public reports in the newspaper that indeed, efforts were under

way to disenfranchise intentionally the military vote because it might turn the election in a different direction. That, of course, is extremely odious.

Madam Speaker, I hope this Congress will take steps to make clear once and for all that the sense of this body and the people who represent the people of the United States of America find this particularly odious, especially when we understand that the risk, the separations, the hardship, the work that our troops are doing around the world, that many of us just take for granted. When you are out there and see it firsthand and talk to these folks, you are proud; and to think that somebody would actively say, we are not sure we want to have their vote counted because it might not help my candidate, is, certainly, misguided.

So we have work to do on this. I urge my colleagues to pay attention to this and support legislation when it comes forward. I am proud of our troops overseas, and I know every single Member of this body is too.

MEMBER REPORT ON U.S. MISSION IN KOSOVO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. SKELTON. Madam Speaker, I have just returned from the Balkans, Bosnia and Kosovo with two other members of the Committee on Armed Services. Due to the ongoing debate in this House and elsewhere regarding the U.S. role, I offer Members a report on my observations.

The situation in Kosovo is, of course, complicated. To be summed up broadly, Serbs inside Kosovo are afraid of the Albanian majority, while those Albanians are afraid of the nation of Serbia next door. These two groups have one thing in common: they are both glad the U.S. and European troops are there to protect them and provide stability.

It is not well known that the U.S. provides a small minority of the force in Kosovo. Visitors who see only Camp Bondsteel and the American sectors can get the impression that the United States stands alone between ancient enemies. That is a skewed view. The fact is that American forces are only 18 percent of the efforts in Kosovo. General Ferrell told me that he intends to reduce the figure by some 15 to 20 percent. In fact, there are more American contractors building roads and schools, cooking meals, providing support for the troops than there are American soldiers.

Let us talk about those soldiers, Madam Speaker. We hear a lot about bringing Americans home and how soldiers do not belong out there, so I asked the soldiers on the line, and they are proud of what they are doing. They told me they are proud to be peacemakers. They know why they are in Kosovo. In fact, the enlisted soldiers know more about the political situation in the Balkans than a lot of political scientists do here in Washington.

The proof of their pride is that re-enlistment is higher among the units deployed in Kosovo than anywhere else in the Army. The soldiers are working hard and the tempo of operations is high. When our troops believe that they are doing what they came into the Army to do, they will come back, and they are. That is a strong message to all of us and especially to those who think peacekeeping is somehow below the dignity of American soldiers.

Remember, too, that the soldiers on that line today will be the leaders and NCOs of the next conflict, if one comes.

We are also working well with our allies, as well as the Russians. It is a fringe benefit that can pay off for the U.S. in the future. By the way, believe it or not, the Russians send troops to Kosovo as a reward for good service elsewhere. A French general told me that their involvement in Kosovo has been the best thing to happen to recruitment in a long time.

We are making a difference. I asked soldiers of all ranks, What would happen if the U.S. pulled out of the Balkans? One said it best in a simple word: ''Boom.'' Kosovo today is not what it was even 6 months ago. One American sergeant told me that the local population has fought itself out, and that they are glad we are there so that they can stop fighting. But if we leave, the weariness will not prevail.

The peace is clearly tenuous. I visited one village where the Serbian and Albanian children share the same schoolhouse. They go into different rooms through different doors, but the fact that they are in the same building is a breakthrough. On the other hand, there was an armed patrol of 16 Albanian guerillas leaving their training location, which is in an officially demilitarized zone, and that night a van was blown up, killing three Serb policemen. Passions clearly still run high.

But the facts should not frighten the United States from its duty. As General Quinlan told me, Madam Speaker, there is no military solution to this situation; but our military presence is buying the time and space for a political solution. Yes, tension in the Balkans remains high, but America can be proud of our young men and our young women as they are keeping the peace and, more important, they are proud of it. Madam Speaker, I hope that every Member here is proud of them too. I certainly am.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 51 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

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

Lord, by Your light and grace, grant us vision. Sometimes when we ask vision of You, we are impelled to unlock mysteries or blinded by the future. But the vision You offer is given to help us live fully into the present moment.

Walking by faith is like walking by candlelight. You give us just enough to take our next step.

Grant us vision as a Nation that we may make the right step, at Your direction, together.

As leaders in this Congress, shed Your light upon us that people are willing to follow our lead. As representatives may we find Your people willing to move with us in the direction You guide.

Give us grateful hearts which recognize Your gift, acting in us, when we find common vision. Vision gives us hope now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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 pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. TRAFICANT 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 PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means:

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 7, 2001.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I am forwarding to you the Committee's recommendations for certain designations required by law for the 107th Congress.

First, pursuant to Section 8002 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the Committee designated the following members to serve on the Joint Committee on Taxation for the 107th Congress: Mr. Thomas, Mr. Crane, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Rangel and Mr. Stark.

Second, pursuant to Section 161 of the Trade Act of 1974, the Committee recommended the following members to serve as official advisors for international conference meetings and negotiating sessions on trade agreements: Mr. Thomas, Mr. Crane, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Rangel and Mr. Levin.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM M. THOMAS,
Chairman.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS AS OFFICIAL ADVISERS TO UNITED STATES DELEGATIONS TO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES, MEETINGS, AND NEGOTIATION SESSIONS RELATING TO TRADE AGREEMENTS DURING FIRST SESSION OF 107TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, and pursuant to section 161(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2211), the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Members of the House to be accredited by the President as official advisers to the United States delegations to international conferences, meetings, and negotiation sessions relating to trade agreements during the first session of the 107th Congress:

Mr. THOMAS of California,
Mr. CRANE of Illinois,
Mr. SHAW of Florida,
Mr. RANGEL of New York, and
Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

There was no objection.

DESERT STORM CEASE FIRE

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

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, 10 years ago today 600,000 American servicemen and women fought to preserve the tenets of democracy and freedom in the Middle East.

Tomorrow marks the 10th anniversary of the cease fire ending Desert Storm, a military campaign that showed America's continued commitment against totalitarian aggression.

As an Air Force pilot during Desert Storm, I proudly served under the leadership of President George Bush, General Colin Powell and General Norman Schwarzkopf.

Their vision created a new model of global power that has sent our potential adversaries scrambling for alternative solutions rather than military aggression.

Yet the true heroes of Desert Storm were the men and women who fought with great courage and honor. 10 years ago, the strength of our Nation and Armed Forces successfully liberated Kuwait from Saddam Hussein's rule of terror. Today, let us remember the commitment and ideals that led our Nation to victory.

PASS H.R. 305, LEGISLATION CREATING AN AGENCY TO MONITOR THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, for 16 years FBI agent Robert Hanssen allegedly stole 6,000 top secret documents and sold them to Russia. Now if that is not enough to rape the Statue of Liberty, the FBI said Hanssen did that all by himself. Unbelievable. I say if Hanssen did that all by himself, I am a fashion leader.

Hey, enough is enough. It is getting so bad, China is buying elections. Laptops with top secrets are disappearing into thin air. Now FBI agents are selling our secrets. Beam me up.

Even a seeing eye dog can smell the fact that we need to pass H.R. 305 and create an agency to monitor the Department of Justice who investigates themselves and never finds any wrongdoing. My God, this is out of hand.

I yield back the fact that the FBI should be looking into FBI agent James Maddak, Sacramento, California, and his activities and urge an investigation.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion 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.

Any record votes on postponed questions will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules, but not before 5 p.m. today.

RECOGNIZING AND HONORING DALE EARNHARDT

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 57) recognizing and honoring Dale Earnhardt and expressing the condolences of the House of Representatives to his family on his death.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 57

Whereas Ralph Dale Earnhardt was born in Kannapolis, North Carolina, on April 29, 1951;

Whereas Dale Earnhardt was the son of Martha and the late Ralph Earnhardt and brother of Danny Earnhardt, Randy Earnhardt, Kaye Snipes, and Cathy Watkins;

Whereas his father, Ralph Earnhardt, a pioneer of the National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing (NASCAR), introduced Dale Earnhardt to the sport, and Dale began racing Hobby-class cars in and around Kannapolis, working full-time welding and mounting tires during the day and either racing or working on his cars at night;

Whereas, upon the death of his father in 1973, Dale Earnhardt followed in his footsteps, becoming a professional race car driver;

Whereas Dale Earnhardt made his Winston Cup debut in 1975 and was named Rookie of the Year in 1979, his first full season of racing;

Whereas Dale Earnhardt earned his first Winston Cup Championship in 1980, becoming the first driver to win Rookie of the Year honors and the Winston Cup Championship in successive years;

Whereas Dale Earnhardt had an extraordinary career as a NASCAR driver, was named Driver of the Year five times, and is tied with Richard Petty for the most Winston Cup Championships, with seven titles;

Whereas Dale Earnhardt won 76 career races, including the 1998 Daytona 500;

Whereas Dale Earnhardt lived and worked in Mooresville, North Carolina, and his racing and related businesses contributed much to the employment, business development, and prestige of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Davidson, Iredell, Lincoln, and Rowan counties in North Carolina;

Whereas Dale Earnhardt, nicknamed the Intimadator, was a fierce competitor, an exceptional driver, and a legend in his sport;

Whereas Dale Earnhardt was always known for his kindness and friendliness to his fans and community;

Whereas Dale Earnhardt was a loving husband to his wife, Teresa, and an exemplary father to his sons, Dale Jr. and Kerry, and daughters, Kelley and Taylor;

Whereas Dale Earnhardt was a man of strong faith and had on his dashboard a citation from Proverbs 18:10, ''The name of the Lord is a strong tower, the righteous runneth into it and is safe.'';

Whereas Dale Earnhardt was one of the most respected drivers for his achievements on and off the track and in the words of his son, Dale Jr., ''stands as an example of what hard work and dedication will achieve. He praises God, loves his family, enjoys his friends.''; and

Whereas Dale Earnhardt died in a crash during the final lap of the Daytona 500 on February 18, 2001, prompting Bill France, Jr., Chairman of NASCAR's board of directors to declare, ''NASCAR has lost its greatest driver in the history of the sport.'' : Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes Dale Earnhardt as one of the greatest race car drivers ever to participate in the sport of racing and for his many contributions to the Nation throughout his lifetime, and honors him for transcending the sport of racing to become a role model as both a talented competitor and as a loving husband and father; and

(2) extends its deepest condolences to the family of Dale Earnhardt.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 57.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I doubt that there has ever been a day in American sports history as full of rapidly changing emotions as we experienced at this year's Daytona 500 race. Millions of NASCAR fans watched as Michael Waltrip won his first victory in 463 starts as Dale Earnhardt, Jr. finished a very close second.

Both cars were owned by racing legend Dale Earnhardt. But back coming out of turn four, the familiar black numbered car three of Dale Earnhardt himself was sitting motionless after striking hard into the wall in a multi-car accident. Jubilation for Michael Waltrip's victory rapidly turned to concern for Dale. Sadly, the worst fears of millions were confirmed that evening when NASCAR President Mike Helton announced, ''we've lost Dale Earnhardt.''

Mr. Speaker, the man NASCAR Chairman Bill France called NASCAR's ''greatest driver'' was dead. With this resolution today, the House of Representatives recognizes Dale Earnhardt as one of the greatest drivers ever to participate in the sport of racing and for his contributions to the Nation throughout his lifetime.

It honors him for transcending the sport of racing to become a role model as both a talented competitor and also as a loving husband and father. The resolution also expresses our very deepest condolences to Dale's family.

Mr. Speaker, it is hard to overestimate the impact Dale Earnhardt had on the sport of auto racing. He was well known as ''the Intimidator.'' He was a fiercely competitive driver who would, in the words of NASCAR driver Jimmy Spencer, and I quote, ''race you just as hard for the 20th as he would for the win.''

His accomplishments are familiar. He won seven NASCAR Winston Cup titles and three IROC championships.

He was motorsports' leading all-time money winner, and sixth on the career Winston Cup victories list, with 76, and was closing in on Terry Labonte's record of 655 consecutive starts.

But this list of accomplishments really does not convey the respect that other drivers and racing experts held for Dale Earnhardt's skill.

They talked about his so-called car control, about how he could save his car when others would have wrecked. They said he was so good that he could, as they have been quoted, ''see the air.'' Nor does it convey the affection that so many held for this fierce competitor.

Jimmy Spencer has said ''there were two Dale Earnhardts; the Dale Earnhardt that raced you for every inch on the track, and the Dale Earnhardt who cared about making people happy.'' Dale Jarret called Earnhardt ''the greatest driving talent NASCAR has ever seen,'' but chose to remember him, as I would like to quote, ''for his caring and giving personality.''

His popularity among those involved in NASCAR, as well as with racing fans, was demonstrated when, after many years, Dale finally won the Daytona 500, NASCAR's most prestigious race. The Intimidator drove to the victory lane amidst the outstretched hands of virtually every member of his competitors' teams as they lined up to cheer him.

Richard Childress, for whom Dale Earnhardt raced for almost 20 years, reminded us that Dale, and I quote, ''was a loving husband and a proud father and grandfather.''

Mr. Speaker, I have the great honor and privilege of representing the most famous auto raceway in the world, the Daytona Beach Speedway. At Daytona a week ago this past Sunday, racing fans and the Dale Earnhardt family lost their hero.

From Daytona Beach to Kannapolis, North Carolina, from our Atlantic to Pacific shores, Dale Earnhardt's sudden death made us all pause. Over and over, millions of Americans and fans throughout the world have viewed those television clips of that crash.

Having seen Dale Earnhardt survive much more ferocious-looking wrecks made it even more difficult to accept his lost.

□ 1415

While his legend still lives, Dale Earnhardt has taken his place in history. Many may race, but no one will ever match the fame or admiration this man has achieved. That admiration is reflected in the tributes, not that I just cited, but the tributes I have seen across our country in the past few days, not just the words of people in high places, but in the small shop marquees, on local business signs and handmade placards throughout our land.

Our only consolation is that, as Dale's son has said, his dad went to be in a better place. I somehow know that this is true having personally witnessed Dale and other race car drivers in their pre-race gatherings and driver meetings. I remember them well, particularly in Daytona.

What struck me as I observed these racing stars in these pre-race sessions was not a rowdy, boisterous racing group, but a prayerful gathering of gentlemen, many surrounded by their family. We saw this past week that faith, those same family members and countless fans who came most respectfully together to honor his memory.

I believe Dale Earnhardt would be as proud of the way he has been remembered as we are as proud of his memory.

Mr. Speaker, our hearts go out today to Dale's wife Teresa and to Dale's family as they grieve the loss of this remarkable man. I encourage all Members to support this resolution.

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

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

The Earnhardt family has a passion for race car driving. Dale Earnhardt's father Ralph was a pioneer of the National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing. Ralph Earnhardt died at age 45 of a heart attack while working on a race car. Dale's son, Dale Earnhardt, Jr., is also a race car driver. It sure runs in the family.

It is regrettable that Dale, Sr. died while pursuing his passion, racing his familiar No. 3 black Chevrolet in a pack of cars in the Daytona 500.

Earnhardt, known as the Intimidator for his blunt demeanor, his push-broom mustache, and his steely, unrelenting driving style left behind an extraordinary record of achievement: 76 career wins over 26 years, 7 Winston Cup championships, more than $40 million in career earnings.

Dale Earnhardt was one of the best known stock car drivers our country has ever seen. He may become even better known as the catalyst that made NASCAR driving a safer sport.

Earnhardt's death, which may have been attributed to a broken lap belt, has led some drivers to question how NASCAR investigates fatalities and addresses safety concerns. With NASCAR's fourth fatality in 10 months, drivers seem eager to take an active role in making sure stock car racing is as safe as it is enjoyable to millions of Americans.

When hearing of Dale Earnhardt's death Bill France, Jr., Chairman of NASCAR's Board of Directors, declared NASCAR has lost its greatest driver in the history of the sport.

NASCAR and stock car racing fans have lost a legendary race car driver, and they may gain inspiration to ensure that it never happens again.

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

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HAYES), a sponsor of this resolution.

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

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sorrow but with great honor to rise before my colleagues today and to speak about a man that I had the privilege of knowing. The North Carolina delegation has joined unanimously together to honor the life and the accomplishments of Dale Earnhardt, and we will hear from a number of our Members.

I was asked particularly by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE), who is unable to be here, to relay his best wishes, condolences to the Earnhardt family. He has been detained at a charitable event.

I would like to identify myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) and thank the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) for her kind remarks.

Thousands and thousands of people were touched by Dale Earnhardt. One of the things that has come out of this week of mourning and memorialization are a number of facts. On Dale

Earnhardt's dashboard was Proverbs 18:10, which says, ''The name of the Lord is a strong tower. The righteous run to it and are safe.'' This was on his dashboard, placed there by another driver's wife. This is what Dale Earnhardt believed. As the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) said, his faith was a tremendous part of his life, his career, and his witness to the public.

He has left unmatchable marks on history for his skill as a driver, his reflexes, his coordination. He could do things with an automobile that no one else could do. He was said to be able to manage an ill-handling race car better than anyone else who has ever driven. It has been remarkable this week in Kannapolis and Concord, the home of Dale Earnhardt, the outpouring of sympathy, of grief, but again of celebration for what this man, his family and the sport stands for.

Last week, a memorial service was held in Charlotte for the NASCAR family. It was very, very remarkable. The chaplain of Motor Racing Outreach, which is the ministry of NASCAR, gave a wonderful testimony about the man who is often known as the Intimidator, but the man whom, when he met the first time, he met as the father, the father of a daughter Taylor, son Dale, Jr., Kelley. Also he has a son who was at the memorial service on Sunday night, Kerry, in Kannapolis.

But, again, telling the story about Dale Earnhardt gave more about the life of the man than any of his racing career, which is remarkable in and of itself. He knew the Father. As Dale Beaver said, he has gone to a better place to be with that Father because he knew the Son. The Son was the relationship that he had that made it possible for him to be with the Father.

As that service closed, Dale Beaver said to the audience, which covered millions by television, do you know him, the Son that Dale knew? Hundreds, thousands of people have come to know Christ because of Dale Earnhardt's witness even in his passing.

One sports writer even said many, many people are going to want to go to heaven now so they can get to meet Dale Earnhardt.

It was a remarkable service Sunday night. 5,000 people gathered at the Kannapolis baseball stadium to pay homage to a fallen NASCAR hero. A man whose son said he praises his God, he loves his family, and he enjoys his fans, a remarkable, remarkable witness.

The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) was here a moment ago. As I left the stadium that night, a man and his wife in the parking lot next to me were from the district of the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON). The folks on the other side were from Florida. They came from everywhere, again, to pay homage to a man whose honesty, integrity, straightforward speaking of the truth speaks volumes of his life, but gives us examples as we go forward regardless of who we are and what we do, examples of the kind of leadership we can exhibit because we have either known him or known of him.

My sympathies to his family and my regards to all of those who know and remember Dale Earnhardt.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. ETHERIDGE).

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time and the chairman for bringing this resolution forward. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HAYES) and other Members of our delegation who have worked on it. It is important.

Just a little over a week ago, our national conscience was shocked at the loss of a person who can only fittingly be described as a true legend and a great North Carolina son. Our shock and dismay were increased by the untimely death of a man who had really defied death many times.

Dale Earnhardt was more than a hero to the racing world. He was and will remain a true inspiration to countless people, many whose lives may be very humble but who aspire to great things.

The story of Dale Earnhardt is a story of the American dream. Dale Earnhardt knew what every American is taught: If one works hard, plays by the rules and remains committed to one's faith, one's family and one's community, one's dreams are only limited by the size of one's imagination.

Dale Earnhardt dreamed at an early age that he would race cars when he grew up, just like his daddy had, and on the dirt tracks of eastern North Carolina, that dream came true. Dale Earnhardt dreamed that one day he would join the Winston Cup series; and in 1979 he did, finishing that year with rookie of the year honors.

Dale Earnhardt dreamed of winning, and he did, winning 76 times. He dreamed of winning the Winston Cup championship, the true test of season-long endurance for a stock car racer; and that dream was fulfilled seven times.

Dale Earnhardt dreamed of winning racing's version of the Super Bowl, and he realized that dream in 1998, when he finally won the big one that had alluded him, the Daytona 500.

Dale also had big dreams for his family, and he was proud of all of his children. But, you know, he must have been especially proud to have had two of his sons follow him into racing, just as he had followed his father into the sport.

If my colleagues did not know the Intimidator and do not know him, or if they do not follow NASCAR, they may not understand the loss that so many millions of Americans are feeling today. Because of his humble roots, competitive drive, the size of his desire and his dreams, and his personality, and because of the success this combination brought to him, his family and his sport, his loss has touched a chord throughout the Nation much like the loss of Elvis Presley did to an earlier generation of Americans.

But our thoughts and prayers continue to be with the Earnhardt family. Because so many people want to express their sympathy and grief, I placed condolence books outside my office just yesterday, and over 75 people have signed it. I will do another one in the Speaker's lobby for the Members, Mr. Speaker.

Much like the official State tree of North Carolina, the Loblolly Pine, Dale Earnhardt will always stand tall and proud, an inspiration to every American who dreams big dreams, races to win, and reaches for the stars.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. MYRICK).

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleagues, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HAYES) for bringing this forward.

I rise today in sorrow like everyone else, but, yes, also to honor one of North Carolina's greatest citizens, Dale Earnhardt. He was a true original. There was only one of him. A lot of people said that about him. He probably will go down in history because he has been known throughout the world as one of the greatest race car drivers ever to get behind the wheel of a stock car.

His talents may never be matched and his achievements may not be paralleled, but his winning attitude both on and off the track is one that really was contagious for so many people. His glory in race cars was important, but I think the fact that he was such a fantastic role model for so many people is what we really need to focus on.

I did know Dale Earnhardt, and I saw him touch many lives. He inspired so many people because he showed them that you can, with perseverance and determination, become anything you want in today's world. You can live your dreams. You can accomplish your goals.

He never let his fame get in the way of his work ethic or in what he did for the community. He did have enormous success, but he did not forget his roots where he came from, and he never compromised his beliefs.

□ 1430

He encompassed the whole sport. And today, with what goes on in sports, we do not see NASCAR drivers who are in and out of drug rehab, or who are fighting over contracts or some of the other things that go on. They live good lives and are good role models for most of the people in this country, and they also dedicate their lives to their passion. They have taught the rest of us about what it is to have true devotion not only to sports but to our faith.

Dale Earnhardt was a leader, and the memory of his Number 3 black Chevrolet is going to inspire fans for years

to come. But I think ultimately his greatest legacy may be that he inspired so many people who never have attended an automobile race or maybe never will. But today they have been inspired by Dale Earnhardt.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER).

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, 10 days ago, America lost one of its legends with the death of Dale Earnhardt at the Daytona 500. In the best tradition of NASCAR racing, in the tradition of Junior Johnson and King Richard, Richard Petty, we lost a hero. We lost a person who understood competition maybe better than anyone we have ever seen; a person who understood that every day was about going out and seeing whether or not he could be a winner.

Dale Earnhardt won 76 times over these 26 years. He won seven Winston Cup championships. And it was for that reason that he was called ''the Intimidator,'' because everyone knew, if they tuned in to a NASCAR race, if the Number 3 was still on the track toward the end of the race, he was going to spend all his time trying to figure out how to win that race. It did not matter if he was down a lap or if he was in the back of the pack; everyone knew he was going to try to edge his way forward. Sometimes he did it by bumping people gently, sometimes he bumped people roughly; but the fact was he felt it was open for anyone to win that race.

He was not a great fan of managed competition or people deciding the rules and the regulations under which NASCAR would be run. He did not like the restrictors, the aerodynamic restrictions on design. He thought it ought to be just raw competition, as those people who went before him in the NASCAR races. That is why he was a hero to millions and millions of people in this country and all over the world.

That is why when I called my son to talk about the accident afterwards, he talked of how he and his wife sat there with tears in their eyes as they realized that he had died. And other members of our family who had been great fans of his over many, many, many years suffered the loss along with his family and all of his fans.

Yes, we truly lost a great hero. We truly lost a wonderful role model and example for so many people about playing every day for real and about competing in the best form and with great gusto. We will miss the Number 3. We will miss the Intimidator. But we know he leaves us a legacy, and all of those drivers who follow him, as with his son, Dale Earnhardt, Junior.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE).

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

The loss of Dale Earnhardt, Mr. Speaker, is a devastating tragedy to his family, his fans, and the sport of auto racing. The seven-time Winston Cup champion's death cuts deeper because he died while trying to be a good friend, father, and boss.

Dale personified what NASCAR is about. His career spanned more than 2 decades and included 676 races, 76 victories and 70 second-place finishes. He ran his first Winston Cup race at Charlotte Motor Speedway on May 25, 1975, starting 33rd and finishing 22nd. He got his first full-time ride in 1979 and scored his first victory on April 1 of that year at Bristol, Tennessee. Earnhardt was rookie of the year that year and its champion the very next season.

Dale helped move the sport of auto racing from a Southern tradition to a mainstream American sport. It will continue that way. His presence in the sport set a standard of excellence that may never be reached again. His spirit will dwell on the race tracks and the garages and with the fans forever.

Dale Earnhardt will likely go down as one of the greatest competitors and drivers throughout NASCAR history; but he was also a husband, a father, and grandfather, as well as a friend to many. He will be greatly missed and all of our deepest sympathies are with the entire Earnhardt family.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT), the author of the resolution.

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time, and let me correct at the outset her statement. This has been a joint effort from the very beginning; and I want to thank my colleague, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HAYES), from the adjoining congressional district, for placing the marker that brings this resolution to the floor today and for working with us to get the resolution in a form where both of us thought that it was worthwhile and a good idea.

I also want to thank the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) in particular. Because while Dale Earnhardt was born in the district which the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HAYES) represents, and lived in my congressional district, he had his primary place of business in the congressional district of the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE). So this has really been a joint effort of the three of us.

But that is also an understatement, because all of our colleagues, from North Carolina in particular, have a special feeling about what this is all about; and we want to thank all of the representatives from North Carolina for joining as cosponsors of the resolution, and I want to thank all of my colleagues who have come to the floor and/or have called to express support for the resolution.

I want to start, however, with another facet, because several people have also called me and said why is this important enough to come to the floor of the House. I want to address that issue, because I am not sure that people really understand why this is so important. It is obviously important, and we extend our sincere condolences to Dale Earnhardt's mother, Martha, to his wife and to his brothers and their children. This is important to them. Our hearts go out to them because they have lost a member of their family.

My colleagues would never have believed the other people around this family who, once they heard about the accident, lined up at the place of business, went to the Charlotte Motor Speedway and were just there building impromptu memorials to this hero. So in a special sort of way Dale Earnhardt has an extended family that is unbelievable.

If my colleagues look at the contents of the resolution, they can see that he lived in Mooresville, North Carolina, which is in my congressional district; but his racing and related businesses contributed much to the employment, business development, and prestige of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Iredell, Rowan, Davidson, and Lincoln Counties in North Carolina.

Think about this sport, which has become such an exciting sport for so many people all across America. There is not another single event that brings the number of people to our area of the State as the World 600 race, with 160,000 to 180,000 people coming to observe this sport and that race; coming into the neighborhood, coming into these counties that surround the Charlotte Motor Speedway and making a major financial contribution to our geographic area.

A lot of people have thought of racing as having a singular kind of appeal to one group of people. But let me tell my colleagues that I attended my first race more than 20 years ago and I found out what attending a race of this kind is like. I have sat in the stands with the fans, where everybody around me has become a part of my family for that afternoon while participating in that event. I have sat in the box, where there is an air of excitement there that is just unbelievable, in addition to the business that it brings to the community.

But we need to go beyond even that. Because for those people who think that this sport is raw and for the unsophisticated, I have also visited the shops of some of these race drivers where these cars are prepared. There I found the most exquisite, advanced technology and the tightest specifications that NASCAR imposes on these automobiles in those shops. So while the perception may be out there that this sport is for the good old guys, let me dissuade my colleagues of that notion. This is fast becoming America's sport, much like basketball, much like football. It has taken its place alongside of these, and this is an important event.

Of all of that background, now, let me take this one individual and elevate him, because along with Richard Petty, Dale Earnhardt was kind of the superstar of this sport. Much like Michael Jordan and Wilt Chamberlain became the superstars of basketball or there are recognizable names in football, Dale Earnhardt became the hero and recognizable name in this sport. And so we honor him particularly for that reason.

But then there is another component to it. I picked up a newspaper, The New York Times, over the weekend, and on the sports page there was this touching article about how Dale Earnhardt had touched the life of Rodney Rogers, who is a professional basketball player with the Phoenix Suns when Rodney Rogers was attending Wake Forest University in North Carolina. Dale Earnhardt reached out to him and they became friends. So there is a special feeling between sports that this hero has generated.

□ 1445

That feeling, that persona, that individual, that father, that brother, that son, has permeated this whole sport. The loss of this individual is a tremendous loss to our area. From everything I am hearing from my colleagues now, they also recognize that it is a tremendous loss to America. We honor Dale Earnhardt. We extend our condolences to his family and to the racing family through this resolution.

Farewell, Dale Earnhardt.

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

I want to express the sorrow and condolences of this side of the aisle, and I know that Dale Earnhardt's family has the condolences of this entire House. I want to express that sentiment especially to Dale's family and to his millions of fans.

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

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend both the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HAYES) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT) for introducing this resolution. I also want to take a moment to thank the chairman of our full Committee on Government Reform, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON); the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SCARBOROUGH), who is chairman of the Subcommittee on Civil Service and Agency Organization; as well as the ranking members of the full committee and subcommittee, the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), for expediting consideration of the resolution today.

Mr. Speaker, there is really little that we can do to ease the pain of the Earnhardt family, but I hope they will look upon today's House action as well as the outpouring of support from fans and friends across the Nation as evidence of how the man they loved and who loved them elevated this sport to new levels and touched the lives of so many who never even met him. I hope it will offer some consolation to them in their time of grief and help them to look back on their life with Dale with pride on his many accomplishments and also the knowledge that he meant so much to so many. I urge all Members to support this resolution.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, as cochair of the Congressional Motor Sports Caucus, I want to express my strong support for the resolution before the House today, which honors the life and accomplishments of Dale Earnhardt, Sr., who lost his life on the last lap of the Daytona 500 on February 18.

Dale Earnhardt was arguably the greatest driver in NASCAR history. He was Rookie of the Year in 1979, won his first Winston Cup Championship the very next year, and won six more championships by 1994, tying the record held by Richard Petty for most career titles. He won a remarkable 76 races in his lifetime, yet it wasn't until 1998 that he finally conquered the Daytona 500.

Known by such names as Ironhead, the Man in Black, and the Intimidator for his take-no-prisoners style of driving. Dale Earnhardt was a force to be reckoned with on race tracks across America. I recently saw an excerpt from an interview he gave, where he commented on the dangers associated with stock car racing. He said, ''Do you want to race, or don't you? I want to race.'' These 12 words sum up Dale Earnhardt's philosophy about his sport.

Stock car racing continues to be one of the most popular spectator sports in America, and no one had more to do with that than Dale Earnhardt. His black number 3 Chevy Monte Carlo and distinctive signature are known not only in the United States, but worldwide. Fans across this Nation have been honoring Dale Earnhardt's achievements and mourning his tragic death. It is appropriate that the House of Representatives join them as we pass this resolution today.

As we commemorate the life of a NASCAR legend, I offer my condolences to the family, friends, and many fans of Dale Earnhardt. I urge all my colleagues to join me in supporting the resolution.

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to join my colleagues in expressing sadness over the loss of racing legend, Dale Earnhardt. My district has the honor of having the California Speedway in Fontana, CA, a $120-million state-of-the-art facility that participates in the NASCAR Winston Cup Series.

Dale Earnhardt was a true legend in the NASCAR Winston Cup Series where he won seven titles. I join California Speedway President Bill Miller in expressing deep sadness in this tragedy and send my thoughts and prayers to his family and friends.

I also wish to send my regrets to the millions of racing fans in California and throughout the world. It is apparent by the makeshift memorial at the site of the crash and the outpouring of grief since the accident, that Dale Earnhardt made an impact on the sport of racing and its fans.

I think we all agree that a true American hero was lost on that final lap of the 2001 Daytona 500.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, one week ago, the Nation watched stunned as one of its favorite sons, Dale Earnhardt, died in a tragic accident at the Daytona 500.

Representing a small portion of the city that hosts the famous Daytona 500, I have witnessed the coming of age of racing, as it spread from rural America to the suburbs to the cities. Daytona Beach entertains more than 8 million visitors every year, and no small number of them comes to the city to see the most famous NASCAR speedway.

While racing has only recently mushroomed in popularity, bringing new and vibrant personalities into everyday lives, Dale Earnhardt has been legendary in racing circles for more than 25 years. He was a pioneer in a pastime that has become as much a part of popular culture today as baseball.

I had the pleasure of meeting Dale Earnhardt when I served as Grand Marshall for the Pepsi 400 in 1994. Though known as the Intimidator, I found him to be easy-going and warm. Before the race, he took the time to show my daughters and me all the fun, behind-the-scenes secrets of racing. And, afterward, when he had won the race and had even collapsed from heat and exhaustion, he put me immediately at ease with his friendly sense of humor.

Racing fans have watched Dale Earnhardt nurture his family before their eyes, passing his love of racing along to his son, Dale, Jr., who now carries on his father's legacy. His skill on the racetrack and his easy-going charm will be sorely missed. His family is in our thoughts and prayers.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the resolution that pays tribute to the seven-time NASCAR Winston Cup Champion, Dale Earnhardt. Not was Mr. Earnhardt one of the most talented drivers NASCAR has ever seen, he was also a strong role model for our country's youth. His untimely death was a shock to our constituents and a great loss to our country and the NASCAR community.

Dale Earnhardt's recent death has deeply saddened the people of our community as it has the people from across the country. On February 22, 2001, more than 500 citizens of my district gathered at our local NASCAR facility, the Sears Point Raceway, in Sonoma, CA, to pay tribute to his memory. Braving both thunderstorms and hail, these fans honored his life and his achievements. This service included an eight-by-four-foot poster board that was signed by race fans from all over Marin and Sonoma. In addition caps, pictures, flowers, and notes were left by fans in his honor. Future events have been planned at the raceway to honor his memory and they will contribute all of the proceeds from the sale of his souvenirs this season to Speedway Children's Charities in Mr. Earnhardt's name.

The loss of a legend like Dale Earnhardt will be felt by members of Marin and Sonoma counties for many years to come. I believe the words of Sears Point Raceway president and general manager Steve Page best sum up the sentiments of our local community:

> Dale Earnhardt may have been the most talented driver ever to climb in a stock car, but his loss will be felt well beyond the racing community. Dale was one of the most distinctive personalities in the world of sports. His image as a fierce competitor, as the relentless pursuer in the black car personified the qualities that have characterized history's greatest athletes. These were no fans more passionate or loyal than Dale Earnhardt fans.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of all NASCAR fans across the nation, and especially those who have enjoyed Mr. Earnhardt's time racing at Sears Point Raceway, I send our deepest sympathies to his family.

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to one of racing's greatest heroes, Dale Earnhardt, who was tragically killed in the last lap of the Daytona 500.

Dale Earnhardt is tied for the most Winston Cup Championships with seven. A five-time Driver of the Year, Earnhardt also won a total of 10 Winston Cup victories in my district at Talladega Superspeedway.

A tenacious competitor, he was loved by his fans and respected by all.

But more important than his achievements on the track was his commitment to his faith and to his family. He was a loving father and grandfather, and was known for his caring and giving personality. Our prayers go out to his family and friends in this difficult time.

I'm sure you will agree, Mr. Speaker, along with racing fans around the world, that Dale Earnhardt nudged and bumped his way to the front of our hearts.

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the late Dale Earnhardt. His untimely death last week at age 49 has shocked not only the racing world but the world at large.

A native of Kannapolis, NC, Earnhardt was born into a racing dynasty. His father, Ralph, was a legendary race car driver who won NASCAR's 1956 national championship in the Late Model Sportsman division, and Earnhardt dropped out of high school to follow in his father's footsteps.

He started on the short dirt tracks in the Carolinas that made his father famous, working his way up through the ranks of NASCAR. He ran his first Winston Cup race at the Charlotte Motor Speedway on May 25, 1975, and by 1979 he was driving full-time. His first victory came on April 1, 1979, at Bristol, Tenn.

That year proved to be a banner year for the man who would later come to be known as ''The Intimidator.'' Named the Winston Cup rookie of the year in 1979, Earnhardt became its champion the following season. During the next 15 years, he continued to amass Winston Cup titles, eventually tying racing legend Richard Petty with seven.

But Earnhardt's accomplishments weren't measured by titles alone. He was a successful team owner, who died fending off the pack at Daytona so that his friend Michael Waltrip—who was driving an Earnhardt car—could win the race. He raised four children, and passed his love of racing onto his two sons, Kerry and Dale, Jr., both of whom compete today. And his trademark black No. 3 Chevrolet became synonymous with all the adrenaline and excitement of a NASCAR race.

Off the race track, Earnhardt's contributions often went unheralded. Rarely did anyone learn about the seed he bought for destitute farmers, the car parts he loaned to rival racing teams or the comfort he gave to other racers in times of despair.

Colleagues, please join me in celebrating the life of Dale Earnhardt, a cultural icon whose impact on the world of racing may never be fully known.

Mr. WICKER. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues and the millions of fellow Americans who mourned the loss of NASCAR Racing legend Dale Earnhardt in extending my condolences to the family, as well as to his racing crew and fans. Dale was from Kannapolis, NC, but could have lived in any small town in America as your next door neighbor. His departure from racing will no doubt be felt in the NASCAR community, for years to come. The nation lost a sports superstar on February 18, 2001.

Much has been written about Dale Earnhardt. Indeed, his life was one of triumph over tremendous odds. He met Americans in their living rooms each Sunday and gave them opportunities to cheer; we all knew that if Dale was in the lineup he would be at the front of the pack at some point during the race. His passion for racing, love for the sport, seven-time Winston Cup Points champion and 76 race wins made him simply the best.

A constituent in Mississippi may have summarized Dale when he said ''. . . he made you smile, made you laugh, made you shout for joy, and broke your heart.''

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this resolution to honor the life of Dale Earnhardt and express Congress' condolences to his widow, Teresa, his four children, and the rest of his family.

On Sunday, February 18, 2001, at the age of 49, Dale Earnhardt died as a result of injuries sustained in a crash on his final lap of the Daytona 500. Throughout his stellar career as one of the most beloved NASCAR drivers in history, Earnhardt shared his gift and entertained millions of Americans. On behalf of the thousands of Delawareans who are NASCAR and Dale Earnhardt fans, I am grateful to have this opportunity to recognize Dale Earnhardt for his many accomplishments, including his many races in Dover, Delaware.

Considered an international hero in the world of race car driving, Earnhardt won the Winston Cup championship seven times, tying for the all-time record as he accumulated 76 career wins including the Daytona 500 in 1998. At Dover Downs International Speedway in Delaware, he finished in the Top 10 in 25 of his 44 races, and earned first place three times, including a sweep of the 1989 events. This past weekend Dover Downs opened its gates to give Delaware fans the opportunity to gather at the Start-Finish line, pit area, and Victory Lane, along with a special prayer service in honor of Earnhardt. Earnhardt's personal appeal stems from his humble beginnings, as he worked his way up by tinkering with cars in the garage his father had built in the barn behind the family's home in Kannapolis, NC. Innate ability and pure determination earned him the nickname ''The Intimidator'' on his way to conquering the racing world.

Unlike other superstars, Earnhardt was a man to whom dedicated NASCAR fans could relate. He was a regular guy, driving a pickup truck and always seen sporting jeans and sunglasses. By his appearance, one would never know he was one of the most financially successful athletes in the nation.

Mr. Speaker, Dale Earnhardt's death is a great loss not only to the world of NASCAR, but to everyone who admires hard work and determination. However, we can take solace in his own words. He told reporters once, ''I'm a lucky man. I'm telling you, I have it all. The Lord's looked after me, I reckon.'' Race fans in Delaware and across the Nation will never forget Dale Earnhardt.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my colleagues in honoring the legacy of Dale Earnhardt. The death of Dale Earnhardt is heartbreaking for millions of racing fans around the world. My district is home to the Michigan International Speedway which is located in Brooklyn, MI, and I speak for thousands of my constituents in expressing my deepest sympathy to Dale's wife Teresa, his mother Martha, and his children—Kerry, Dale, Jr., Kelley, and Taylor Nicole.

In countries all over the world, the name of the man referred to as ''The Intimidator'' is known. To some in the United States, he represented what this country was all about. He came from the barest of essentials in his hometown of Kannapolis, NC, and grew up doing what his dad did—race cars. He came from having almost nothing to having most everything he could ever want. He was proof of the American dream.

But as we all know, Dale was more than just a racing legend. He was an individual respected by all who ever came in contact with him—a role model who inspired thousands of young Americans. Athletes in other sports would be wise to follow Dale's model of what a champion is supposed to be. Our society needs more role models like Dale Earnhardt and while the racing community will never fill the void left by the loss of Dale Earnhardt his legacy will be carried on by the thousands of Americans he inspired over the years.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and remember the life of NASCAR hero Dale Earnhardt. Mr. Earnhardt had one of the most remarkable careers in the history of motor sports. I join my colleagues to express my deepest sorrow at his untimely passing. Our thoughts and prayers go out to his wife Teresa, as well as his mother, Martha, and his four children: Kerry, Kelley, Dale, Jr., and Taylor Nicole; and to all of his family, friends and fans at this difficult time in their lives.

''The Man in Black'', ''The Intimidator'', ''Ironhead'' all of these nicknames for a man who lived the American Dream by rising to the top of his field from humble beginnings. He was a man who seemed destined to become a race car driver. Dale Earnhardt was born April 29, 1951, in Kannapolis, NC, where the streets were actually named after automobiles—the Earnhardts lived on Sedan Street. The son of NASCAR champion Ralph Earnhardt, Dale Earnhardt began his own pro racing career in 1975 at the age of 24. He was named NASCAR's rookie of the year in 1979. The following year he won his first Winston Cup championship, the only driver in history to win a series championship following his rookie year.

Mr. Earnhardt won an impressive seven NASCAR Winston Cup Series titles and had 76 Winston Cup victories, making him sixth on the list of all-time wins. He also has the distinction of being motor sports all-time leading money winner.

I was proud to help bring the great Texas Motor Speedway to my hometown of Fort Worth, Texas in 1997. Since this tragedy, the Texas Motor Speedway has commissioned a special Dale Earnhardt flag. The flag is designed around his famous number ''3''. That flag now flies in memoriam as thousands of NASCAR fans leave cards, flowers and balloons as they mourn their fallen hero. Again, my heart goes out to Dale Earnhardt's family and to all those who are grieving his passing. Mr. Earnhardt will truly be missed, but his spirit will live with us forever.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 57.

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

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

ESTABLISHING A DAY OF CELEBRATION IN HONOR OF DR. DOROTHY IRENE HEIGHT

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 55) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that there should be established a day of celebration in honor of Dr. Dorothy Irene Height.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 55

Whereas, for nearly half a century, Dr. Dorothy Irene Height has been a leader in the struggle for equality and human rights;

Whereas Dr. Height founded the Center for Racial Justice, served as President of the National Council of Negro Women and the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Incorporated, and held several leadership positions with the Young Women's Christian Association of America;

Whereas, under the leadership of Dr. Height, the National Council of Negro Women achieved tax-exempt status, developed model programs on topics ranging from teenage parenting to eradicating hunger, and established the Bethune Museum and Archives for Black Women, the first institution devoted to the history of black women;

Whereas Dr. Height conceived of and organized the Black Family Reunion Celebration, which is now in its eleventh year and has had 14,000,000 participants;

Whereas Dr. Height has worked with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Roy Wilkins, Whitney Young, A. Phillip Randolph, and others to prevent lynching, desegregate the Armed Forces, reform the criminal justice system, and provide equal access to public accommodations;

Whereas Dr. Height has served as a participant at conferences hosted by the United Nations and the President of the United States;

Whereas the distinguished service and contributions of Dr. Height to making the world more just and humane have earned her more than 50 awards and honors from local, State, and national organizations, and from the Federal Government, including the Spingarn Medal from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Presidential Medal of Freedom from President Clinton, and induction into the National Women's Hall of Fame;

Whereas Dr. Height has received more than 24 honorary degrees from educational institutions worldwide; and

Whereas the life of Dr. Height exemplifies a passionate commitment to the realization of a just society and a vision of a better world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes Dr. Dorothy Irene Height as a valiant advocate and crusader for human rights; and

(2) acknowledges the more than 6 decades of distinguished leadership and service of Dr. Dorothy Irene Height.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 55, the legislation before us.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have before the House for consideration House Resolution 55, legislation introduced by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD).

Mr. Speaker, this legislation honors the work of Dorothy Height. Throughout her career, Dr. Height has been recognized as a leader in the struggle for equality and human rights for all people. As president of the National Council on Negro Women, Dr. Height has an outstanding record of accomplishments. Under her leadership, the council developed model programs on topics ranging from teenage parenting to eradicating hunger and established the Bethune Museum and Archives for Black Women, which was the first institution devoted to the history of black women.

Dr. Height organized the Black Family Reunion Celebration which is now in its 11th year with over 14 million participants. Dr. Height's contributions have earned her more than 50 awards and honors from every level, local, State and national organizations. For her tireless efforts on behalf of the less fortunate, President Ronald Reagan presented her the Citizens Medal award for distinguished service to the country in 1989.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to encourage all of the Members of the House to support this resolution.

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

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

Dynamic, committed, engaging, steadfast. These are only some of the many words that come to mind to describe Dr. Dorothy Height, a tireless champion of women, children, civil rights, peace and justice. For nearly half a century, Dr. Height has been a leader in the struggle for equality and human rights. In 1935 as a caseworker for the New York City welfare department, Dr. Dorothy Height became the first black person named to deal with Harlem rights and thus emerged, as a very young woman, into public life.

She quickly became one of the young leaders of the national youth movement of the New Deal era. When Dr. Height was serving as assistant director of the Harlem YWCA in 1937, Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president of the National Council of Negro women, asked Dr. Height to join her in her quest for women's rights for full equality and employment, that is to say, equal employment, pay and education.

That was the beginning of Dr. Height's dual role as YWCA staff and NCNW volunteer, integrating her training as a social worker and her commitment to rise above the limitations of both race and sex. Dr. Height was elected national president of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority in 1947 and ushered in a new era of organizational development.

During the 1960s, she worked closely with Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Roy Wilkins and others to prevent lynching, desegregating the Armed Forces, reform the criminal justice system and secure the landmark civil rights legislation.

In 1957, she assumed the presidency of the National Council of Negro Women. As president, she has brilliantly led a crusade for justice for African American women and has both conceived and organized the Black Family Reunion Celebration which has been held here in Washington and in cities throughout the country since 1986.

Dr. Height is now chair and president emerita of NCNW. She has worked tirelessly in the international arena with UNESCO, USAID and as a representative of numerous world meetings, conferences and missions. As a recipient of more than 25 honorary doctoral degrees and countless awards, Dr. Height continues more than six decades as a public servant in every sense of the word as a dream giver, as an earth shaker, and as a crusader for human rights.

Mr. Speaker, that is my official statement. If I may, I would like to offer a personal statement, because Dorothy Height reminds me every time I see her that she has moved from New York City; and she is now my constituent. And what a constituent she is to have. This resolution marks half a century of unique work for human rights, for all the people of the world, from an extraordinary woman.

February is Black History Month, so it is appropriate to celebrate the life and work of Dorothy Height. March is Women's History Month; and we could equally have celebrated Dr. Height's work next month, for this is a woman who has managed to make history in two identities at once, as an American woman and as an African American.

You will hear her extraordinary accomplishments in detail momentarily.

I want simply to pay tribute to her on a specific score, a leadership role that has made a very special difference.

When the feminist movement thrust forward in the 1960s, there was extraordinary confusion in the African American community about how to greet this enormous onslaught of white women calling themselves a movement. The confusion was among black women, black men, minority people around the country. It was as if they had forgotten that half of the black people are black women.

Dorothy Height had the courage to step forward in the midst of that confusion and declare proudly that she was not only a civil rights leader, a leader of African Americans, but she was a feminist leader. Few others had the courage in the late sixties and early seventies to step right up in front, put her hands on her hips and say, ''Look at me, I'm both. I'm black and I'm a woman, and I'm going to get out here and fight for both.''

When you try to divide her identity that way, you divide the great movement for human rights. Representative Shirley Chisholm, the first black woman to serve in this body, was another of those courageous women that stepped forward. Black men and women as a result, both in this body and in the country, have been among the foremost feminists and among the foremost advocates of women's rights precisely because there were a very few leaders who exercised the preeminent role of leadership and clarified what the right thing to do was and is.

Thus, I simply want to take special note of Dorothy Height's active leadership in this regard to add to her many, many medals of leadership, her unwillingness to bifurcate human rights in any form.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) whose foresight is responsible for this resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentlewoman from California will control the balance of the time.

There was no objection.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Let me thank the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia. In fact, she brought such a spirit to this debate and to this presentation. She is absolutely right. We are 2 days before Women's History Month, and I was really grappling with the whole notion of whether we should introduce this month or the next month. But we know that there are young African American women who look up to Dorothy Height and the struggle that she had in trying to bring human dignity and human rights to this country, and so we thought that it was necessary to do this in the month of February.

I would like to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) in the absence of my cochair, the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT), who could not be here to introduce it on the Republican side.

□ 1500

Mr. Speaker, in keeping with our celebration of Black History Month, I rise in strong support of House Resolution 55, which honors Dr. Dorothy Irene Height's life and achievements. I have had the honor of knowing her for years but have formed a closer relationship since coming to Washington. I have always been impressed with her grace, dignity and wisdom.

Recently, the League of African American Women, an organization of over 40 women groups that I founded about 10 years ago, honored Dr. Height for her vision and leadership. It was at that event that I expressed a need for a national declaration of gratitude for the works of this great leader and the seeds of greatness she has planted for future generations. Thus, the reason for this resolution.

For more than half a century, Dr. Dorothy Irene Height has given leadership to the struggle for equality and human rights for all people by founding the Center for Racial Justice, promoting racial justice and religious freedom at the YWCA, and working with the National Council of Negro Women on women's rights, pay equity and educational advancement. Her life exemplifies a passionate commitment for a just society and a vision of a better world.

During Dr. Height's career, she worked closely with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Roy Wilkins, Whitney Young and A. Philip Randolph and others and was the only woman allowed to be present in several high-powered strategy sessions, and I can remember looking at her and admiring her when I was a young girl as her being the only woman that sat in the room with President Johnson, and all of the men whose names I have just mentioned, to craft the civil rights laws.

As a result, Dr. Height has participated in virtually all major civil and human rights events.

Dr. Height is also known for her extensive international advocacy work, educating work and promoting human dignity in training assignments in Asia, Africa, Europe and South America.

With more than six decades of public life as a valiant advocate, earth shaker and crusader of human rights, it is fitting to celebrate this illustrious woman as we enter into a new millennium. I am proud to honor Dr. Height by sponsoring this resolution with the women of the House. I am also very proud to announce that tomorrow cities around the Nation will be declaring February 28 of 2001 as Dr. Dorothy Irene Height Day.

Dorothy Height is truly a historic figure and a renaissance woman, and I urge all Members to support this resolution and join me in honoring her lifetime achievements.

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

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

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. JONES).

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great American, Dr. Dorothy Irene Height. I would like to commend my colleague, the great woman from the State of California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) for her insight in pushing such a resolution.

Dr. Height exemplifies the best qualities of leadership as reflected in her six decades of work to improve the lives of other people. Dr. Height once stated we have to improve life, not just for those who have the most skills and those who know how to manipulate the system but also for and with those who often have so much to give but never get the opportunity.

This philosophy has never been needed more than now, at this period of our history in the year 2001. Currently, we live in a period of unparalleled opportunity. However, there are many people who are unprepared to take advantage of these opportunities. At this time in our history, we must be mindful of the goals of Dr. Height's work to lift as we climb.

Today, the Congressional Black Caucus held an historic hearing regarding electoral reform, the first hearing to be held after the November election debacle. Consistent with her words to improve life, we move to say we are not going to get over it; we cannot get over it, and Dr. Height would not want us to get over it.

With Dr. Height's graduation from New York University in 1933, she earned a Bachelor's and Master's Degree in educational psychology. Not many opportunities were available to women and people of color. Her career then began to unfold and it represents the liberation of African America, of black African America, and the advance of women's rights and the struggle and effort to lift up the poor and powerless.

She became a volunteer with the National Council of Negro Women and worked with Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, became President of that organization after Ms. Bethune's death. She worked closely with other great civil rights leaders.

As a self-help advocate, Dr. Height has been instrumental in the initiation of NCNW-sponsored food.

I close with this: I am proud to honor Dr. Height today; proud to be a member of Delta Sigma Theta sorority, a national service sorority dedicated to providing assistance to those in need.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I wanted to come here on the floor to pay tribute to a woman

who is a dear friend of mine and who is a mentor of mine. I am just so pleased and I want to commend the authors of this resolution for bringing it out on the floor.

Dorothy Height reminds me of something that Shakespeare said, ''Those about her, from her shall learn the perfect ways of honor,'' and indeed she epitomizes that.

It is a pleasure to recognize a pioneer for both human and civil rights. Throughout Dr. Dorothy Irene Height's career, which spanned over six decades, Ms. Height has joined with other such great leaders as Martin Luther King, Jr., Whitney Young, Mary McLeod Bethune to make our country a better place for all people.

In 1957, Dorothy Height assumed presidency of the National Council of Negro Women, which led the civil rights movement for voting rights and desegregated education. In addition to her 20 honorary degrees and over 50 awards, Dorothy Height received the Citizens Medal Award for distinguished national service in 1989, the Stellar Award and the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1994, to name simply a few.

Dr. Height's international influence initiated the only African American private voluntary organization in Africa, as well as organizations in Asia, Europe and South America. Her national associations include the inauguration of the Center for Racial Justice and founded the Black Family Reunion Celebration, which is an event that has attracted over 11 million visitors and supporters.

Before her retirement in 1996, Dorothy Height secured funding for a national headquarters for the National Council of Negro Women in Washington, D.C., our Nation's capital. I have appeared with her in panels and forums. I have also listened to her speak, and I am always absolutely amazed at her insight and her brilliance and her identification with people, with all people.

Throughout her life, Dorothy Height has made an immense impact on both women's rights and human rights issues with her tireless passion and positive nature.

She continues to be an inspiration and a teacher to us all and my personal friend and role model. I am proud to join my colleagues in recognizing her life's achievements.

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. MEEK).

(Mrs. MEEK of Florida asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, this Congress owes a tribute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) for having the foresight of introducing this legislation regarding Dr. Dorothy Irene Height. I am pleased and privileged to be here today. I have known Ms. Dorothy Height for 50 years as she started out in a college where I taught many years ago, Bethune Cookman College. She was a colleague and a friend of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, so it is with privilege and honor that I stand here today to pay tribute to Dr. Height.

It is very hard to describe Dr. Height because she is a phenomenal woman. It is very hard to even describe a superlative for Dr. Height. She is an academic. She is a scholar. She is a social worker. She is a giver for everyone. Dr. Height was a mainstream black woman who did things for everybody, not only black America but white America as well, and particularly for women. She reached out through her work with the YWCA and through her work with the National Council of Negro Women. During those days, it was sort of a courageous stand to be a member of the National Council of Negro Women.

She has been a leader in the struggle for equality and civil rights and human rights for everyone. Her life exemplifies her passionate commitment to a just society and a vision for a better world. Dr. Height was more than words. She was a woman of action. She is known all over the world for her extensive international and developmental education work. She initiated the first African American private voluntary organization working in Africa way back in 1975, building on the success of the National Council of Negro Women's assignments in Asia, Africa, Europe, and South America.

Working closely with Dr. Martin Luther King, Roy Wilkins, Whitney Young, A. Philip Randolph and others, Dr. Height participated in virtually all major civil and human rights events in the United States in the 1950s and 1960s. It took a phenomenal woman to do that, Mr. Speaker.

In 1989, she received a Presidential Citizens Medal Award for distinguished service to the country. Each President in this country has honored Dr. Height in some way, both Republican and Democrat, and all of them understood that this woman was a little bit different and a cut above. Therefore, they honored her in every way.

After nearly five decades of national leadership, Dr. Height still remains very active in the struggle for equality and human rights for all people. She still serves as chair of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights and Chair Emeritus of the National Council of Negro Women. She is a role model for all of us in the Congress and for all who aspire to positions of leadership. Dr. Height rightfully takes her place as one of our Nation's giants in social and educational leadership.

Dr. Dorothy Irene Height is my hero, and, Mr. Speaker, we do her honor.

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

Mrs. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). The gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5½ minutes.

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, what an honor to join the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) for this great day and to thank her for her leadership of the Women's Caucus, but thank her in particular for her leadership on this issue. I am proud to join her as an original cosponsor.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the House and I thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) for his leadership as well.

I am going to speak from the heart. I have a prepared text but this is such a grand day that I am overwhelmed with emotion, and it is a day that the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) has helped bring to fruition, and we thank her for it; long overdue.

Just a few hours or so ago, we were in a hearing talking about how to empower the election process of America. Dorothy Height is the successor to the great leader of that wonderful college, Bethune Cookman, and I am always reminded of her statement about educating the little children. Mary McLeod Bethune had five broken little chairs and she decided to organize a college, a beautiful college, that now exists that my predecessor at the mike, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. MEEK) went to and graduated and had the honor of calling her her mentor. Well, she trained Dorothy Height and Dorothy Height came to the front of the leadership realm during a time when women were usually sitting down and not sitting down like Rosa Parks were. They were pushed to the back.

□ 1515

Dorothy Height stood tall and she was regal, but she was sound and she was heard, having the ear of Presidents, starting I think as early as Franklin Delano Roosevelt, moving through Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon. There was not one, including Carter and others since that time, with whom Dorothy Height did not have an active role.

What was her issue? Her issue was dealing with the American people, the hopeless and helpless. It was dealing with improving education in historically black colleges, with uplifting women and providing them with training so they could go outside of the home and become contributing members, as they desired to do. It was opening the doors of opportunity.

She got her start from the YWCA, and getting her start there, she was able to promote a number of programs that helped women. She worked closely with Dr. Martin Luther King, Roy Wilkins, Whitney Young, and A. Phillip Randolph. She knew Barbara Jordan, Barbara Jordan asking and answering

the question, what do we want: ''just simply what America promises,'' and that is equality and opportunity. That is what Dorothy Height spoke to us about.

She was head of the National Council of Negro Women, which seems to isolate her, but I would say, the head of an organized body of women wanting what is better for women, what is better for Americans: helping us move beyond our own stereotypes, helping the aged, and working to ensure that those people who cannot speak can be heard.

She had a vision, and the vision was that we would own property, meaning the National Council of Negro Women, on Pennsylvania Avenue. I believe it is the only property owned by African-Americans. What a dream.

Now, just a few hundred yards down from the White House, sits this beautiful edifice that is not a testament to isolated Americans, it is a testament to what Americans can do when they pull up their bootstraps. That is what Dorothy Height did on behalf of the National Council of Negro Women.

I honor her out of my heart, out of my soul, and out of my spirit, Mr. Speaker, a woman who stood next to all the civil rights fighters and spoke on my behalf when I could not. This is a great day.

Mr. Speaker, I would simply close by acknowledging the dream she had, which was to enhance the property of Pennsylvania Avenue with our presence. Now we have this wonderful building that is not just in bricks and mortar, but it is a building that studies how to improve the working conditions of women; how to deal with enhancing the educational needs of a larger community; how to heal the racial divide in our country; how to actively say that civil rights is not an isolated part of one particular constituency, but it is of all Americans.

Out of that, let me say, Mr. Speaker, that she has been acknowledged by the Stellar Award; the Spirit of Cincinnati Ambassador Award; The Camille Cosby World of Children Award; the National Caucus and Center on Black Aged Living Legacy Award; the Caring Award by the Caring Institute.

I have been honored by receiving a Dorothy Height Award, and what a precious award of leadership, not because I deserve it, but because Dorothy Height deserves to have an award named after her, after all the years that she has stood alongside of the civil rights fighters; the only woman, I think, to speak, or one of the very few women, in 1964 at the March on Washington, when she heard the words, ''I have a dream.''

I would simply say that Dorothy Irene Height has an outstanding record of accomplishment.

As a self-help advocate, she has been instrumental in the initiation of the National Council of Negro Women's sponsorship of food, child care, housing, and career educational programs that embody the principles of self-reliance.

As a promoter of black family life, she conceived and organized the Black Family Reunion Celebration in 1986 to reinforce the historic strength of family, both the African-American family, but the American family. Now it is in its 9th year.

So Dr. Dorothy Irene Height deserves this lifetime resolution, this lifetime acknowledgment of her achievement. She is a brilliant woman, an advocate of women's rights, and she is still going on. So I simply close by saying I will walk with the Constitution because Dorothy Irene Height gave me the right to stand tall as a woman.

Mr. Speaker, Dorothy Height's lifetime of achievement measures the liberation of Black America, the advance of women's rights and a determined effort to lift the poor and the powerless into the Hall of Power and influence in our Nation.

Dorothy Height began her career as a staff member of the YWCA in New York City, becoming director of the Center for Racial Justice. She became a volunteer with the National Council of Negro Women, when she worked with NCNW founder Mary McLeod Bethune.

When Bethune died, Height became president, a position she continues to hold. NCNW, an organization of national organizations and community sections with outreach to 4 million women, develops model national and international community-based programs, sent scores of women to help in the Freedom Schools of the civil rights movement, and spearheaded voter registration drives Height's collaborative leadership style brings together people of different cultures for mutual benefit.

Because of Dorothy Height's commitment to the Black family she has hosted since 1986, the Black Family Reunion Celebration in which almost 10 million have participated.

Born in Richmond, VA, she moved with her parents to Ranklin, PA, at an early age. Winner of a scholarship for her exceptional oratorical skills, she entered New York University where she earned the Bachelor and Master degrees in 4 years.

While working as a caseworker for the welfare department in New York, Dr. Height joined the NCNW in 1937 and her career as a pioneer in civil rights activities began to unfold. She served on the national staff of the YWCA of USA from 1944 to 1977 where she was active in developing its leadership training and interracial and ecumenical education programs. In 1965 she inaugurated the Center for Racial Justice which is still a major initiative of the National YWCA. She served as the 10th national president of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. from 1946 to 1957 before becoming president of the NCNW in 1958.

Working closely with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Roy Wilkins, Whitney Young, A. Philip Randolph, and others, Dr. Height participated in virtually all major civil and human rights events in the 1950's and 1960's. For her tireless efforts on behalf of the less fortunate, President Ronald Regan presented her the Citizens Medal Award for distinguished service to the country in 1989.

Dr. Height is known for her extensive international and developmental education work. She initiated the sole African-American private voluntary organization working in Africa in 1975, building on the success of NCNW's assignments in Asia, Africa, Europe, and South America.

In three decades of national leadership, she has served on major policymaking bodies affecting women, social welfare, economic development, and civil and human rights, and has received numerous appointments and awards. The most recent recognitions include appointment to the Advisory Council of the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities by President Bush and to the National Advisory Council on Aging by Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis Sullivan. Her awards are extensive with the most recent ones including the Stellar Award; the Spirit of Cincinnati Ambassador Award; Camille Cosby World of Children Award; National Caucus and Center on Black Aged Living Legacy Award; the Caring Award by the Caring Institute; NAFEO Distinguished Leadership Award; the Olender Foundation's Generous Heart Award; and the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Freedom From Want Award. She also received 19 honorary doctorates from colleges and universities.

As president of NCNW, Dorothy Irene Height has an outstanding record of accomplishments. As a self-help advocate, she has been instrumental in the initiation of NCNW sponsored food, child care, housing and career educational programs that embody the principles of self-reliance. As a promoter of Black family life she conceived and organized the Black Family Reunion Celebration in 1986 to reinforce the historic strengths and traditional values of the African-American Family. Now in its ninth year, this multicity cultural event has attracted some 11.5 million people.

Dr. Dorothy I. Height's lifetime of achievement measures the liberation of Black America, the brilliant advance of women's rights, and the most determined effort to lift up the poor and the powerless. Dream giver and earth shaker, Dr. Dorothy Height has followed and expanded on the original purpose of the National Council of Negro Women, giving new meaning, new courage and pride to women, youth and families everywhere.

Dorothy Height has been recognized numerous times for his contributions to America. She has received the Spingarn Medal from the NAACP, July 1993 and has been inducted into ''National Womens Hall of Fame'', October, 1993.

I am pleased and honored to stand with fellow women of the Congress, the Congressional Black Caucus to recognize a living American legend and champion of equal rights and justice for all Americans—Dorothy Height.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on House Resolution 55.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD) for introducing this important resolution, for her efforts to bring to the floor this resolution today, and also to recognize, at a

time when our young people so desperately need role models, someone who follows in the footsteps of some of my African-American female heroes: Mary McLeod Bethune; Zora Neal Hurston, someone who I love and adore as a black author, and whose works have not been properly recognized until late; Barbara Jordan; and today I saw so many Barbara Jordans on the floor who I am very proud of, and who serve as role models in the House of Representatives, again for so many young people across this land who need role models.

Dorothy Height's life exemplifies her passionate commitment to a just society, and her vision of a much better world for everyone. It is fitting today that Congress acknowledge more than 6 decades of distinguished leadership and service provided by Dorothy Irene Height.

I want to again thank the sponsors of this legislation, and thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON), chairman of our full committee, and the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SCARBOROUGH), chairman of the Subcommittee on Civil Service of the Committee on Government Reform, for bringing this legislation forward; and also the ranking member, and the chief ranking member, of course, is the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN), and also Mr. DAVIS, for working expeditiously to bring this resolution to the floor today.

I urge Members to lend their support to this resolution.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, throughout her career, Dr. Dorothy I. Height has been a leader in the struggle for equality and human rights for all people. Her life serves as an example of one who is passionately committed for a just society and her vision of a better world.

In 1965, she started the Center for Racial Justice which is still a major initiative of the National YWCA.

She worked closely with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Roy Wilkins, Whitney Young, A. Philip Randolph as well as others. Dr. Height participated in virtually all major civil and human rights events in the 1950s and 1960s. For her tireless efforts on behalf of the less fortunate, President Ronald Reagan presented her the Citizens Medal Award for distinguished service to the country in 1989.

Dr. Height is known for her extensive international and developmental education work. She initiated the sole African American private voluntary organization working in Africa in 1975, building on the success of NCNW's assignments in Asia, Africa, Europe, and South America. In three decades of national leadership, she has served on major policymaking bodies affecting women, social welfare, economic development, and civil and human rights, and has received numerous appointments and awards. The most recent recognitions include appointment to the Advisory Council of the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities by President Bush and to the National Advisory Council on Aging by Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis Sullivan. As a self-help advocate, she has been instrumental in the initiation of NCNW sponsored food, child care, housing and career educational programs that embody the principles of self-reliance. As a promoter of Black family life she conceived and organized the Black Family Reunion Celebration in 1986 to reinforce the historic strengths and traditional values of the African American Family. Now in its ninth year, this multi-city cultural event has attracted some 11.5 million people.

Dr. Dorothy I. Height's lifetime of achievement measures the liberation of Black America, the brilliant advance of women's rights, and the most determined effort to lift up the poor and the powerless. Dream giver and earth shaker, Dr. Dorothy Height has followed and expanded on the original purpose of the National Council of Negro Women, giving new meaning, new courage and pride to women, youth and families everywhere.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, today we salute a true living legend—Dr. Dorothy Height. An icon, Dr. Height has been a model in the struggle for human rights everywhere. Throughout a career spanning over six decades, Dr. Height has served as a notable leader, filling an array of positions, and always doing so with an unyielding sense of commitment, determination, class, and integrity.

There are so many different words with which one might describe Dr. Height:

Stalwart because of her dedication to women and the Black community. She has given over three decades of committed leadership and service as President of the National Council of Negro Women (NCNW) where she orchestrated their child care, housing, and career educational programs;

Fashionable because of her stunning grace and trademark stylish hats, turning heads everywhere she goes;

A heroine and role model, Dr. Height filled the post of national president of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. and served on the national staff for the YWCA; and

An incredible champion for her work as a valiant civil rights leader, serving with the likes of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Roy Wilkins, Whitney Young, and A. Phillip Randolph.

I salute Dr. Dorothy Height with a quote from famous poet Nikki Giovanni's poem, "Ego Tripping":

She was born in the congo
She walked to the fertile crescent and built the sphinx
She designed a pyramid so tough that a star that only glows every one hundred years falls into the center giving divine perfect light
She is bad!!
She is so perfect so divine so ethereal so surreal
She cannot be comprehended except by her permission
I mean . . . *She can fly like a bird in the sky* . . .

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to recognize a distinguished woman who devoted her life to fighting for human rights, peace, and justice.

Dr. Dorothy Irene Height was the first African-American named to deal with the Harlem riots of 1935 and became one of the young leaders of the National Youth Movement of the New Deal era.

She dedicated her life to more than six decades of distinguished leadership and service. Dr. Height established the Center for Racial Justice and the Bethune Museum and Archives for Black women. She served as president of the National Council of Negro Women and organized the Black Family Reunion Celebration.

She worked hard to improve lives while working at the YWCA and the National Council of Negro Women, as the fourth elected President.

She diligently worked to expand women's rights for full and equal employment, pay, and education. She not only worked to expand women's rights in the U.S., but also in the international arena.

She has touched many lives through her instrumental work on improving child care, housing projects, and career and educational programs that embody the principles of self-reliance.

I want to commend Dr. Height for her work to better people's lives through her commitment to fight for human rights as well as uphold justice, equality, and freedom throughout the world. Thank you Dr. Height for your tremendous work. You are a living legacy.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud today to join with my colleagues in passing House Resolution 55, honoring Dr. Dorothy Irene Height as an activist and crusader for human rights. Dr. Height has dedicated her life to serving her community. She has affected great change in the areas of women's empowerment, social welfare, economic development, and civil and human rights.

She has been a tireless advocate, working for decades on behalf of socially and economically disadvantaged communities. And she is perhaps most notable because she understands the diversity of this country and our world, utilizing a collaborative leadership style, to bring people of different cultures together for mutual benefit. She is a true leader in the struggle for equality and social justice.

Dr. Dorothy Irene Height is truly an amazing individual, for whom I have a great deal of admiration and respect.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 55.

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.

HONORING THE ULTIMATE SACRIFICE MADE BY 28 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS KILLED DURING OPERATION DESERT STORM

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 39) honoring the ultimate sacrifice made by 28 United States soldiers killed by an Iraqi missile attack on February 25, 1991, during Operation Desert Storm, and resolving to support appropriate and effective theater missile defense programs.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 39

Whereas, during Operation Desert Storm, Iraq launched a Scud missile at Dhahran,

Saudi Arabia early in the evening of February 25, 1991;

Whereas one Patriot missile battery on a Dhahran airfield was not operational and another nearby battery did not track the Scud missile effectively;

Whereas the Scud missile hit a warehouse serving as a United States Army barracks in the Dhahran suburb of Al Khobar, killing 28 soldiers and injuring 100 other soldiers;

Whereas the thoughts and prayers of the Congress and the country remain with the families of these soldiers;

Whereas this single incident resulted in more United States combat casualties than any other in Operation Desert Storm and since;

Whereas Scud missile attacks paralyzed the country of Israel during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas the Patriot missile batteries, which were used in Operation Desert Storm for missile defense, were not originally designed for missile defense;

Whereas the United States and our allies still have not fielded advanced theater missile defenses;

Whereas missile technology proliferation makes missile attacks on United States forces increasingly possible; and

Whereas February 25, 2001, is the 10th anniversary of the Scud missile attack which caused the deaths of these brave soldiers who died in service to their country: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—

(1) on behalf of the American people, extends its sympathy and thanks to the families of Specialist Steven E. Atherton, Corporal Stanley Bartusiak, Specialist John A. Boliver, Jr., Sergeant Joseph P. Bongiorni III, Sergeant John T. Boxler, Specialist Beverly S. Clark, Sergeant Allen B. Craver, Corporal Rolando A. Delagneau, Specialist Steven P. Farnen, Specialist Duane W. Hollen, Jr., Specialist Glen D. Jones, Specialist Frank S. Keough, Specialist Anthony E. Madison, Specialist Steven G. Mason, Specialist Christine L. Mayes, Specialist Michael W. Mills, Specialist Adrienne L. Mitchell, Specialist Ronald D. Rennison, Private First Class Timothy A. Shaw, Specialist Steven J. Siko, Corporal Brian K. Simpson, Specialist Thomas G. Stone, Specialist James D. Tatum, Private First Class Robert C. Wade, Sergeant Frank J. Walls, Corporal Jonathan M. Williams, Specialist Richard V. Wolverton, and Specialist James E. Worthy, all of whom were killed by an Iraqi missile attack on February 25, 1991, while in service to their country; and

(2) resolves to support appropriate and effective theater missile defense programs to help prevent attacks on forward deployed United States forces from occurring again.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) each will control 20 minutes.

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

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on House Concurrent Resolution 39.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, 10 years ago 2 days ago on Sunday, February 25, the largest loss of American life in military conflict in the last 10 years took place in Desert Storm as a group of American soldiers were involved in setting up an operation to support Operation Desert Storm. Unfortunately, a Scud missile was launched by Saddam Hussein's units into the barracks, and as a result, 28 young Americans were killed and 99 others were seriously injured.

Today we offer this resolution jointly as a bipartisan memorial to these brave individuals. I am pleased to be the original cosponsor with our good friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA), whose district half of these brave young Americans resided in.

We are also pleased to have the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on Armed Services with us, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON), who is one of the sponsors of this legislation, and our good friend, the gentleman from El Paso, Texas (Mr. REYES).

Mr. Speaker, what a tragedy this was as 28 young Americans were snuffed out in the prime of their lives because of Saddam Hussein's attack on them in a cowardly manner, without any forewarning. In fact, it was 8:40 p.m. on February 25 when parts of a Scud missile destroyed the barracks housing members of the 14th Quartermaster Detachment in the single most devastating attack on U.S. forces during that war. Ninety-nine others were killed. The 14th Quartermaster Detachment from Pennsylvania lost 13 soldiers and suffered 43 wounded. Casualties were evacuated to medical facilities in Saudi Arabia and Germany. The 14th, which had been in Saudi Arabia only 6 days, suffered the greatest number of casualties of any allied unit during Operation Desert Storm. Eighty-one percent of the unit's 69 soldiers had been killed or wounded.

During the ensuing 10 years, Mr. Speaker, a number of significant events have taken place to honor the memory of these brave individuals.

Tonight we pay special recognition on the 10th anniversary to Specialist Steven Atherton, 26 years old; Specialist John Boliver, 27 years old; Sergeant Joseph Bongiorni, III, 20 years old; Sergeant John Boxler, 44 years old; Specialist Beverly Clark, 23 years old; Sergeant Allen Craver, 32 years old; Specialist Frank Keough, 22 years old; Specialist Anthony Madison, 27 years old; Specialist Christine Mayes, 22 years old; Specialist Stephen Siko, 24 years old; Specialist Thomas Stone, 20 years old; Specialist Frank Walls, 20 years old; Specialist Richard Wolverton, 22 years old, all from the 14th Detachment.

From other units: Corporal Stanley Bartusiak, 34 years old; Corporal Rolando Delagneau, 30 years old; Specialist Steven Farnen, 22 years old; Specialist Glen Jones, 21 years old; Specialist Duane Hollen, Jr., 24 years old; Specialist Steven Mason, 23 years old; Specialist Michael Mills, 23 years old; Specialist Adrienne Mitchell, 20 years old; Specialist Ronald Rennison, 21 years old; Private First Class Timothy Shaw, 21 years old; Corporal Brian Simpson, 22 years old; Specialist James Tatum, 22 years old; Private First Class Robert Wade, 31 years old; Corporal Jonathan Williams, 23 years old; and Specialist James Worthy, 22 years old.

Mr. Speaker, tonight we pay a special tribute to these brave Americans who paid the ultimate price and made the supreme sacrifice on behalf of their country. But Mr. Speaker, the outrage is that 10 years later America still has not yet deployed a highly effective theater missile defense system to protect our troops from further attacks of this type.

Mr. Speaker, that is a national embarrassment and a national disgrace, that 10 years after we had the largest loss of life from the military forces of this country in a Scud attack, a low-complexity Scud attack, we still have not deployed the highly effective system to protect our troops from further attacks of this type.

Mr. Speaker, we must do better. I ask our colleagues to join with us in this battle for effective missile defense.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I do appreciate this, and I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 39. This bill is cosponsored by my two friends, the gentlemen from Pennsylvania, Mr. MURTHA and Mr. WELDON. I compliment the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) on his efforts.

□ 1530

This bill honors the 28 American soldiers who were killed by an Iraqi SCUD missile on February, 25, 10 years ago, 1991, during the Persian Gulf War. This missile attack caused more United States casualties than any other single incident during the conflict, and it is altogether fitting that we pay tribute to those who gave their lives for their country as a result of this attack. It is particularly poignant when nearly all of those killed come from the single unit, from a single geographic region, in a single State, in this case, the State of Pennsylvania.

I might add that those 28 young Guardsmen all left families, all suffered the pain and anxiety of loss of a loved one.

Mr. Speaker, if I may, I well remember experiencing a family going through that same agony. In April of 1941, Fort Hood, Texas, I was present when the parents of a young soldier named Cooper were presented a Silver Star posthumously as this young Cooper, as on that same occasion of Desert

Storm, threw himself on top of a downed American soldier and incoming artillery shell killed him.

So I understand. My sympathy goes out to the families.

At this time, though, I would add, Mr. Speaker, that recognizing those specific ones that are mentioned here, or the ones that I mentioned, in no way diminishes the honor or the reverence that we hold for the other service members who were killed or were wounded during Operation Desert Shield or Operation Desert Storm.

I publicly extend the same sympathy and thanks to all the families of those who lost loved ones during the Persian Gulf War. This is not just a commemoration, Mr. Speaker. By adopting this resolution, we resolve to support appropriate and effective theater missile defense so American forces deployed forward will not be vulnerable to similar missile attacks in the future.

Improving our theater missile defense capability is and should be an integral part of our weapons modernization effort.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to report that since the Persian Gulf War, we have fielded the next generation of Patriot missiles known as PAC–3, and we are rapidly developing the Medium Extended Air Range Defense System which is known as MEADS. As a result, our forces today are far better prepared to defend against the theater missile attack than it was during the 1991 conflict.

These efforts have enjoyed strong support on both sides of the aisle. This is a good bill. It honors outstanding Americans. It proposes a sound policy.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) and I thank the gentleman for yielding the time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of this.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES).

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) for yielding me the time and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON).

Mr. Speaker, it is with a great sense of loss that I rise to remember the 28 U.S. soldiers who sacrificed their lives on the evening of February 25, 1991 when a Scud missile hit and destroyed the converted warehouse where they were housed.

These men and women, most from the 14th Quartermaster Detachment, an Army Reserve unit from Greensburg, Pennsylvania, had answered the call and were serving their Nation when and where they were needed.

Although our air defenders tried valiantly to use the Patriot system to protect our soldiers and our allies during the Gulf War, that system was simply not designed for missile defense.

Since then, however, we have made great strides in the Patriot program and are nearly ready to deploy the advanced Patriot system called PAC–3. The PAC–3 system is proven to engage and destroy ballistic missiles like Scuds. If this missile system had been in our inventory 10 years ago, it could have prevented this Scud missile tragedy.

Mr. Speaker, while we still have a long way to go to ensure the safety, both here and abroad, from short-range ballistic missiles like Scuds and from the expanding threat of longer-range ballistic missiles like the No Dong missile. I believe we must continue to field the PAC–3 system throughout the Patriot force as quickly as possible.

We must continue our support for programs like THAAD, MEADS, and our Navy theater missile defense program.

While in war-time, no system guarantees security. This, I find, would be one of the best tributes to these 28 U.S. soldiers that we would never run that risk again, simply by paying tribute to them through prudent and careful exercising of deployment of the PAC–3 system.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to rise and acknowledge and support the comments of my colleagues and say that we are making progress. I fully support the PAC–3, the MEADS program which we are doing cooperatively with Italy and Germany is moving along.

We have had tremendous success with the Arab program with Israel, and we are now beginning discussions with our European friends and even our Middle Eastern friends and our Far East Asia friends on how to promote effective missile defense.

But I have to underscore the fact, Mr. Speaker, that missiles are the weapon of choice of tyrants and dictators. Many of our colleagues talk about the threats coming from a weapon of mass destruction or coming from the illegal use of computer systems, and my colleagues and I have been the first to acknowledge that they are real threats, the threats of chemical, biological or nuclear attacks or the threats posed by a cyberattack on our SMART systems. But the fact remains that the weapon of choice of tyrants is the missile.

When Saddam Hussain chose to rain terror in Israel, he did not pick suitcase bombs. He did not pick chemical or biological agents. He picked the missiles to rain terror in Israel to which they could not properly defend themselves against.

When Saddam Hussain decided to take out American soldiers, it was a Scud missile he chose, a low-complexity Scud missile. He snuffed out 28 young lives, 6 days after they arrived. These were young people who were mothers and sisters and sons and fathers. They were volunteer firefighters, and they were local businesspeople who were called up as reservists to serve the country. Yet America was not able to provide the level of protection against those missiles.

Today, Mr. Speaker, over 70 nations in the world have missiles that pose direct threats to our troops, our allies, and the people of America.

Over 22 Nations today, Mr. Speaker, are building missiles and have the capability of building enhanced missiles. In fact, Mr. Speaker, that Scud missile that was used 10 years ago has been enhanced three and four times by the North Koreans, by the Iranians, and by the Iraqis. In fact, Iran is now working on a medium-ranged missile that will soon threaten all of Israel.

The growth in the threat of these missiles has been unbelievably aggressive. In fact, just since last September, when President Clinton made a decision on our National Missile Defense Program, September 21, Iran tested a brand-new Shehab 3 missile. The Shehab 3 missile is a couple of steps above the Scud missile that killed our troops in Desert Storm.

On September 24, Libya received its first 50 Nodongs. The Nodong is an enhanced version of the Scud missile. Now Libya has at least 50 of these missiles. In October, Russia tested mobile and silo-based TOPOL MICBMs with a 6200 nautical mile range. In November, China conducted tests, their second tests of the DF31. That test also included decoys in the warhead.

In January, India conducted a second Agni test, another theater missile.

Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, around the world, the threat of offensive missiles remains very real and very dangerous.

As we honor these brave Americans tonight, as we honor and pay respects to not only what they did, but to their families for the sacrifice that they made in having one of their loved ones stand up for America at a time of need, and have their life snuffed out in the process, it is absolutely essential that this House go on record as saying with their votes that we want our government and our military to continue the work that people like the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA) and Members on our side have been proposing.

Aggressive theater missile defense systems that can protect our troops and moving forward with missile defense programs that can protect America and our allies, that is the least we can do, Mr. Speaker, on this the anniversary of the loss of these brave Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for joining with us. I thank the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SKELTON) for his outstanding leadership on behalf of the Nation's warriors and patriots.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to support this resolution.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, first I want to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr.

WELDON) for working so well and putting this bill before us. It is a fitting tribute to those young Americans that died 10 years ago in Desert Storm. I hope it is some solace to those families and not just to those families but to the other families who lost loved ones in that conflict. America is great, as Tocqueville once wrote, because America is good. And America was there in the Persian Gulf because we stood for good values.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) for offering this resolution, because it does reflect the best that comes from America.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my genuine sympathy to the families of U.S. service members killed in Saudi Arabia in 1991.

I too honor their sacrifice. The greatest tribute we could provide to these brave men and women is to work for nuclear disarmament and world peace.

Nuclear proliferation is a real danger today. That is why I believe it is imperative that the United States abide by its own treaties and the principles of nonproliferation.

The proposed missile defense systems will increase the nuclear threats we face, not diminish them.

We should not spend billions of dollars on an unworkable missile system, when we have real security needs that must be met, when we have soldiers on food stamps, when we have gulf-war veterans denied badly needed medical care, and when we face such serious healthcare, educational, and housing problems here at home that undermine both the general welfare of the country and our common defense.

I join my colleagues in expressing our sympathy to the families of those killed in 1991. My hope is that we do not put any more men and women in harm's way. I must oppose any missile system that makes the world a more dangerous place.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Con. Res. 39, a bill to honor the sacrifices of Operation Desert Storm. I urge my colleagues to join in supporting this worthwhile legislation.

This year marks the tenth anniversary of Operation Desert Storm, a military operation undertaken by a United States-led coalition to drive Saddam Hussein's Iraqui Army out of Kuwait. This objective was achieved decisively with a minimum of allied casualties.

Regrettably, however, no military action occurs without some losses, and while the number of United States deaths during Desert Storm was low, that does nothing to detract from the 299 servicemembers who gave their lives in defeating Iraq.

One incident in particular stands out from the conflict. On February 25, 1991, Iraqi forces launched a Scud missile at the city of Dhahran in Saudi Arabia. The missile struck a warehouse which was serving as a U.S. Army barracks in the suburb of Al Khobar, killing 28 soldiers and injuring 100 others. This incident resulted in more U.S. combat casualties than any other in Operation Desert Storm, or in subsequent operations.

This concurrent resolution expresses the sense of Congress on behalf of the American people extending its sympathy and thanks to the families of the 28 soldiers who were killed in that attack. It further resolves to support appropriate and effective missile defense programs to help prevent a similar unnecessary loss of lives from occurring again. Had a more effective missile defense system been in place on that February night in 1991, in all likelihood those 28 Americans would have survived.

It is fitting that we honor those soldiers who made the ultimate sacrifice for their country, as we are doing today. The best way for us to honor their sacrifice is to ensure that history does not repeat itself in any future war. For this reason, we should rededicate ourselves to the task of developing and deploying an effective theater missile defense system. Once this has been accomplished, future generations of young Americans will be safer in regional military conflicts.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to join in supporting this resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 39.

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. WELDON. 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.

CONTINUATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY RELATING TO CUBA AND OF EMERGENCY AUTHORITY RELATING TO THE REGULATION OF THE ANCHORAGE AND MOVEMENT OF VESSELS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-47)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice to the Federal Register for publication, which states that the emergency declared with respect to the Government of Cuba's destruction of two unarmed U.S.-registered civilian aircraft in international airspace north of Cuba on February 24, 1996, is to continue in effect beyond March 1, 2001.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 27, 2001.*

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 5 p.m.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 44 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 5 p.m.

□ 1700

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS) at 5 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will now put the question on motions to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H. Res. 57, de novo; and

H. Con. Res. 39, by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first such vote in this series.

RECOGNIZING AND HONORING DALE EARNHARDT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 57.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 57.

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.

HONORING THE ULTIMATE SACRIFICE MADE BY 28 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS KILLED DURING OPERATION DESERT STORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 39.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr.

WELDON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 39, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 395, nays 0, answered ''present'' 2, not voting 35, as follows:

[Roll No. 16]

YEAS—395

Abercrombie
Aderholt
Akin
Allen
Andrews
Armey
Baca
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldacci
Baldwin
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonior
Bono
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Collins
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Crane
Crenshaw
Crowley
Cubin
Culberson
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLay
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Farr
Fattah
Ferguson
Filner
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Ford
Frank
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grucci
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Harman
Hart
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hefley
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Hill
Hilleary
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Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hutchinson
Hyde
Isakson
Israel
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kerns
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kleczka
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Largent
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Markey
Mascara
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Mica
Millender-McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Morella
Murtha
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Owens
Oxley
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Reyes
Reynolds
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Ross
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Sandlin
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaffer
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Simmons
Sisisky
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Sweeney
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Velazquez
Visclosky
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watkins
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—2

Lee
Miller, George

NOT VOTING—35

Ackerman
Becerra
Bonilla
Buyer
Coyne
Cramer
DeLauro
Dingell
Fossella
Gekas
Graham
Hayworth
Hunter
Inslee
Issa
Lantos
McKeon
Moran (VA)
Myrick
Pallone
Putnam
Rehberg
Riley
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Sanchez
Sanders
Simpson
Strickland
Tancredo
Thomas
Vitter
Wicker
Wilson

□ 1727

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

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''present.''

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. PUTNAM. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained when the vote was called for rollcall No. 16. I strongly support the resolution honoring the brave Americans who made the ultimate sacrifice on February 25, 1991, during Operation Desert Storm. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea.''

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 16, I was inadvertently detained. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea.''

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote 16, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea.''

□ 1730

ELECTION OF MEMBER TO COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Democratic Caucus, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 63) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 63

Resolved, That the following named Member be, and is hereby, elected to the following standing committee of the House of Representatives:

Committee on International Relations: Mr. ENGEL of New York to rank immediately after Mr. DAVIS of Florida.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMITTING USE OF ROTUNDA OF CAPITOL FOR CEREMONY AS PART OF COMMEMORATION OF DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE OF VICTIMS OF HOLOCAUST

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 14) permitting the use of the Rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust, with a Senate amendment thereto and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Senate amendment: Page 1, line 3, strike out ''April 18, 2001'' and insert ''April 19, 2001''.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 14, sponsored by our distinguished colleague from Ohio, Mr. NEY.

House Concurrent Resolution 14 permits the use of our Congressional Rotunda for the annual ceremony to commemorate the Days of Remembrance of the victims of the Holocaust.

The annual day of Remembrance, sponsored by the Holocaust Memorial Council of which I am a member, will be held on April 18, 2001. This important program allows the Congress and the Nation to observe the days of remembrance, to pay tribute to the American liberators of the concentration camp's survivors, and by commemorating this enormous tragedy, ensuring that it never happens again.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join in urging the adoption of this resolution.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 2001

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in

order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday, February 28, 2001.

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair desires to make an announcement.

After consultation with the majority and minority leaders, and with their consent and approval, the Chair announces that tonight when the two Houses meet in joint session to hear an address by the President of the United States, only the doors immediately opposite the Speaker and those on his left and right will be open.

No one will be allowed on the floor of the House who does not have the privilege of the floor of the House.

Due to the large attendance which is anticipated, the Chair feels the rule regarding the privilege of the floor must be strictly adhered to.

Children of Members will not be permitted on the floor, and the cooperation of all Members is requested.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 8:40 p.m. for the purpose of receiving in joint session the President of the United States.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 8:40 p.m.

□ 2045

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 8 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.

JOINT SESSION OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE HELD PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 28 TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The Speaker of the House presided.

The Deputy Sergeant at Arms, Mrs. Kerri Hanley, announced the Vice President and Members of the U.S. Senate, who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Vice President taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to escort the President of the United States into the Chamber:

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY);

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY);

The gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS);

The gentleman from California (Mr. COX);

The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT);

The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR);

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST); and

The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ).

The VICE PRESIDENT. The President of the Senate, at the direction of that body, appoints the following Senators as members of the committee on the part of the Senate to escort the President of the United States into the House Chamber:

The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT);

The Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. NICKLES);

The Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SANTORUM);

The Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON);

The Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAIG);

The Senator from Tennessee (Mr. FRIST);

The Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS);

The Senator from Texas (Mr. GRAMM);

The Senator from Kentucky (Mr. MCCONNELL);

The Senator from Maine (Ms. SNOWE);

The Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. GREGG);

The Senator from South Dakota (Mr. DASCHLE);

The Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID);

The Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI);

The Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN);

The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY);

The Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER);

The Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY);

The Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN);

The Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER);

The Senator from Louisiana (Mr. BREAUX); and

The Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON).

The Deputy Sergeant at Arms announced the Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, His Excellency Roble Olhaye, Ambassador to the United States from Djibouti.

The Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seat reserved for him.

The Deputy Sergeant at Arms announced the Supreme Court of the United States.

An Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seat reserved for him in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

The Deputy Sergeant at Arms announced the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

The members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

At 9 o'clock and 4 minutes p.m., the Sergeant at Arms, Mr. Wilson Livingood, announced the President of the United States.

The President of the United States, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, and stood at the Clerk's desk.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

The SPEAKER. Members of the Congress, I have the high privilege and the distinct honor of presenting to you the President of the United States.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

ADDRESS TO THE JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The PRESIDENT. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Vice President, Members of Congress:

It is a great privilege to be here to outline a new budget and a new approach for governing our great country.

I thank you for your invitation to speak here tonight. I know Congress had to formally invite me and it could have been a close vote. So, Mr. Vice President, I appreciate you being here to break the tie. I want to thank so many of you who have accepted my invitation to come to the White House to discuss important issues. We are off to a good start. I will continue to meet with you and ask for your input. You have been kind and candid, and I thank you for making a new President feel welcome.

The last time I visited the Capitol, I came to take an oath. On the steps of this building, I pledged to honor our Constitution and laws, and I asked you to join me in setting a tone of civility and respect in Washington. I hope America is noticing the difference. We are making progress. Together, we are changing the tone in the Nation's capital. And this spirit of respect and cooperation is vital, because in the end we will be judged not only by what we say or how we say it, we will be judged by what we are able to accomplish.

America today is a Nation with great challenges, but greater resources. An artist using statistics as a brush could paint two very different pictures of our country. One would have warning signs: increasing layoffs, rising energy prices, too many failing schools, persistent poverty, the stubborn vestiges of racism. Another picture would be full of blessings: a balanced budget, big surpluses, a military that is second to none, a country at peace with its neighbors, technology that is revolutionizing the world, and our greatest

strength, concerned citizens who care for our country and care for each other.

Neither picture is complete in and of itself. And tonight I challenge and invite Congress to work with me to use the resources of one picture to repaint the other, to direct the advantages of our time to solve the problems of our people.

Some of these resources will come from government, some but not all. Year after year in Washington, budget debates seem to come down to an old, tired argument: on one side those who want more government, regardless of the cost; on the other, those who want less government, regardless of the need.

We should leave those arguments to the last century and chart a different course. Government has a role, and an important role. Yet too much government crowds out initiative and hard work, private charity and the private economy. Our new governing vision says government should be active but limited, engaged but not overbearing.

My budget is based on that philosophy. It is reasonable and it is responsible. It meets our obligations and funds our growing needs. We increase spending next year for Social Security and Medicare and other entitlement programs by $81 billion. We have increased spending for discretionary programs by a very responsible 4 percent, above the rate of inflation. My plan pays down an unprecedented amount of our national debt, and then when money is still left over, my plan returns it to the people who earned it in the first place.

A budget's impact is counted in dollars, but measured in lives. Excellent schools, quality health care, a secure retirement, a cleaner environment, a stronger defense, these are all important needs, and we fund them.

The highest percentage increase in our budget should go to our children's education. Education is my top priority. Education is my top priority, and by supporting this budget, you will make it yours as well.

Reading is the foundation of all learning, so during the next 5 years we triple spending, adding $5 billion to help every child in America learn to read. Values are important, so we have tripled funding for character education to teach our children not only reading and writing, but right from wrong.

We have increased funding to train and recruit teachers, because we know a good education starts with a good teacher.

And I have a wonderful partner in this effort. I like teachers so much, I married one. Laura has begun a new effort to recruit Americans to the profession that will shape our future: teaching. She will travel across America to promote sound teaching practices and early reading skills in our schools and in programs such as Head Start.

When it comes to our schools, dollars alone do not always make the difference. Funding is important, and so is reform. So we must tie funding to higher standards and accountability for results.

I believe in local control of schools. We should not and we will not run public schools from Washington, DC. Yet when the Federal government spends tax dollars, we must insist on results. Children should be tested on basic reading and math skills every year, between grades three and eight. Measuring is the only way to know whether all our children are learning, and I want to know, because I refuse to leave any child behind in America.

Critics of testing contend it distracts from learning. They talk about ''teaching to the test.'' But let us put that logic to the test. If you test a child on basic math and reading skills and you are ''teaching to the test,'' you are teaching math and reading, and that is the whole idea.

As standards rise, local schools will need more flexibility to meet them, so we must streamline the dozens of Federal education programs into five, and let States spend money in those categories as they see fit. Schools will be given a reasonable chance to improve, and the support to do so.

Yet if they don't, if they continue to fail, we must give parents and students different options: a better public school, a private school, tutoring, or a charter school. In the end, every child in a bad situation must be given a better choice, because when it comes to our children, failure is simply not an option.

Another priority in my budget is to keep the vital promises of Medicare and Social Security, and together we will do so. To meet the health care needs of all America's seniors, we double the Medicare budget over the next 10 years.

My budget dedicates $238 billion to Medicare next year alone, enough to fund all current programs and to begin a new prescription drug benefit for low-income seniors. No senior in America should have to choose between buying food and buying prescriptions.

To make sure the retirement savings of America's seniors are not diverted into any other program, my budget protects all $2.6 trillion of the Social Security surplus for Social Security and for Social Security alone.

My budget puts a priority on access to health care, without telling Americans what doctor they have to see or what coverage they must choose. Many working Americans do not have health care coverage, so we will help them buy their own insurance with refundable tax credits. And to provide quality care in low-income neighborhoods, over the next 5 years we will double the number of people served at community health care centers.

And we will address the concerns of those who have health coverage yet worry their insurance company does not care and won't pay. Together, this Congress and this President will find common ground to make sure doctors make medical decisions and patients get the health care they deserve with a Patients' Bill of Rights.

When it comes to their health, people want to get the medical care they need, not be forced to go to court because they didn't get it. We will ensure access to the courts for those with legitimate claims, but first, let us put in place a strong independent review so we promote quality health care, not frivolous lawsuits.

My budget also increases funding for medical research, which gives hope to many who struggle with serious disease. Our prayers tonight are with one of your own who is engaged in his own fight against cancer, a fine Representative and a good man, Congressman JOE MOAKLEY. I can think of no more appropriate tribute to JOE than to have the Congress finish the job of doubling the budget for the National Institutes of Health.

My New Freedom Initiative for Americans with Disabilities funds new technologies, expands opportunities to work, and makes our society more welcoming. For the more than 50 million Americans with disabilities, we must continue to break down barriers to equality.

The budget I propose to you also supports the people who keep our country strong and free, the men and women who serve in the United States military. I am requesting $5.7 billion in increased military pay and benefits, and health care and housing. Our men and women in uniform give America their best, and we owe them our support.

America's veterans honored their commitment to our country through their military service. I will honor our commitment to them with a $1 billion increase to ensure better access to quality care and faster decisions on benefit claims.

My budget will improve our environment by accelerating the cleanup of toxic brownfields. I propose we make a major investment in conservation by fully funding the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Our national parks have a special place in our country's life. Our parks are places of great natural beauty and history. As good stewards, we must leave them better than we have found them, so I propose providing $4.9 billion over 5 years for the upkeep of these national treasures.

My budget adopts a hopeful new approach to help the poor and the disadvantaged. We must encourage and support the work of charities and faith-based and community groups that offer help and love, one person at a time. These groups are working in every neighborhood in America to fight homelessness and addiction and domestic violence, to provide a hot meal or a mentor, or a safe haven for our children. Government should welcome these groups to apply for funds, not discriminate against them.

Government cannot be replaced by charities or volunteers. Government

should not fund religious activities, but our Nation should support the good works of these good people who are helping their neighbors in need. So I propose allowing all taxpayers, whether they itemize or not, to deduct their charitable contributions. Estimates show this could encourage as much as $14 billion a year in new charitable giving, money that will save and change lives.

Our budget provides more than $700 million over the next 10 years for a Federal Compassion Capital Fund with a focused and noble mission: to provide a mentor for the more than 1 million children with a parent in prison and to support other local efforts to fight illiteracy, teen pregnancy, drug addiction and other difficult problems.

With us tonight is the Mayor of Philadelphia. Please help me welcome Mayor John Street. Hi, Mr. Mayor.

Mayor Street has encouraged faith-based and community organizations to make a significant difference in Philadelphia. He has invited me to his city this summer to see compassion in action. I am personally aware of just how effective the mayor is.

Mayor Street is a Democrat. Let the record show I lost his city, big time. But some things are bigger than politics. So I look forward to coming to your city to see your faith-based programs in action.

As government promotes compassion, it also must promote justice. Too many of our citizens have cause to doubt our Nation's justice when the law points a finger of suspicion at groups, instead of individuals. All our citizens are created equal and must be treated equally. Earlier today, I asked John Ashcroft, the Attorney General, to develop specific recommendations to end racial profiling.

It is wrong, and we will end it. It is wrong. In so doing, we will not hinder the work of our Nation's brave police officers. They protect us every day, often at great risk. But by stopping the abuses of a few, we will add to the public confidence our police officers earn and deserve.

My budget has funded a responsible increase in our ongoing operations. It has funded our Nation's important priorities. It has protected Social Security and Medicare. And our surpluses are big enough that there is still money left over.

Many of you have talked about the need to pay down our national debt. I listened, and I agree.

We owe it to our children and our grandchildren to act now, and I hope you will join me to pay down $2 trillion in debt during the next 10 years.

At the end of those 10 years, we will have paid down all the debt that is available to retire. That is more debt repaid more quickly than has ever been repaid by any nation at any time in history.

We should also prepare for the unexpected, for the uncertainties of the future. We should approach our Nation's budget as any prudent family would, with a contingency fund for emergencies or additional spending needs. For example, after a strategic review, we may need to increase defense spending. We may need to increase spending for our farmers or additional money to reform Medicare. So my budget sets aside almost a trillion dollars over 10 years for additional needs, that is one trillion additional reasons you can feel comfortable supporting this budget.

We have increased our budget at a responsible 4 percent. We have funded our priorities. We have paid down all the available debt. We have prepared for contingencies, and we still have money left over. Yogi Berra once said ''when you come to a fork in the road, take it.'' Now we come to a fork in the road. We have two choices. Even though we have already met our needs, we could spend the money on more and bigger government. That is the road our Nation has traveled in recent years.

Last year, government spending shot up 8 percent. That is far more than our economy grew, far more than personal income grew and far more than the rate of inflation. If you continue on that road, you will spend the surplus and have to dip into Social Security to pay other bills.

Unrestrained government spending is a dangerous road to deficits, so we must take a different path. The other choice is to let the American people spend their own money to meet their own needs. I hope you will join me in standing firmly on the side of the people.

You see, the growing surplus exists because taxes are too high and government is charging more than it needs. The people of America have been overcharged, and on their behalf, I am here asking for a refund.

Some say my tax plan is too big. Others say it is too small. I respectfully disagree. This plan is just right.

I did not throw darts at a board to come up with a number for tax relief. I did not take a poll or develop an arbitrary formula that might sound good. I looked at problems in the Tax Code and calculated the costs to fix them.

A tax rate of 15 percent is too high for those who earn low wages, so we must lower the rate to 10 percent. No one should pay more than a third of the money they earn in Federal income taxes, so we lowered the top rate to 33 percent.

This reform will be welcome relief for America's small businesses, which often pay taxes at the highest rate, and help for small business means jobs for Americans.

We simplified the Tax Code by reducing the number of tax rates from the current five rates to four lower ones, 10 percent, 15 percent, 25 percent and 33 percent. In my plan, no one is targeted in or targeted out. Everyone who pays income taxes will get relief.

Our government should not tax and thereby discourage marriage, so we reduced the marriage penalty. I want to help families rear and support their children, so we doubled the child credit to $1,000 per child.

It is not fair to tax the same earnings twice, once when you earn them and again when you die, so we must repeal the death tax.

These changes add up to significant help. A typical family with two children will save $1,600 a year on their Federal income taxes. Now, 1,600 may not sound like a lot to some, but it means a lot to many families.

Sixteen hundred dollars buys gas for two cars for an entire year. It pays tuition for a year at a community college. It pays the average family grocery bill for 3 months. That is real money.

With us tonight, representing many American families, are Steven and Josefina Ramos. They are from Pennsylvania, but they could be from any one of your districts. Steven is a network administrator for a school district. Josefina is a Spanish teacher at a charter school, and they have a 2-year-old daughter. Steven and Josefina tell me they pay almost $8,000 a year in Federal income taxes. My plan will save them more than $2,000.

Let me tell you what Steven says, ''$2,000 a year means a lot to my family. If we had this money, it would help us reach our goal of paying off our personal debt in 2 years time.'' After that, Steven and Josefina want to start saving for Lianna's college education.

My attitude is government should never stand in the way of families achieving their dreams. And as we debate this issue, always remember, the surplus is not the government's money, the surplus is the people's money.

For lower-income families, my tax plan restores basic fairness. Right now, complicated tax rules punish hard work. A waitress supporting two children on $25,000 a year can lose nearly half of every additional dollar she earns above the 25,000. For overtime, her hardest hours, are taxed at nearly 50 percent. This sends a terrible message: You will never get ahead. But America's message must be different. We must honor hard work, never punish it.

With tax relief, overtime will no longer be overtax time for the waitress. People with the smallest incomes will get the highest percentage reductions. And millions of additional American families will be removed from the income tax rolls entirely.

Tax relief is right and tax relief is urgent. The long economic expansion that began almost 10 years ago is faltering. Lower interest rates will eventually help, but we cannot assume they will do the job all by themselves.

Forty years ago and then 20 years ago, two Presidents, one Democrat and one Republican, John F. Kennedy and Ronald Reagan, advocated tax cuts to, in President Kennedy's words, ''get this country moving again.'' They knew then, what we must do now, to create economic growth and opportunity, we must put money back into

the hands of the people who buy goods and create jobs.

We must act quickly. The Chairman of the Federal Reserve has testified before Congress that tax cuts often come too late to stimulate economic recovery. So I want to work with you to give our economy an important jump start by making tax relief retroactive.

We must act now because it is the right thing to do. We must also act now because we have other things to do. We must show courage to confront and resolve tough challenges: To restructure our Nation's defenses, to meet our growing need for energy, and to reform Medicare and Social Security.

America has a window of opportunity to extend and secure our present peace by promoting a distinctly American internationalism. We will work with our allies and friends to be a force for good and a champion of freedom. We will work for free markets and free trade and freedom from oppression. Nations making progress toward freedom will find America is their friend.

We will promote our values, and we will promote peace. And we need a strong military to keep the peace. But our military was shaped to confront the challenges of the past. So I have asked the Secretary of Defense to review America's armed forces and prepare to transform them to meet emerging threats. My budget makes a down payment on the research and development that will be required. Yet, in our broader transformation effort, we must put strategy first, then spending. Our defense vision will drive our defense budget, not the other way around.

Our Nation also needs a clear strategy to confront the threats of the 21st century, threats that are more widespread and less certain. They range from terrorists who threaten with bombs to tyrants and rogue nations intent on developing weapons of mass destruction. To protect our own people, our allies and friends, we must develop and we must deploy effective missile defenses.

And as we transform our military, we can discard Cold War relics, and reduce our own nuclear forces to reflect today's needs.

A strong America is the world's best hope for peace and freedom. Yet the cause of freedom rests on more than our ability to defend ourselves and our allies. Freedom is exported every day, as we ship goods and products that improve the lives of millions of people. Free trade brings greater political and personal freedom.

Each of the previous five presidents has had the ability to negotiate far-reaching trade agreements. Tonight I ask to give me the strong hand of presidential trade promotion authority, and to do so quickly.

As we meet tonight, many citizens are struggling with the high costs of energy. We have a serious energy problem that demands a national energy policy. The West is confronting a major energy shortage that has resulted in high prices and uncertainty. I have asked Federal agencies to work with California officials to help speed construction of new energy sources. And I have directed Vice President Cheney, Commerce Secretary Evans, Energy Secretary Abraham, and other senior members of my administration to develop a national energy policy.

Our energy demand outstrips our supply. We can produce more energy at home while protecting our environment, and we must. We can produce more electricity to meet demand, and we must. We can promote alternative energy sources and conservation, and we must. America must become more energy independent, and we will.

Perhaps the biggest test of our foresight and courage will be reforming Medicare and Social Security.

Medicare's finances are strained, and its coverage is outdated. Ninety-nine percent of employer-provided health plans offer some form of prescription drug coverage. Medicare does not. The framework for reform has been developed by Senators FRIST and BREAUX and Congressman THOMAS; and now is the time to act. Medicare must be modernized. And we must make sure that every senior on Medicare can choose a health care plan that offers prescription drugs.

Seven years from now, the baby boom generation will begin to claim Social Security benefits. Everyone in this Chamber knows that Social Security is not prepared to fully fund their retirement. And we only have a couple of years to get prepared. Without reform, this country will one day awaken to a stark choice: either a drastic rise in payroll taxes or a radical cut in retirement benefits. There is a better way.

This spring I will form a Presidential commission to reform Social Security. The commission will make its recommendations by next fall. Reform should be based on these principles: It must preserve the benefits of all current retirees and those nearing retirement. It must return Social Security to sound financial footing, and it must offer personal savings accounts to younger workers who want them.

Social Security now offers workers a return of less than 2 percent on the money they pay into the system. To save the system, we must increase that by allowing younger workers to make safe, sound investments at a higher rate of return.

Ownership, access to wealth, and independence should not be the privilege of a few. They are the hope of every American, and we must make them the foundation of Social Security.

By confronting the tough challenge of reform, by being responsible with our budget, we can earn the trust of the American people. And we can add to that trust by enacting fair and balanced election and campaign reforms.

The agenda I have set before you tonight is worthy of a great Nation. America is a Nation at peace, but not a Nation at rest. Much has been given to us, and much is expected.

Let us agree to bridge old divides. But let us also agree that our goodwill must be dedicated to great goals. Bipartisanship is more than minding our manners, it is doing our duty.

No one can speak in this Capitol and not be awed by its history. At so many turning points, debates in these chambers have reflected the collected or divided conscience of our country. And when we walk through Statuary Hall and see those men and women of marble, we are reminded of their courage and achievement.

Yet America's purpose is never found only in statues or history. America's purpose always stands before us.

Our generation must show courage in a time of blessing as our Nation has always shown in times of crisis. And our courage, issue by issue, can gather to greatness and serve our country. This is the privilege and responsibility we share. And if we work together, we can prove that public service is noble.

We all came here for a reason. We all have things we want to accomplish and promises to keep. Juntos podemos, together we can. We can make Americans proud of their government. Together we can share in the credit of making our country more prosperous and generous and just, and earn from our conscience and from our fellow citizens, the highest possible praise: well done, good and faithful servants.

Thank you all. Good night. And God bless.

(Applause, the Members rising.)

At 9 o'clock and 59 minutes p.m. the President of the United States, accompanied by the committee of escort, retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Deputy Sergeant at Arms escorted the invited guests from the Chamber in the following order:

The members of the President's Cabinet;

An Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States;

The Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

JOINT SESSION DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the joint meeting of the two Houses now dissolved.

Accordingly, at 10 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m., the joint meeting of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE ON THE STATE OF THE UNION

Mr. THUNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the message of the President be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered printed.

The motion was agreed to.

PRINTING OF A REVISED EDITION OF BLACK AMERICANS IN CONGRESS, 1870–1989

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, with the co-sponsorship of 44 of our colleagues, I have today introduced a concurrent resolution providing for the printing of a revised edition of the House document entitled Black Americans in Congress, 1870–1989.

The latest edition of this handsome work, published in 1990, contains brief biographies, photographs or sketches, and other important historical information about the 66 distinguished African-Americans who had served in either house of Congress as of January 23, 1990. An analysis of the membership of the six subsequent Congresses reveals that, as of today, an additional 40 distinguished African-Americans have served since the last edition. Moreover, several of the distinguished Members depicted in the last edition continued to serve in this House, and their biographies require appropriate updates. Clearly, the time has come to revise and reprint this important historical work.

My concurrent resolution directs the Library of Congress to revise the volume under the direction of the Committee on House Administration. The resolution provides for the printing of a number of copies of the volume, in a suitable binding, for distribution to Members of both houses as determined by the Committee on House Administration and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

Mr. Speaker, the 1976 and 1990 editions of Black Americans in Congress have been a tremendous source of historical information for Members, scholars, students, and others about the distinguished African-Americans who have served their countrymen in the halls of the Senate and House of Representatives. The next edition will doubtless similarly become a tremendous resource, and a treasured addition to libraries across this land. I urge the Members to support my concurrent resolution.

PUBLICATION OF THE RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS 107TH CONGRESS

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

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the provisions of Rule XI of the Rules of the House, I submit for printing in the RECORD the Rules of the Committee on International Relations which were adopted by the committee on this date.

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, 107TH CONGRESS

(Adopted February 14, 2001)

RULE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Rules of the House of Representatives, and in particular, the committee rules enumerated in clause 2 of Rule XI, are the rules of the Committee on International Relations (hereafter referred to as the ''Committee''), to the extent applicable. A motion to recess from day to day, and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, is a privileged non-debatable motion in Committee.

The Chairman of the Committee on International Relations (hereinafter referred to as the ''Chairman'') shall consult the Ranking Minority Member to the extent possible with respect to the business of the Committee. Each subcommittee of the Committee is a part of the Committee and is subject to the authority and direction of the Committee, and to its rules to the extent applicable.

RULE 2. DATE OF MEETING

The regular meeting date of the Committee shall be the first Tuesday of every month when the House of Representatives is in session pursuant to clause 2(b) of Rule XI of the House of Representatives. Additional meetings may be called by the Chairman as he may deem necessary or at the request of a majority of the Members of the Committee in accordance with clause 2(c) of Rule XI of the House of Representatives.

The determination of the business to be considered at each meeting shall be made by the Chairman subject to clause 2(c) of Rule XI of the House of Representatives.

A regularly scheduled meeting need not be held if, in the judgment of the Chairman, there is no business to be considered.

RULE 3. QUORUM

For purposes of taking testimony and receiving evidence, two Members shall constitute a quorum.

One-third of the Members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for taking any action, except: (1) reporting a measure or recommendation, (2) closing Committee meetings and hearings to the public, (3) authorizing the issuance of subpoenas, and (4) any other action for which an actual majority quorum is required by any rule of the House of Representatives or by law.

No measure or recommendation shall be reported to the House of Representatives unless a majority of the Committee is actually present.

A record vote may be demanded by one-fifth of the Members present or, in the apparent absence of a quorum, by any one Member.

RULE 4. MEETINGS AND HEARINGS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

(a) Meetings

Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, of the Committee or a subcommittee shall be open to the public except when the Committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by record vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day shall be closed to the public, because disclosure of matters to be considered would endanger national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or would tend to defame, degrade or incriminate any person or otherwise violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives. No person other than Members of the Committee and such congressional staff and departmental representatives as they may authorize shall be present at any business or markup session which has been closed to the public. This subsection does not apply to open Committee hearings which are provided for by subsection (b) of this rule.

(b) Hearings

(1) Each hearing conducted by the Committee or a subcommittee shall be open to the public except when the Committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by record vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing on that day should be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or otherwise would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, a majority of those present, there being in attendance the requisite number required under the rules of the Committee to be present for the purpose of taking testimony—

(A) may vote to close the hearing for the sole purpose of discussing whether testimony or evidence to be received would endanger the national security, would compromise sensitive law enforcement information, or violate paragraph (2) of this subsection; or

(B) may vote to close the hearing, as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(2) Whenever it is asserted by a Member of the Committee that the evidence or testimony at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person, or it is asserted by a witness that the evidence or testimony that the witness would give at a hearing may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate the witness—

(A) such testimony or evidence shall be presented in executive session, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of this subsection, if by a majority of those present, there being in attendance the requisite number required under the rules of the Committee to be present for the purpose of taking testimony, the Committee or subcommittee determines that such evidence or testimony may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person; and

(B) the Committee or subcommittee shall proceed to receive such testimony in open session only if the Committee, a majority being present, determines that such evidence or testimony will not tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person.

(3) No Member of the House of Representatives may be excluded from nonparticipatory attendance at any hearing of the Committee or a subcommittee unless the House of Representatives has by majority vote authorized the Committee or subcommittee, for purposes of a particular series of hearings, on a particular article of legislation or on a particular subject of investigation, to close its hearings to Members by the same procedures designated in this subsection for closing hearings to the public.

(4) The Committee or a subcommittee may be the procedure designated in this subsection vote to close 1 subsequent day of hearing.

(5) No congressional staff shall be present at any meeting or hearing of the Committee or a subcommittee that has been closed to the public, and at which classified information will be involved, unless such person is authorized access to such classified information in accordance with Rule 20.

RULE 5. ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARINGS AND MARKUPS

Public announcement shall be made of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing or markup to be conducted by the Committee or a subcommittee at the earliest possible date, and in any event at least 1 week before the commencement of that hearing or markup unless the Committee or subcommittee determines that there is good cause to begin that meeting at an earlier date. Such determination may be made with respect to any markup by the Chairman or subcommittee chairman, as appropriate. Such determination may be made with respect to any hearing of the Committee or of

a subcommittee by its Chairman, with the concurrence of its Ranking Minority Member, or by the Committee or subcommittee by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business.

Public announcement of all hearings and markups shall be published in the Daily Digest portion of the Congressional Record. Members shall be notified by the Chief of Staff of all meetings (including markups and hearings) and briefings of subcommittees and of the full Committee.

The agenda for each Committee and subcommittee meeting, setting out all items of business to be considered, including whenever possible a copy of any bill or other document scheduled for markup, shall be furnished to each Committee or subcommittee member by delivery to the member's office at least 23 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) before the meeting. Bills or subjects not listed on such agenda shall be subject to a point of order unless their consideration is agreed to by a two-thirds vote of the Committee or subcommittee or by the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or subcommittee.

RULE 6. WITNESSES

(a) Interrogation of Witnesses

(1) Insofar as practicable, witnesses shall be permitted to present their oral statements without interruption subject to reasonable time constraints imposed by the Chairman, with questioning by the Committee Members taking place afterward. Members should refrain form questions until such statements are completed.

(2) In recognizing Members, the Chairman shall, to the extent practicable, give preference to the Members on the basis of their arrival at the hearing, taking into consideration the majority and minority ratio of the members actually present. A Member desiring to speak or ask a question shall address the Chairman and not the witness.

(3) Subject to paragraph (4), each Member may interrogate the witness for 5 minutes, the reply of the witness being included in the 5-minute period. After all Members have had an opportunity to ask questions, the round shall begin again under the 5-minute rule.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (3), the Chairman, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, may permit one or more majority members of the Committee designated by the Chairman to question a witness for a specified period of not longer than 30 minutes. On such occasions, an equal number of minority members of the Committee designated by the Ranking Minority Member shall be permitted to question the same witness for the same period of time. Committee staff may be permitted to question a witness for equal specified periods either with the concurrence of the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member or by motion. However, in no case may questioning by Committee staff proceed before each Member of the Committee who wishes to speak under the 5-minute rule has had one opportunity to do so.

(b) Statements of Witnesses

Each witness who is to appear before the committee or a subcommittee is required to file with the clerk of the Committee, at least two working days in advance of his or her appearance, sufficient copies, as determined by the Chairman of the Committee or subcommittee, of his or her proposed testimony to provide to Members and staff of the Committee or subcommittee, the news media, and the general public. The witness shall limit his or her oral presentation to a brief summary of his or her testimony. In the case of a witness appearing in a nongovernmental capacity, a written statement of proposed testimony shall, to the extent practicable, include a curriculum vitae and a disclosure of the amount and source (by agency and program) or any Federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof) received during the current fiscal year or either of the two previous fiscal years by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness, to the extent that such information is relevant to the subject matter of, and the witness' representational capacity at, the hearing.

To the extent practicable, each witness should provide the text of his or her proposed testimony in machine-readable form, along with any attachments and appendix materials.

The Committee or subcommittee shall notify Members at least two working days in advance of a hearing of the availability of testimony submitted by witnesses.

The requirements of this subsection or any part thereof may be waived by the Chairman or Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or subcommittee, or the presiding Member, provided that the witness or the Chairman or Ranking Minority Member has submitted, prior to the witness's appearance, a written explanation as to the reasons testimony has not been made available to the Committee or subcommittee. In the event a witness submits neither his or her testimony at least two working days in advance of his or her appearance nor has a written explanation been submitted as to prior availability, the witness shall be released from testifying unless a majority of the committee or subcommittee votes to accept his or her testimony.

(c) Oaths

The Chairman, or any Member of the Committee designated by the Chairman, may administer oaths to witnesses before the Committee.

RULE 7. PREPARATION AND MAINTENANCE OF COMMITTEE RECORDS

An accurate stenographic record shall be made of all hearings and markup sessions. Members of the Committee and any witness may examine the transcript of his or her own remarks and may make any grammatical or technical changes that do not substantively alter the record. Any such Member or witness shall return the transcript to the Committee offices within 5 calendar days (not including Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) after receipt of the transcript, or as soon thereafter as is practicable.

Any information supplied for the record at the request of a Member of the Committee shall be provided to the Member when received by the Committee.

Transcripts of hearings and markup sessions (except for the record of a meeting or hearing which is closed to the public) shall be printed as soon as is practicable after receipt of the corrected versions, except that the Chairman may order the transcript of a hearing to be printed without the corrections of a Member or witness if the Chairman determines that such Member or witness has been afforded a reasonable time to correct such transcript and such transcript has not been returned within such time.

The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with Rule VII of the House of Representatives. The Chairman shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of the rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on the written request of any member of the Committee.

The Committee shall, to the maximum extent feasible, make its publications available in electronic form.

RULE 8. EXTRANEOUS MATERIAL IN COMMITTEE HEARINGS

No extraneous material shall be printed in either the body or appendixes of any Committee or subcommittee hearing, except matter which has been accepted for inclusion in the record during the hearing or by agreement of the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee or subcommittee within five calendar days of the hearing. Copies of bills and other legislation under consideration and responses to written questions submitted by Members shall not be considered extraneous material.

Extraneous material in either the body or appendixes of any hearing to be printed which would be in excess of eight printed pages (for any one submission) shall be accompanied by a written request to the Chairman, such written request to contain an estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing such material.

RULE 9. PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF COMMITTEE VOTES

The result of each record vote in any meeting of the Committee shall be made available for inspection by the public at reasonable times at the Committee offices. Such result shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition, the name of each Member voting for and against, and the Members present but not voting.

RULE 10. PROXIES

Proxy voting is not permitted in the Committee or in subcommittees.

RULE 11. REPORTS

(a) Reports on Bills and Resolutions

To the extent practicable, not later than 24 hours before a report is to be filed with the Clerk of the House on a measure that has been ordered reported by the Committee, the Chairman shall make available for inspection by all Members of the Committee a copy of the draft committee report in order to afford Members adequate information and the opportunity to draft and file any supplemental, minority or additional views which they may deem appropriate.

With respect to each record vote on a motion to report any measure or matter of a public character, and on any amendment offered to the measure or matter, the total number of votes cast for and against, and the names of those members voting for and against, shall be included in any Committee report on the measure or matter.

(b) Prior Approval of Certain Reports

No Committee, subcommittee, or staff report, study, or other document which purports to express publicly the views, findings, conclusions, or recommendations of the Committee or a subcommittee may be released to the public or filed with the Clerk of the House unless approved by a majority of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate. A proposed investigative or oversight report shall be considered as read if it has been available to members of the Committee for at least 24 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day). In any case in which clause 2(l) of Rule XI and clause 3(a)(1) of Rule XIII of the House of Representatives does not apply, each Member of the Committee or subcommittee shall be given an opportunity to have views or a disclaimer included as part of the material filed or released, as the case may be.

(c) Foreign Travel Reports

At the same time that the report required by clause 8(b)(3) of Rule X of the House of

Representatives, regarding foreign travel reports, is submitted to the Chairman, Members and employees of the committee shall provide a report to the Chairman listing all official meetings, interviews, inspection tours and other official functions in which the individual participated, by country and date. Under extraordinary circumstances, the Chairman may waive the listing in such report of an official meeting, interview, inspection tour, or other official function. The report shall be maintained in the full committee offices and shall be available for public inspection during normal business hours.

RULE 12. REPORTING BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Except in unusual circumstances, bills and resolutions will not be considered by the Committee unless and until the appropriate subcommittee has recommended the bill or resolution for Committee action, and will not be taken to the House of Representatives for action unless and until the Committee has ordered reported such bill or resolution, a quorum being present.

Except in unusual circumstances, a bill or resolution originating in the House of Representatives that contains exclusively findings and policy declarations or expressions of the sense of the House of Representatives or the sense of the Congress shall not be considered by the Committee or a subcommittee unless such bill or resolution has at least 25 House co-sponsors, at least ten of whom are members of the Committee.

For purposes of this Rule, unusual circumstances will be determined by the Chairman, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member and such other Members of the Committee as the Chairman deems appropriate.

RULE 13. STAFF SERVICES

(a) The Committee staff shall be selected and organized so that it can provide a comprehensive range of professional services in the field of foreign affairs to the Committee, the subcommittees, and all its Members. The staff shall include persons with training and experience in international relations, making available to the Committee individuals with knowledge of major countries, areas, and U.S. overseas programs and operations.

(b) Subject to clause 9 of Rule X of the House of Representatives, the staff of the Committee, except as provided in paragraph (c), shall be appointed, and may be removed, by the Chairman with the approval of the majority of the majority Members of the Committee. Their remuneration shall be fixed by the Chairman and they shall work under the general supervision and direction of the Chairman. Staff assignments are to be authorized by the Chairman or by the Chief of Staff under the direction of the Chairman.

(c) Subject to clause 9 of Rule X of the House of Representatives, the staff of the Committee assigned to the minority shall be appointed, their remuneration determined, and may be removed, by the Ranking Minority Member with the approval of the majority of the minority party Members of the Committee. No minority staff person shall be compensated at a rate which exceeds that paid his or her majority staff counterpart. Such staff shall work under the general supervision and direction of the Ranking Minority Member with the approval or consultation of the minority Members of the committee.

(d) The Chairman shall ensure that sufficient staff is made available to each subcommittee to carry out its responsibilities under the rules of the Committee. The Chairman shall ensure that the minority party is fairly treated in the appointment of such staff.

RULE 14. NUMBER AND JURISDICTION OF SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Full Committee

The full Committee will be responsible for oversight and legislation relating to foreign assistance (including development assistance, security assistance, and Public Law 480 programs abroad) or relating to the Peace Corps; national security developments affecting foreign policy; strategic planning and agreements; war powers, treaties, executive agreements, and the deployment and use of United States Armed Forces; peacekeeping, peace enforcement, and enforcement of United Nations or other international sanctions; arms control, disarmament and other proliferation issues; the Agency for International Development; State and Defense Department activities involving arms transfers and sales, and arms export licenses; international law; promotion of democracy; international law enforcement issues, including terrorism and narcotics control programs and activities; export administration, licenses and licensing policy for the export of dual use equipment and technology, and other matters relating to international economic policy and trade; and all other matters not specifically assigned to a subcommittee. The full Committee may conduct oversight with respect to any matter within the jurisdiction of the Committee as defined in the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(b) Subcommittees

There shall be six standing subcommittees. The names and jurisdiction of those subcommittees shall be as follows:

1. Functional Subcommittee

There shall be one subcommittee with functional jurisdiction:

Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights.-Oversight of Department of State, Broadcasting Board of Governors, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, Trade and Development Agency, and related agency operations; the diplomatic service; international education and cultural affairs; embassy security and foreign buildings; the United Nations, its affiliated agencies, and other international organizations; parliamentary conferences and exchanges; protection of American citizens, abroad; international broadcasting; international communication and information policy; and the American Red Cross. Oversight of, and (to the degree applicable to matters outside the Foreign Assistance Act, the Arms Export Control Act, the Export Administration Act, and the provision of foreign assistance) legislation pertaining to implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other matters relating to internationally recognized human rights, including sanctions legislation aimed at the promotion of human rights and democracy generally and legislation relating to the confiscation or expropriation of property of United States citizens. Oversight of international population planning and child survival activities.

2. Regional Subcommittees

There shall be five subcommittees with regional jurisdiction: the Subcommittee on Europe; the Subcommittee on the Middle East and South Asia; the Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere; the Subcommittee on Africa; and the Subcommittee on East Asia and the Pacific.

The regional subcommittees shall have jurisdiction over the following within their respective regions:

(1) Matters affecting the political relations between the United States and other countries and regions, including resolutions or other legislative measures directed to such relations.

(2) Legislation with respect to disaster assistance outside the Foreign Assistance Act, boundary issues, and international claims.

(3) Legislation with respect to region- or country-specific loans or other financial relations outside the Foreign Assistance Act.

(4) Resolutions of disapproval under section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act, with respect to foreign military sales.

(5) Legislation and oversight regarding human rights practices in particular countries.

(6) Oversight of regional lending institutions.

(7) Oversight of matters related to the regional activities of the United Nations, of its affiliated agencies, and of other multilateral institutions.

(8) Identification and development of options for meeting future problems and issues relating to U.S. interests in the region.

(9) Base rights and other facilities access agreements and regional security pacts.

(10) Oversight of matters relating to parliamentary conferences and exchanges involving the region.

(11) Concurrent oversight jurisdiction with respect to matters assigned to the functional subcommittees insofar as they may affect the region.

(12) Oversight of all foreign assistance activities affecting the region.

(13) Such other matters as the Chairman of the full Committee may determine.

RULE 15. POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUBCOMMITTEES

Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the Full Committee on all matters referred to it. Subcommittee chairmen shall set meeting dates after consultation with the Chairman, other subcommittee chairmen, and other appropriate Members, with a view towards minimizing scheduling conflicts. It shall be the practice of the Committee that meetings of subcommittees not be scheduled to occur simultaneously with meetings of the full Committee.

In order to ensure orderly administration and fair assignment of hearing and meeting rooms, the subject, time, and location of hearings and meetings shall be arranged in advance with the Chairman through the Chief of Staff of the Committee.

The Chairman of the full Committee shall designate a Member of the majority party on each subcommittee as its vice chairman.

The Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member may attend the meetings and participate in the activities of all subcommittees of which they are not members, except that they may not vote or be counted for a quorum in such subcommittees.

RULE 16. REFERRAL OF BILLS BY CHAIRMAN

In accordance with Rule 14 of the Committee and to the extent practicable, all legislation and other matters referred to the Committee shall be referred by the Chairman to a subcommittee of primary jurisdiction within 2 weeks. In accordance with Rule 14 of the Committee, legislation may also be concurrently referred to additional subcommittees for consideration. Unless otherwise directed by the Chairman, such subcommittees shall act on or be discharged from consideration of legislation that has been approved by the subcommittee of primary jurisdiction within 2 weeks of such action. In referring any legislation to a subcommittee, the Chairman may specify a date by which the subcommittee shall report thereon to the full Committee.

Subcommittees with regional jurisdiction shall have primary jurisdiction over legislation regarding human rights practices in particular countries within the region. The Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights shall have additional jurisdiction over such legislation.

The Chairman may designate a subcommittee chairman or other Member to

take responsibility as manager of a bill or resolution during its consideration in the House of Representatives.

RULE 17. PARTY RATIOS ON SUBCOMMITTEES AND CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

The majority party caucus of the Committee shall determine an appropriate ratio of majority to minority party Members for each subcommittee. Party representation on each subcommittee or conference committee shall be no less favorable to the majority party than the ratio for the full Committee. The Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member are authorized to negotiate matters affecting such ratios including the size of subcommittees and conference committees.

RULE 18. SUBCOMMITTEE FUNDING AND RECORDS

(a) Each subcommittee shall have adequate funds to discharge its responsibility for legislation and oversight.

(b) In order to facilitate Committee compliance with clause 2(e)(1) of Rule XI of the House of Representatives, each subcommittee shall keep a complete record of all subcommittee actions which shall include a record of the votes on any question on which a record vote is demanded. The result of each record vote shall be promptly made available to the full Committee for inspection by the public in accordance with Rule 9 of the Committee.

(c) All subcommittee hearings, records, data, charts, and files shall be kept distinct from the congressional office records of the Member serving as chairman of the subcommittee. Subcommittee records shall be coordinated with the records of the full Committee, shall be the property of the House, and all Members of the House shall have access thereto.

RULE 19. MEETINGS OF SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

The Chairman shall call a meeting of the subcommittee chairmen on a regular basis not less frequently than once a month. Such a meeting need not be held if there is no business to conduct. It shall be the practice at such meetings to review the current agenda and activities of each of the subcommittees.

RULE 20. ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

Authorized persons.—In accordance with the stipulations of the Rules of the House of Representatives, all Members of the House who have executed the oath required by clause 13 of Rule XXIII of the House of Representatives shall be authorized to have access to classified information within the possession of the Committee.

Members of the Committee staff shall be considered authorized to have access to classified information within the possession of the Committee when they have the proper security clearances, when they have executed the oath required by clause 13 of Rule XXIV of the House of Representatives, and when they have a demonstrable need to know. The decision on whether a given staff member has a need to know will be made on the following basis:

(a) In the case of the full Committee majority staff, by the Chairman, acting through the Chief of Staff;

(b) In the case of the full Committee minority staff, by the Ranking Minority Member of the committee, acting through the Minority Chief of Staff;

(c) In the case of subcommittee majority staff, by the Chairman of the subcommittee;

(d) In the case of the subcommittee minority staff, by the Ranking Minority Member of the subcommittee.

No other individuals shall be considered authorized persons, unless so designated by the Chairman.

Designated persons.—Each Committee Member is permitted to designate one member of his or her staff as having the right of access to information classified confidential. Such designated persons must have the proper security clearance, have executed the oath required by clause 13 of Rule XXII of the House of Representatives, and have a need to know as determined by his or her principal. Upon request of a Committee Member in specific instances, a designated person also shall be permitted access to information classified secret which has been furnished to the Committee pursuant to section 36 of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended. Designation of a staff person shall be by letter from the Committee Member to the Chairman.

Location.—Classified information will be stored in secure safes in the Committee rooms. All materials classified top secret must be stored in a Secure Compartmentalized Information Facility (SCIF).

Handling.—Materials classified confidential or secret may be taken from Committee offices to other Committee offices and hearing rooms by Members of the Committee and authorized Committee staff in connection with hearings and briefings of the Committee or its Subcommittees for which such information is deemed to be essential. Removal of such information from the Committee offices shall be only with the permission of the Chairman under procedures designed to ensure the safe handling and storage of such information at all times. Except as provided in this paragraph, top secret materials may not be taken from the SCIF for any purpose, except that such materials may be taken to hearings and other meetings that are being conducted at the top secret level when necessary. Top secret materials may otherwise be used under conditions approved by the Chairman after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member.

Notice.—Appropriate notice of the receipt of classified documents received by the Committee from the executive branch will be sent promptly to Committee Members through the Survey of Activities or by other means.

Access.—Except as provided for above, access to materials classified top secret or otherwise restricted held by the Committee will be in the SCIF. The following procedures will be observed:

(a) Authorized or designated persons will be admitted to the SCIF after inquiring of the Chief of Staff or an assigned staff member. Access to the SCIF will be afforded during regular Committee hours.

(b) Authorized or designated persons will be required to identify themselves, to identify the documents or information they wish to view, and to sign the Classified Materials Log, which is kept with the classified information.

(c) The assigned staff member will be responsible for maintaining a log which identifies (1) authorized and designated persons seeking access, (2) the classified information requested, and (3) the time of arrival and departure of such persons. The assigned staff members will also assure that the classified materials are returned to the proper location.

(d) The Classified Materials log will contain a statement acknowledged by the signature of the authorized or designated person that he or she has read the Committee rules and will abide by them.

Divulgence.—Classified information provided to the Committee by the executive branch shall be handled in accordance with the procedures that apply within the executive branch for the protection of such information. Any classified information to which access has been gained through the Committee may not be divulged to any unauthorized person. Classified material shall not be photocopied or otherwise reproduced without the authorization of the Chief of Staff. In no event shall classified information be discussed over a non-secure telephone. Apparent violations of this rule should be reported as promptly as possible to the Chairman for appropriate action.

Other regulations.—The Chairman, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may establish such additional regulations and procedures as in his judgment may be necessary to safeguard classified information under the control of the Committee. Members of the committee will be given notice of any such regulations and procedures promptly. They may be modified or waived in any or all particulars by a majority vote of the full Committee.

RULE 21. BROADCASTING OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

All Committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings which are open to the public may be covered, in whole or in part, by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photography, or by any such methods of coverage in accordance with the provisions of clause 3 of House rule XI.

The Chairman or subcommittee chairman shall determine, in his or her discretion, the number of television and still cameras permitted in a hearing or meeting room, but shall not limit the number of television or still cameras to fewer than two representatives from each medium.

Such coverage shall be in accordance with the following requirements contained in Section 116(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, and clause 4 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives:

(a) If the television or radio coverage of the hearing or meeting is to be presented to the public as live coverage, that coverage shall be conducted and presented without commercial sponsorship.

(b) No witness served with a subpoena by the Committee shall be required against his will to be photographed at any hearing or to give evidence or testimony while the broadcasting of that hearing, by radio or television is being conducted. At the request of any such witness who does not wish to be subjected to radio, television, or still photography coverage, all lenses shall be covered and all microphones used for coverage turned off. This subparagraph is supplementary to clause 2(k)(5) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives relating to the protection of the rights of witnesses.

(c) The allocation among cameras permitted by the Chairman or subcommittee chairman in a hearing room shall be in accordance with fair and equitable procedures devised by the Executive Committee of the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(d) Television cameras shall be placed so as not to obstruct in any way the space between any witness giving evidence or testimony and Member of the Committee or its subcommittees or the visibility of that witness and that Member to each other.

(e) Television cameras shall operate from fixed positions but shall not be placed in positions which obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing by the other media.

(f) Equipment necessary for coverage by the television and radio media shall not be installed in, or removed from, the hearing or meeting room while the committee or subcommittee is in session.

(g) Floodlights, spotlights, strobe lights, and flashgun shall not be used in providing any method of coverage of the hearing or meeting, except that the television media may install additional lighting in the hearing room, without cost to the Government, in order to raise the ambient lighting level

in the hearing room to the lowest level necessary to provide adequate television coverage of the hearing or meeting at the current state of the art of television coverage.

(h) In the allocation of the number of still photographers permitted by the Chairman or subcommittee chairman in a hearing or meeting room, preference shall be given to photographers from Associated Press Photos, United Press International News pictures, and Reuters. If requests are made by more of the media than will be permitted by the Chairman or subcommittee chairman for coverage of the hearing or meeting by still photography, that coverage shall be made on the basis of a fair and equitable pool arrangement devised by the Standing Committee of Press Photographers.

(i) Photographers shall not position themselves, at any time during the course of the hearing or meeting, between the witness table and the Members of the Committee or its subcommittees.

(j) Photographers shall not place themselves in positions which obstruct unnecessarily the coverage of the hearing by the other media.

(k) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media shall be then currently accredited to the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(l) Personnel providing coverage by still photography shall be then currently accredited to the Press Photographers' Gallery Committee of Press Photographers.

(m) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media and by still photography shall conduct themselves and their coverage activities in an orderly and unobtrusive manner.

RULE 22. SUBPOENA POWERS

A subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Chairman, in accordance with clause 2(m) of Rule XI of the House of Representatives, in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities within the jurisdiction of the Committee, following consultation with the Ranking Minority Member.

In addition, a subpoena may be authorized and issued by the Committee or its subcommittees in accordance with clause 2(m) of Rule XI of the House of the Representatives, in the conduct of any investigation or activity or series of investigations or activities, when authorized by a majority of the Members voting, a majority of the committee or subcommittee being present.

Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the Chairman or by any Member designated by the Committee.

RULE 23. RECOMMENDATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES

Whenever the Speaker is to appoint a conference committee, the Chairman shall recommend to the Speaker as conferees those Members of the Committee who are primarily responsible for the legislation (including to the full extent practicable the principal proponents of the major provisions of the bill as it passed the House), who have actively participated in the Committee or subcommittee consideration of the legislation, and who agree to attend the meetings of the conference. With regard to the appointment of minority Members, the Chairman shall consult with the Ranking Minority Member.

RULE 24. GENERAL OVERSIGHT

Not later than February 15 of the first session of a Congress, the Committee shall meet in open session, with a quorum present, to adopt its oversight plans for that Congress for submission to the Committee on House Oversight and the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, in accordance with the provisions of clause 2(d) of Rule X of the House of Representatives.

RULE 25. OTHER PROCEDURES AND REGULATIONS

The Chairman may establish such other procedures and take such actions as may be necessary to carry out the foregoing rules or to facilitate the effective operation of the Committee. Any additional procedures or regulations may be modified or rescinded in any or all particulars by a majority vote of the full Committee.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. ACKERMAN (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and the balance of the week on account of medical reasons.

Mr. CRAMER (at the request of Mr. Gephardt) for today and the balance of the week on account of official business.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today and the balance of the week on account of medical reasons.

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. MCNULTY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. HOYER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. OTTER) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, February 28.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida, for 5 minutes, February 28.

Mr. HYDE, for 5 minutes, today.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. THUNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 28, 2001, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

992. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Secretary of State, transmitting certification that Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan are committed to the courses of action described in Section 1203 (d) of the Cooperative Threat Reduction Act of 1993 (Title XII of Public Law 103–160), Section 1412 (d) of the Former Soviet Union Demilitarization Act of 1992 (Title XIV of Public Law 102–511); to the Committee on Armed Services.

993. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Air Force's Proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to Republic of Korea defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 01–02), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

994. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a report which sets forth all sales and licensed commercial exports pursuant to section 25(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2765(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

995. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 13–593, ''District Government Personnel Exchange Agreement Amendment Act of 2000'' received February 27, 2001, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1–233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

996. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. ACT 13–587, ''Nurse's Rehabilitation Program Act of 2000'' received February 27, 2001, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1–233(c)(1); to the Committee on Government Reform.

997. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A310, and Model A300 B4–600, A300 B4–600R, and A300 F4–600R (A300–600) Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000–NM–48–AD; Amendment 39–12052; AD 2000–26–03] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

998. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A330–301, -321, and -322 Series Airplanes; and Model A340–211, -212, -213, -311, -312, and -313 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000–NM–292–AD; Amendment 39–12079; AD 2001–01–09] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

999. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747–400 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99–NM–326–AD; Amendment 39–12046; AD 2000–25–11] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1000. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000–NM–134–AD; Amendment 39–12047; AD 2000–25–12] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1001. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737–300, -400, and -500 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000–NM–313–AD; Amendment 39–12084; AD 2001–01–13] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1002. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737–300, -400, and -500 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99–NM–380–AD; Amendment 39–12085; AD 2001–02–01] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1003. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300 B2 and A300 B4 (A300); Model A300 B4–600, A300 B4–600R, and A300 F4–600R (A300–600); and Model A310 Series Airplanes; Equipped With Dowty Ram Air Turbines [Docket No. 99–NM–202–AD; Amendment 39–12076; AD 2001–01–06] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1004. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747–400, 747–400F, 767–200, and 767–300 Series Airplanes Equipped With Pratt & Whitney Model PW4000 Series Engines [Docket No. 2000–NM–391–AD; Amendment 39–12080; AD 2001–01–10] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1005. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 757–200 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000–NM–184–AD; Amendment 39–12093; AD 2001–02–09] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1006. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; The Cessna Aircraft Company Model 525 (CitationJet 1) Airplanes [Docket No. 2000–CE–71–AD; Amendment 39–12099; AD 2001–02–13] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1007. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A310 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000–NM–214–AD; Amendment 39–12064; AD 2000–26–14] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1008. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; CL–604 Variant of Bombardier Model Canadair CL–600–2B16 Series Airplanes Modified in Accordance with Supplemental Type Certificate SA8060NM-D, SA8072NM-D, or SA8086NM-D [Docket No. 2000–NM–80–AD; Amendment 39–12089; AD 2001–02–05] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1009. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300 B2, A300 B4, A300 B4–600, A300 B4–600R, A300 F4–600R, and A310 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000–NM–72–AD; Amendment 39–12077; AD 2001–01–07] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1010. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300, A300–600, and A310 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000–NM–104–AD; Amendment 39–11977; AD 2000–23–07] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1011. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Construcciones Aeronauticas, S.A. (CASA), Model CN–235, CN–235–100, and CN–235–200 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000–NM–264–AD; Amendment 39–12082; AD 2001–01–12] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1012. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation Model S–76A, S–76B, and S–76C Helicopters [Docket No. 2000–SW–52–AD; Amendment 39–12074; AD 2001–01–04] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1013. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron Canada Model 407 Helicopters [Docket No. 2001–SW–02–AD; Amendment 39–12100; AD 2001–01–52] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1014. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron Canada Model 206A, B, L, L1, and L3 Helicopters [Docket No. 2000–SW–34–AD; Amendment 39–12087; AD 2001–02–03] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1015. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce Deutschland GmbH (Formerly BMW Rolls-Royce GmbH) Model BR700–715A1–30, BR700–715B1–30, and BR700–715C1–30 Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 2000–NE–54–AD; Amendment 39–12098; AD 2000–25–51] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1016. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron Inc. Model 205A–1, 205B, 212, 412, and 412CF Helicopters [Docket No. 2000–SW–49–AD; Amendment 39–12037; AD 2000–25–03] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1017. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; BAE Systems (Operations) Limited (Jetstream) Model 4101 Airplanes [Docket No. 2000–NM–141–AD; Amendment 39–12078; AD 2001–01–08] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1018. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Israel Aircraft Industries, Ltd., Model Galaxy Airplanes [Docket No. 2001–NM–14–AD; Amendment 39–12102; AD 2001–03–01] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1019. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney Canada Models PW306A and PW306B Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 2000–NE–51–AD; Amendment 39–12103; AD 2001–03–02] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1020. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Pilatus Aircraft Ltd. Model PC–6 Airplanes [Docket No. 99–CE–77–AD; Amendment 39–12088; AD 2001–02–04] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1021. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; CFM International (CFMI) Model CFM56–7B Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 2001–NE–03–AD; Amendment 39–12097; AD 2001–02–12] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

1022. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Pilatus Aircraft Ltd. Models PC–12 and PC–12/45 Airplanes [Docket No. 2000–CE–55–AD; Amendment 39–12067; AD 2000–26–17] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received February 12, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. STEARNS (for himself, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. OBERSTAR, and Mrs. CAPPS):

H.R. 727. A bill to amend the Consumer Products Safety Act to provide that low-speed electric bicycles are consumer products subject to such Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 728. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to authorize grants for the repair, renovation, alteration, and construction of public elementary and secondary school facilities; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 729. A bill to establish State revolving funds for school construction; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. ANDREWS (for himself, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mrs. MALONEY of New York):

H.R. 730. A bill to provide that children's sleepwear shall be manufactured in accordance with stricter flammability standards; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 731. A bill to prohibit the discharge of a firearm within 1000 feet of any Federal land or facility; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 732. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for individuals serving as Federal jurors to continue to receive their normal average wage or salary during such service; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 733. A bill to amend the Federal Rules of Evidence to establish a parent-child privilege; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 734. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 to eliminate a limitation on benefits; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 735. A bill to direct the National Highway Transportation Safety Administration to issue standards for the use of motorized skate boards; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 736. A bill to provide that a person who brings a product liability action in a Federal or State court for injuries sustained from a product that is not in compliance with a voluntary or mandatory standard issued by the Consumer Product Safety Commission may recover treble damages, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. BASS (for himself, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. DOYLE, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. HORN, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. GOODE, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. ENGLISH, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. HOLT, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. SAXTON, and Mr. OSBORNE):

H.R. 737. A bill to amend the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to provide full funding for assistance for education of all children with disabilities; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. BLUNT (for himself, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. LARGENT, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. RILEY, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mrs. WILSON, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. FROST, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. MOORE, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. SHOWS, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. PITTS, Mr. CALVERT, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. THUNE, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. OTTER, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. SUNUNU, Mrs. BONO, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. LAMPSON, Mrs. NORTHUP, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. TERRY, and Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota):

H.R. 738. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide additional retirement savings opportunities for small employers, including self-employed individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. STARK, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. MCDERMOTT):

H.R. 739. A bill to update the supplemental security income program, and to increase incentives for working, saving, and pursuing an education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COBLE (for himself, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mrs. BONO, and Mr. WEXLER):

H.R. 740. A bill to reauthorize the United States Patent and Tademark Office; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COBLE (for himself and Mr. BERMAN):

H.R. 741. A bill to amend the Trademark Act of 1946 to provide for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, in order to carry out provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. CLAY, Ms. MCKINNEY, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Ms. BALDWIN):

H.R. 742. A bill to provide the people of Iraq with access to food and medicines from the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 743. A bill to eliminate the fees associated with Forest Service special use permits authorizing a church to use structures and improvements on National Forest System lands for religious or educational purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. DUNN (for herself and Mr. CARDIN):

H.R. 744. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage charitable contributions to public charities for use in medical research; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EVANS:

H.R. 745. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to prevent veterans' contributions to GI bill benefits from reducing Federal student financial assistance; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. HEFLEY (for himself, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. RILEY, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. STENHOLM, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BERRY, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. EDWARDS, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. GOODE, Mr. GORDON, Mr. HILL, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. OSBORNE, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. TERRY, Mr. THUNE, and Mr. UDALL of Colorado):

H.R. 746. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to require periodic cost of living adjustments to the maximum amount of deposit insurance available under such Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. HINCHEY (for himself, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. FILNER, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 747. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of qualified acupuncturist services under part B of the Medicare Program, and to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for coverage of such services under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Government Reform, 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 Mrs. KELLY:

H.R. 748. A bill to authorize the Small Business Administration to make grants and loans to small business concerns, and grants to agricultural enterprises, to enable such concerns and enterprises to reopen for business after a natural or other disaster; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mrs. KELLY (for herself and Mr. SWEENEY):

H.R. 749. A bill to amend chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, popularly known as the Paperwork Reduction Act, to minimize the burden of Federal paperwork demands upon small businesses, educational and nonprofit institutions, Federal contractors, State and local governments, and other persons through the sponsorship and use of alternative information technologies; to the Committee on Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Small Business, 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 Mrs. KELLY (for herself, Mr. ENGLISH, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, and Mr. SWEENEY):

H.R. 750. A bill to amend provisions of law enacted by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 to ensure full analysis of potential impacts on small entities of rules proposed by certain agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Small Business, 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. KING:

H.R. 751. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect the sanctity of religious communications; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING:

H.R. 752. A bill to develop voluntary consensus standards to ensure the accuracy and validation of the voting process, to direct the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology to study voter participation and emerging voting technology, to provide grants to States to improve voting methods, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, and in addition to the Committees on House Administration, and 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.

By Mr. KOLBE (for himself, Mr. DREIER, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. REYES, Mr. ORTIZ, and Mr. FILNER):

H.R. 753. A bill to provide that a certification of the cooperation of Mexico with United States counterdrug efforts not be required in fiscal year 2001 for the limitation on assistance for Mexico under section 490 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 not to go into effect in that fiscal year; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky:

H.R. 754. A bill to amend the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 to designate Edmonson, Hart, and Metcalfe Counties, Kentucky, as part of the Appalachian region; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mrs. LOWEY (for herself, Mr. GREENWOOD, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. SHAYS, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. NADLER, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. KIRK, Mr. OLVER,

Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. GILMAN, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. HORN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. MEEHAN, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. ACKERMAN, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. BENTSEN, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. STARK, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. DEUTSCH, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LEVIN, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. BERMAN, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. CONYERS, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. LEE, Mrs. MORELLA, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. FROST, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. HOLT, Mr. HONDA, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. SAWYER, Ms. WOOLSEY, Ms. KILPATRICK, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, and Mr. BONIOR):

H.R. 755. A bill to prohibit the application of certain restrictive eligibility requirements to foreign nongovernmental organizations with respect to the provision of assistance under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York (for herself, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. TIERNEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. WU, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. HINOJOSA, and Ms. WOOLSEY):

H.R. 756. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to provide grants to provide programs that benefit the educational, health, social service, cultural, and recreational needs of inner and small cities and rural and disadvantaged suburban communities; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York (for herself, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. KING, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. NADLER, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. GRUCCI, and Mr. WEINER):

H.R. 757. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to temporarily limit the number of airline flights at LaGuardia Airport, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York (for herself, Mr. GRUCCI, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, and Mr. DOGGETT):

H.R. 758. A bill to provide for substantial reductions in the price of prescription drugs for Medicare beneficiaries and for women diagnosed with breast cancer; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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 Mrs. MINK of Hawaii:

H.R. 759. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the unified credit to an exclusion equivalent of $5,000,000; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROYCE (for himself, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. FILNER, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. GIBBONS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. SHERMAN):

H.R. 760. A bill to amend the Federal Credit Union Act with respect to the limitations on member business loans; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER (for herself and Mr. DEFAZIO):

H.R. 761. A bill to impose a temporary moratorium on certain airline mergers and acquisitions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEARNS (for himself, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois):

H.R. 762. A bill to establish the North American Slavery Memorial Council; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. STUPAK:

H.R. 763. A bill to name the Department of Veterans Affairs outpatient clinic located in Menominee, Michigan, as the ''Fred W. Matz Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic''; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. STUPAK (for himself and Mr. CAMP):

H.R. 764. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide a presumption of service connection for injuries classified as cold weather injuries which occur in veterans who while engaged in military operations had sustained exposure to cold weather; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WYNN (for himself, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CLAY, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. LEE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. CUMMINGS, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. STARK, and Mr. FATTAH):

H.R. 765. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide retroactive effect to a sentencing safety valve provision; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRANK:

H.J. Res. 22. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America to prohibit the granting of Presidential reprieves and pardons between October 1 of a year in which a Presidential election occurs and January 21 of the year following, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania (for himself and Mr. MURTHA):

H. Con. Res. 39. Concurrent resolution honoring the ultimate sacrifice made by 28 United States soldiers killed by an Iraqi missile attack on February 25, 1991, during Operation Desert Storm, and resolving to support appropriate and effective theater missile defense programs; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:

H. Con. Res. 40. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that national news organizations should refrain from projecting the winner of a Presidential election until all of the polls in the Continental United States have closed; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. THOMAS M. DAVIS of Virginia (for himself, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. FRANK, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. WEXLER, and Mr. MENENDEZ):

H. Con. Res. 41. Concurrent resolution expressing sympathy for the victims of the devastating earthquakes that struck El Salvador on January 13, 2001, and February 13, 2001, and supporting ongoing aid efforts; to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, 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. HOYER (for himself, Mr. THOMAS M. DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. WOLF, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. WYNN, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. FRANK, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. BROWN of Florida):

H. Con. Res. 42. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that rates of compensation for civilian employees of the United States should be adjusted at the same time, and in the same proportion, as are rates of compensation for members of the uniformed services; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. HOYER (for himself, Mr. NEY, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mr. BISHOP, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CLAY, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. FORD, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. KIND, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. LEE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Ms. NORTON, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. WATERS, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, and Mr. WYNN):

H. Con. Res. 43. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of a revised and updated version of the House document entitled ''Black Americans in Congress, 1870–1989''; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. HAYES (for himself, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Mr. COBLE, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. CASTLE, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. RILEY, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. MICA, Mr. HOYER, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. FOLEY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. THOMAS, and Mr. GOODLATTE):

H. Res. 57. A resolution recognizing and honoring Dale Earnhardt and expressing the condolences of the House of Representatives to his family on his death; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. HYDE:

H. Res. 58. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Committee on Internationl Relations in the One Hundred Seventh Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER:

H. Res. 59. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Committee on the Judiciary in the One Hundred Seventh Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BOEHLERT:

H. Res. 60. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Committee on Science in the One Hundred Seventh Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BOEHNER (for himself and Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California):

H. Res. 61. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Committee on Education and the Workforce in the One Hundred Seventh Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. GOSS:

H. Res. 62. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence in the One Hundred Seventh Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MENENDEZ:

H. Res. 63. A resolution Designating minority membership on certain standing committees of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BURTON of Indiana:

H. Res. 64. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Committee on Government Reform in the One Hundred Seventh Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. KING:

H. Res. 65. A resolution establishing a Select Committee on POW and MIA Affairs; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MANZULLO:

H. Res. 66. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Committee on Small Business in the One Hundred Seventh Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. REYES (for himself and Mr. RODRIGUEZ):

H. Res. 67. A resolution recognizing the importance of combatting tuberculosis on a worldwide basis, and acknowledging the severe impact that TB has on minority populations in the United States; to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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. STUMP:

H. Res. 68. A resolution providing amounts for the expenses of the Committee on Armed Services in the One Hundred Seventh Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

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. LANTOS:

H.R. 766. A bill for the relief of Marleen R. Delay; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WYNN:

H.R. 767. A bill for the relief of Valentine Nwandu; 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. 17: Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. BOYD, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MEEKS of New York, and Mr. WYNN.

H.R. 25: Mr. MCNULTY.

H.R. 36: Mr. ENGLISH, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. LANTOS, and Mrs. NORTHUP.

H.R. 39: Mr. REHBERG, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. GOODE, Mr. THORNBERRY, and Mr. HOSTETTLER.

H.R. 42: Mr. SHAYS.

H.R. 43: Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.

H.R. 51: Mr. SHOWS, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. TURNER, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. FROST, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Ms. NORTON, Mr. MEEHAN, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. KUCINICH, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 65: Mr. STUPAK, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. JOHN, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. DICKS, and Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 87: Mr. SERRANO, Mr. RAHALL, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. FROST, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. MCKINNEY, Ms. BERKLEY, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 90: Ms. RIVERS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. UPTON, Mr. HAYWORTH, and Mr. PHELPS.

H.R. 97: Ms. ESHOO, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Ms. VELÁQUEZ, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. MASCARA, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. PAUL, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. GOODE, Mr. SESSIONS, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. BACHUS, Ms. MCKINNEY, and Mr. GILCHREST.

H.R. 99: Mr. KOLBE, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. SOUDER.

H.R. 100: Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. HOBSON, and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 101: Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. HOLDEN.

H.R. 102: Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. HOLDEN.

H.R. 134: Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. WEXLER, and Ms. BALDWIN.

H.R. 157: Mr. HOEFFEL.

H.R. 162: Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 168: Mr. SOUDER.

H.R. 171: Mr. OWENS and Mrs. MINK of Hawaii.

H.R. 179: Mr. BAIRD, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. BOYD, Mr. CANNON, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JOHN, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. LEE, Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma, Mr. MANZULLO, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. REYES, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. WEINER, and Mr. WICKER.

H.R. 184: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. STARK, Mr. UNDERWOOD, and Mr. LANTOS.

H.R. 187: Mr. STUPAK, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. GORDON, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. MCHUGH, and Mrs. EMERSON.

H.R. 189: Mr. SKEEN.

H.R. 190: Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina.

H.R. 192: Mr. KING.

H.R. 214: Mr. MOORE.

H.R. 218: Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. BARR of Georgia, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. PENCE, and Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland.

H.R. 219: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey and Mr. NEY.

H.R. 220: Mr. HILLEARY.

H.R. 225: Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. FATTAH, Ms. WATERS, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. ABERCROMBIE.

H.R. 230: Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. SANDERS, and Mrs. MINK of Hawaii.

H.R. 231: Mr. HILLIARD and Mrs. MINK of Hawaii.

H.R. 238: Mr. LANTOS and Ms. SOLIS.

H.R. 246: Mr. SHADEGG and Mr. JONES of North Carolina.

H.R. 250: Mr. SHERWOOD, Mr. UPTON, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. PHELPS, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. FRANK, Mr. BASS, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. ACEVEDO-VILÁ, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. FATTAH, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. ROSS.

H.R. 257: Mr. PITTS and Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 261: Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 266: Mr. HILLIARD and Mr. WEXLER.

H.R. 268: Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. CONDIT, and Mr. BACA.

H.R. 269: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.

H.R. 283: Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. FILNER, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California.,

H.R. 286: Mrs. THURMAN, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 288: Mr. CONDIT and Mr. WEXLER.

H.R. 289: Mr. STARK.

H.R. 290: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 293: Mr. PALLONE, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BACA, Mr. FILNER, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. RANGEL, Ms. LEE, Mr. OWENS, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. STUPAK, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 303: Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. ROTHMAN, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. CANNON, Mr. WAMP, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. JOHN, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. PITTS, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. OLVER, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. HERGER, Mr. THOMPSON OF CALIFORNIA, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. WICKER, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. DICKS, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Mr. RILEY.

H.R. 311: Mr. HAYWORTH.

H.R. 316: Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania and Mr. SOUDER.

H.R. 317: Mr. HEFLEY and Mr. DEMINT.

H.R. 318: Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. TOWNS, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. FRANK, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. RUSH, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. FROST, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. CLEMENT, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. HOYER, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. NADLER, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. DELAHUNT, and Mr. HINCHEY.

H.R. 322: Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. BOYD, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. TURNER, and Mr. WEXLER.

H.R. 326: Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. HORN, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. HOEFFEL.

H.R. 331: Mr. STEARNS, Mr. HAYWORTH, and Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina.

H.R. 340: Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. GORDON.

H.R. 356: Mr. STEARNS, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, and Mr. BONIOR.

H.R. 361: Ms. KILPATRICK, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. WEXLER, and Mr. DELAHUNT.

H.R. 364: Mr. BOYD, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. GOSS, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr.

DIAZ-BALART, Mr. SHAW, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.

H.R. 368: Mr. RYUN of Kansas.

H.R. 369: Mr. CRENSHAW and Mr. STEARNS.

H.R. 380: Mr. MASCARA and Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky.

H.R. 385: Mr. HOSTETTLER and Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 386: Mr. SCHAFFER.

H.R. 389: Ms. MCKINNEY.

H.R. 391: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. STARK, and Mr. EHRLICH.

H.R. 419: Ms. LEE, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. KILDEE, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, and Mr. CLAY.

H.R. 429: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 435: Ms. MCKINNEY and Mr. SCHAFFER.

H.R. 439: Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon.

H.R. 454: Mr. BLAGOJEVICH and Mr. LEACH.

H.R. 457: Mr. EVANS, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. HILLIARD, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. HALL of Ohio, and Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.

H.R. 460: Ms. NORTON, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. EVANS, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. FILNER, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. VISCLOSKY, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 476: Mr. GRAHAM and Mr. HALL of Ohio.

H.R. 478: Mr. GORDON and Mr. SISISKY.

H.R. 488: Ms. SLAUGHTER and Mr. COYNE.

H.R. 491: Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mr. UNDERWOOD.

H.R. 493: Mrs. JONES of Ohio.

H.R. 494: Mr. SCHAFFER and Mr. SOUDER.

H.R. 496: Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. BERRY, Mr. HUTCHINSON, and Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.

H.R. 503: Mr. HULSHOF, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. NEY, Mr. GOODE, and Ms. HART.

H.R. 511: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. STUPAK, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. JOHN, Mr. REYES, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MEEHAN, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. WEXLER, and Mr. CROWLEY.

H.R. 519: Mr. PASTOR.

H.R. 531: Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, and Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 532: Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 536: Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. INSLEE, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. BACA, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CLAY, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. PASCRELL, and Mr. STRICKLAND.

H.R. 539: Mr. CANTOR, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. OTTER, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. STUMP, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. NEY, Mr. SCHAFFER, and Mr. SOUDER.

H.R. 544: Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. FRANK, Mr. MOORE, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. WEXLER, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. KUCINICH.

H.R. 548: Mr. WEXLER, Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. HORN, and Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina.

H.R. 549: Mr. KOLBE, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. KELLER, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. CRENSHAW, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. SHAW, Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mr. SCHROCK, and Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 557: Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. COBLE, Mr. GORDON, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. WOLF, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. MOORE, and Mr. BURR of North Carolina.

H.R. 558: Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. GREENWOOD, Ms. HART, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. MASCARA, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. SHERWOOD, and Mr. PLATTS.

H.R. 565: Mr. BLUNT.

H.R. 570: Mr. LANTOS and Mrs. JONES of Ohio.

H.R. 572: Mr. LEVIN, Mr. HOLT, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 573: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. FROST, Mr. BACA, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. LANTOS, Ms. MCCARTHY, of Missouri, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. BALDACCI, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. DOYLE, and Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 582: Mr. ENGLISH.

H.R. 585: Mr. NEY.

H.R. 586: Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. CRENSHAW, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mrs. MORELLA, and Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 590: Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. WYNN, Mr. WEXLER, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 594: Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. MASCARA, Mr. SCOTT, and Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 602: Mr. SAWYER, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Mr. SABO, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. BAKER, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, and Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 606: Mr. KIRK, Mr. DEUTSCH, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. BACA, Mr. FROST, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. WEINER, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. EVANS, and Mrs. TAUSCHER.

H.R. 608: Mr. MOORE.

H.R. 613: Mr. WICKER, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. BENTSEN, and Mr. BALDACCI.

H.R. 621: Mr. RANGEL and Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 623: Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. COYNE, and Mr. MCHUGH.

H.R. 624: Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. KIND, and Ms. BALDWIN.

H.R. 630: Mr. DEFAZIO and Mr. BONIOR.

H.R. 632: Mr. PAYNE, Mr. THOMAS M. DAVIS of Virginia, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. BENTSEN, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. NEY.

H.R. 633: Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. HILLIARD, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. BACA, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. WEXLER, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. NEY, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 637: Mr. SHADEGG and Mr. HAYWORTH.

H.R. 638: Mr. WEXLER Mr. OLVER, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Ms. LEE, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. FILNER, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, and Mr. STARK.

H.R. 642: Mr. EHRLICH and Mr. HOYER.

H.R. 650: Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. MCHUGH, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 658: Mr. HAYWORTH and Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky.

H.R. 663: Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 664: Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. THOMAS M. DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. BAKER, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. HINCHEY Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. LEWIS, of Kentucky, Mr. HOYER, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. HOLT, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. JOHN, Mr. ROSS, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, and Mr. BONILLA.

H.R. 668: Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. FRANK, Mr. LEACH, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. HOYER, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, and Mr. ENGLISH.

H.R. 671: Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 678: Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Ms. MCKINNEY, Ms. ESCHOO, Mr. LANTOS, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. ALLEN, and Mr. HINOJOSA.

H.R. 680: Mr. UNDERWOOD and Mrs. MINK of Hawaii.

H.R. 681: Mr. HILLIARD and Mr. GORDON.

H.R. 683: Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. OLVER, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. COYNE, Mr. FILNER, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. FRANK, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Ms. DEGETTE, and Mr. POMEROY.

H.R. 714: Mr. FROST, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Ms. RIVERS, and Mr. FATTAH.

H.R. 717: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. JOHN, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mrs. MORELLA, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. BAKER, Mr. HILLEARY, and Mr. GRUCCI.

H.R. 721: Mr. FATTAH, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. COYNE, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. INSLEE, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. SABO, Mr. PETRI, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. LEVIN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. GORDON, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H. Con. Res. 3: Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, and Mr. BERMAN.

H. Con. Res. 12: Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. HALL of Ohio, and Mr. CONYERS.

H. Con. Res. 17: Mr. EVANS, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. FRANK, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, and Mr. STARK.

H. Con. Res. 23: Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. PETRI, and Mr. HILLEARY.

H. Con. Res. 25: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. DOYLE, and Mr. SHADEGG.

H. Con. Res. 26: Mr. TIERNEY.

H. Con. Res. 37: Mr. SOUDER.

H. Con. Res. 38: Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. BACA, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H. Res. 13: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. SHIMKUS, and Mr. FATTAH.

H. Res. 15: Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, and Mr. HILLEARY.

H. Res. 54: Mr. TANCREDO, Ms. NORTON, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. HEFLEY, Ms. DEGETTE, and Mr. MCINNIS.

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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 107th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable GEORGE ALLEN, a Senator from the State of Virginia.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, offered the following prayer:

Trust in the Lord with all your heart, and lean not on your own understanding; in all your ways acknowledge Him, and He will direct your paths.—Proverbs 3:5,6.

Gracious God, we put our trust in You. We resist the human tendency to lean on our own understanding; we acknowledge our need for Your wisdom in our search for solutions all of us can support. As an intentional act of will, we commit to You everything we think, say, and do today. Direct our paths as we give precedence to patriotism over party and loyalty to You over anything or anyone else. We need You, Father. Strengthen each one of us and strengthen our oneness. In the name of our Lord. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable GEORGE ALLEN 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.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. THURMOND).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, February 27, 2001.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable GEORGE ALLEN, a Senator from the State of Virginia, to perform the duties of the Chair.

STROM THURMOND,
President pro tempore.

Mr. ALLEN thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak up to 10 minutes each. Under the previous order, the time until 11 a.m. shall be under the control of the Senator from Wyoming, Mr. THOMAS, or his designee.

RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The acting majority leader, the Senator from Wyoming, is recognized.

SCHEDULE

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, on behalf of the leader, the Senate will be in a period of morning business throughout the day. At 12:30, the Senate will recess for weekly party conferences to meet. When the Senate reconvenes at 2:15, there will be an additional period of morning business to allow Senators to introduce legislation and to make statements.

By previous consent, when the Senate completes its business this afternoon, it will recess until 8:30 tonight. Senators are reminded to be in the Senate Chamber by 8:30 to proceed as a body at 8:40 this evening to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the President's address.

THE BUDGET

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, one of the most important things we do in the Senate throughout the year is to put together a budget. The budget, of course, on its face, is how we spend the money. However, it is much more than that. It sets the priorities of the Senate and the Congress and the Government, what the Government will do throughout the year, by adjudicating and allocating these expenditures to certain areas.

In addition, of course, it has to do with the broader issue of what size Government we have, what is the role of the Government, and what is the role of the Federal Government vis-a-vis other governments. So it is one of the most important documents and one of the most important activities we engage in during the entire year.

The President this evening will lay forth his priorities for budgeting, which, of course, will be very important. He will set out the expenditure level for this country. These things all become very important. We are going to hear more about it today.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Utah, Mr. BENNETT.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, tonight we will hear from President Bush as he presents the budget. I remember when I first came to this town as a very young man back in the 1960s, one of my wise mentors commented that every President enjoys a honeymoon, and it lasts until he offers his first budget. Once we get down to the money, the platitudes stop; that is when the honeymoon ends.

I suppose tonight we will see the end of whatever honeymoon President Bush is experiencing as people begin to disagree with his priorities with respect to the money. That is as it should be.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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We should get away from the generalities and, frankly, the hyperbole of the political campaign and down to the realities of governing as quickly as possible.

I can't help but think back over my first experience as a Member of this body some 8 years ago when President Clinton presented his first budget. I was a brand-new Member of the minority. I had gone through the campaign with President Clinton. He and I had both campaigned on the same thing: Change. He, of course, wanted to change the Presidency; I wanted to change the Congress. He succeeded; I didn't. But I at least got elected back into a Congress where the Republicans were very much in the minority.

In his campaign, President Clinton promised a middle-class tax cut. But when he stood before America on that first occasion and presented his first budget, he said things were so much different once he had gotten into the Presidency than he had thought they were when he was running for the Presidency he had to not only rescind his call for a tax cut but ask for a tax increase.

One of the things I am looking forward to tonight is that President George W. Bush will not change from the position he took in the campaign. He promised he would campaign for a tax cut, for tax relief, and I understand tonight he will, in fact, propose that on which he campaigned—tax relief.

He will propose a number of other things. We will go down them in the standard checklist, laundry list fashion of politicians, and say that is too much for this, that is not enough for that, we are in favor of this, but we want to amend that. And we will go down it as if this is a checklist that is cast in bronze. We will fight over the details.

Again, I have learned that is what goes on around here. In fact, however, if we can step back from that process for a minute, we should realize the economy is not a checklist. The economy is a constantly shifting, constantly changing series of literally millions of priorities on the part of individuals. Individuals change jobs; individuals graduate from college; individuals start businesses; individuals see their businesses fail. Sometimes large corporations see their businesses fail. The best projections come to sometimes unpleasant surprises.

Look, for example, at what was billed as the largest merger in the history of the automotive industry, Daimler and Chrysler. Daimler, the organization from Germany, thought they were buying the crown jewel of the American automobile industry in Chrysler, the most profitable of the big three in America, only to discover a few years later their projections had gone awry and they were facing mountains of red ink. Now they are scrambling to change.

We are looking at the best projections we can find with respect to what will happen in the American economy over the next 10 years, and we are setting down some priorities as to how we will respond if, indeed, those projections come to pass. I make here a very bold prediction: The projections we have before us for the next 10 years will not be accurate.

That is a very far limb I am going out on, I realize, but I feel confident with that. I will be even more specific: They will either be too good or too bad. We have never had the experience of any Federal agency making projections over the coming years with anything like the pinpoint accuracy we presume when we debate budgets around here. We stand here and we say this is so many billion too high for this and so many billion too low, and so on. Then reality comes in, and we are always stunned that it is different from our projections.

When I first came here 8 years ago and debated President Clinton's first projections, we were being told with absolute certainty that we were facing budget deficits as far as the eye could see and we had to have this tax increase to deal with these overwhelming deficits. Now we are being told we are facing budget surpluses that will go on as far as the eye can see into the trillions of dollars.

I happen to think we will, indeed, see surpluses but they will not be in the exact order of magnitude that our current projections say they will. They will be, I say with great confidence, either higher or lower. It is similar to the question someone asked of, I believe it was J.P. Morgan, when they said, ''What will the stock market do today?'' thinking he was the greatest expert on the stock market. He looked at his questioner with great sagacity, and he said: ''It will fluctuate.''

What will the economy do? It will grow or it will shrink, and it will do so in a pattern that is virtually impossible to estimate with the exactness that we get budget figures. To say the total surplus over the next 10 years will be exactly $5.6 trillion is an exercise in guessing—creative guessing, educated guessing, well-researched guessing, but it is still guessing.

So as we get into the budget President Bush will give us, and as we go through the necessary exercise of adopting exact numbers, let us recognize that this is an exercise we go through every year. Every year we adjust the budget, every year we adjust our guesses, every year we try to do a little better than we did the year before, and every year we have a year's more hard data behind us that we hope will help guide us where we are going in the future.

We now know, for example, when President Clinton said we were in a serious recession as we were adopting the budget in 1993, if we look back at the economic data, the recession in fact ended in 1991. It still felt like a recession, but we were, in fact, not in one. I think we took some steps that, in retrospect, we probably should not have taken on the basis of what things seemed to be rather than on the basis of what things were.

All right, having said that, let me comment on what I see in President George W. Bush's budget. He is setting out his priorities. I think that is what we should focus on: What are the priorities that this President hopes this Congress will adopt as we look to the future.

My own guess of the future surplus is that it is going to be better, in terms of Federal income, than $5.6 trillion. I think the $5.6 trillion number which has been adopted as the best summary of the various estimates is probably low. If I were the CEO of a business looking at this kind of forecast, I would say let's get fairly aggressive at trying to grow the business, let's get fairly aggressive at taking those steps that will prepare us for the prosperity that we think lies ahead.

I think there are those who say: No, no, the $5.6 trillion number is too high; let us get very conservative; let us get very restrictive with what we do with the money in this budget. My own gut tells me that is the way to make sure we do not hit the $5.6 trillion, that we constrict the growth, and we see to it that this economy gets less rather than more in the future.

But these are the President's priorities as I understand them. Let me just list them and then talk about whether or not it is a good set of priorities. His first priority has to do with improving our educational system. I think our educational system since the demise of the Soviet Union has become the No. 1 survival issue for the United States. If we do not get our educational system geared to the needs of the future, we will pay a huge price in the future. So his priority of improving education strikes me as the right budgetary priority, the thing that should be first.

Next is protecting Social Security. That has become the Holy Grail of American politics. Every politician says he wants to protect Social Security. It is to be expected that President Bush will put it right next to education.

Next, preserve Medicare. I have a little bit of a reaction to that language, ''preserve Medicare,'' because I have found that everybody who deals with Medicare in its present structure hates it. Oh, they don't hate the idea of having money to deal with their health care problem, but the structure is absolutely devastating. Yes, from a budgetary standpoint I think what the President is going to propose is wise. But I hope as we go through that process we can start talking about changing Medicare so human beings can understand it.

Just a quick vignette: I have a constituent who came to me and she said: I am a very intelligent person, I think. I am a college graduate, and I have a professional life. I take care of my mother's medical problems, and my mother is on Medicare.

She said: I am totally defeated by the paper that comes through the mail to me with respect to mother's Medicare, and I finally adopted this strategy. I throw everything away, and once a month I call the Salt Lake Clinic where my mother is being treated and I say, ''How much money do I owe you?'' And they give me a number, and I write them a check.

She said that is the only way she can deal with the complexities that come out of Medicare.

A much younger man who came to me when we were out in our home States celebrating Presidents Day said: My father just went on Medicare. I had no idea how disastrously complicated that really is and how far short of really meeting his needs it is.

So let's not get carried away in the political rhetoric of preserving Medicare to think that the Medicare system as it is currently running makes any sense at all. Let us understand that if we are going to fund Medicare—and President Bush recommends that we do—we have the responsibility to do some fairly heavy lifting between now and the time that funding comes along, to examine the way Medicare is run.

I hope Secretary Thompson, as the new Secretary of HHS, will take a long, hard look at HCFA and say what can be done to make the Medicare accounting process and examination of claims process intelligible to human beings because it is clearly not that at the moment.

All right: Education, Social Security, Medicare—defense. One of the things we have seen over the last 8 years has been what used to be called the peace dividend. Ever since Ronald Reagan and George Bush's father, Bush the 1st, or Bush the 41st—whatever shorthand title we wish to put on him—ended the cold war and the Soviet Union disappeared, we have seen the defense budget as a percentage of gross domestic product decrease dramatically. We should see that happen. That is the peace dividend we should hope for.

When President Clinton used to stand and say this is the smallest Government in a generation, basically he was talking about the Defense Department. All of the shrinking of civilian jobs in the Government, of which he was so proud, occurred primarily in the Defense Department. We got to the point where we went a little too far with that. Our defense budget is now a smaller percentage of the gross domestic product than it was prior to World War II.

It is back to the 1939–1940 level. It is beginning to show. We do not need the kind of defense we needed during the cold war, but we need a defense that can deter anyone who would like to take us to world war III. It is appropriate that President Bush has listed that as his next priority.

Improving health care. I have already talked about improvements I would like to see in Medicare. President Bush recognizes that this is an area where we need to spend more, not less.

Interestingly, many Republicans say any kind of government expenditure is bad. They want to cut anything. And any budget cut that comes along, they immediately clear. This is an area where we should not be cutting because it is an investment that will, indeed, pay huge dividends in the future. I am delighted, as one who has supported doubling the funding for NIH and other basic research in health care, to note that President Bush is going to double the funding for medical research on such important health issues as cancer. I look forward to the country reaping the benefits of that kind of investment.

The fact that President Bush can talk about that kind of an increase even as he is talking about presiding over a smaller government demonstrates that this is a man who has his priorities straight. This has been a Republican initiative right from the first. It started with Senator Connie Mack of Florida who has had personal experience with the ravages of cancer. He didn't just have a knee-jerk response to those experiences but began to look into what was being done at the National Institutes of Health and the National Cancer Institute, and came back to the rest of us and said this is good, sound investment.

Hearings were held. Testimony was taken. We Republicans led the way on seeing to it that basic health research would be increased very substantially in this country because we recognized the dividends that would pass.

I am delighted to note that President Bush is going to carry on that Republican initiative that began on the floor of this Senate with Senator Mack from Florida and is proposing this kind of an increase for NIH medical research.

Next, the environment. We hear an enormous amount of conversation about the environment. We must cut back on this; we must do that, and so on. Frankly, if you dig into it, from my point of view, much of it is based on what is being called junk science.

Junk science, to summarize it very quickly, is that science that is produced and then taken to the media rather than for peer review. Scientists come to a conclusion and then call a press conference rather than turning to other scientists to say where they went wrong. Once the media has hold of it and has spread it, then there is no calling it back. Then it gets set into the public mind, and the public culture is absolute truth. Those who try to catch up with it after the fact always have difficulty. We have seen examples of that. One that rankled the agricultural field was the excitement over the alar scare where film stars suddenly became scientists and testified before the Congress about all of the apples being tainted. Checking into it carefully and doing peer review indicated that, in fact, alar was not going to poison every man, woman, and child in the United States. But the scare had a tremendous impact on apple growers. Frankly, parents wanted kids to eat more apples. And it has taken a long time for the reality to catch up with that kind of junk science.

When we are talking about the environment, let's not talk about junk science. Let's talk about some significant investments in the environment that make sense.

President Bush is proposing fully funding the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which is a $900 million commitment, and he is giving EPA the second highest operating budget in its history which, for whatever it is worth, happens to be $59 million higher than the request from President Clinton.

I am not at all impressed with the idea that we must spend more than President Clinton in a certain area. But since there are those in the media who think President Clinton was the example of how you fund efforts on the environment, I think it is important to point out that George W. Bush is not cutting back on that kind of commitment.

Those are his priorities. Identify first; then the standard, Social Security and Medicare; a new one for the administration, which is defense, funding for health care research, and activities to protect the environment. Those are a pretty good series of priorities, in my view.

But there are two others that are in this particular budget that are different from what we have seen. One is a commitment to pay off the debt.

When I first got here 8 years ago, we were told with the same confidence that we are being told about surpluses how we would have deficits as far as the eye could see. Those deficits have disappeared. They have turned into surpluses because the economy has—surprise—grown faster than anybody anticipated it would and registered those projections, inaccurate as that. As that is going on, we must continue to pay down the debt. George W. Bush said we will do that.

It comes down to this: He says: These are my priorities; these are the priorities I recommend to the Congress. Once these priorities are fully funded, we have this much left over. And what do we do with the money left over? He says we do two things: First, we pay down the debt; second, we give whatever is left back to the people who have been overcharged for the Government services they have been buying with their taxes.

I think that is an appropriate arrangement of the money. Here is the priority. Here is what we are going to spend it on. Yes, we are going to be spending more than we were spending in the past, but we still have this much left.

What do we do with that which we have left? We pay our debts and we give money back to people whom we have overcharged. Could anything be fairer than that? Can anything be simpler than that? But the big fight, of course, is going to be on the last item—giving money back to those who have been

overcharged. Who are they? Maybe the people who should get the money back shouldn't be the people who sent it here in the first place. Maybe the money should not go back to the people who were overcharged but to the people who never shopped in the first place.

That would be the conversation we would have if this were a business. Of course, it wouldn't be cast in those terms because this is not a business. This is a government. As a government in a democracy, this means there are votes to be courted. There are special interest groups to be satisfied. When we get back to that area of money to be given back to those who have been overcharged, that is where the heat will come. That is where the rhetoric will come. That is where the shouting will come. That is where we will have our most bitter debates.

I, for one, am encouraged by the fact that the heart of President Bush's tax plan is the reduction of the marginal rate. This is why.

First, there is the question of fairness. Should anybody be required to pay more than a third of his or her income to the Federal Government? If you take a poll—there are those who live by polls in this Chamber—and ask the American people what should be the highest total anybody should pay, over the years the numbers have stayed pretty stable. It is 25 percent. Most Americans think no one should be forced to pay more than 25 percent of his or her income into the Federal Government. We are now close to 40. President Bush is saying no. Let's bring that number back to a third. Let's bring that number back to 33. I don't think that is unreasonable. I think it fits with where the American people think we ought to be.

The second reason why I think we ought to bring down the top rate from roughly 40 to a third is because I recognize that it is in that area that the American entrepreneurial machine takes hold. Look at our counterparts in Europe. Japan: I have owned a business in Japan. I have been involved in a joint venture with companies in Europe. I know that in those countries they have many of the things we have. You think they are almost identical. They have big corporations. They have hard-working people. They have a well-educated workforce. The one thing they don't have that is almost uniquely American, with perhaps the exception of Hong Kong, is they do not have the entrepreneurial spirit. And where do the entrepreneurs fund their businesses? They fund their businesses—the growth, the new jobs, the new creation—at the edge of the marginal tax rate.

If you bring the top marginal tax rate down from 40 percent to 33 percent, you are going to see a whole host of new industries, new enterprises, and new activities spring up that will make it possible for the higher end of the projection of what will happen in the economy come to pass.

Mr. President, that is a brief overview of the President's proposal. I look forward to hearing him flesh it out tonight in his presentation to the joint session of Congress. I express my delight that we are going to hear this President stand true to the things he said during the campaign. It will be a refreshing change.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. THOMAS). The Senator from Texas.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I thank my colleague from Utah for his remarks about the budget.

I have had some White House briefings on what would be in the President's budget. It is so refreshing to see a President, who made promises, and tonight is going to unveil his plans to keep the promises he made to the American people.

I, as one Member of the Senate, am certainly going to try to help the President keep those promises because I, too, made those promises to the American people because I believe we can treat this budget as any family in America treats their household budget; that is, we can make priorities. We can decide what we want to spend more money to do, what we want to spend less money to do, and where our priorities are going to be for saving our own money. That is the theory behind the President's budget.

He is basically saying: We are going to cover our priorities. We are going to increase spending in the priority areas. We are going to flat line the areas that are not priorities or areas where the project is complete. And we are going to have more of our own money back in our pocketbooks. At the same time, the President is going to pay down the debt at the greatest rate that we can pay it down. I think that is a balanced approach.

Let's talk about some of the priorities. One that I am very pleased the President is going to put forward is the No. 1 priority, which is education. Public education is the foundation of our country. It is what makes us different from most other countries in the world; and that is we want public education to give every child the chance to reach his or her full potential; that they can go to public schools all their life, and they will have a great education that will allow them to do whatever they want to do in life. That is the American way. We have fallen behind in that dream. The President wants that dream to come back. And Congress is going to support him. We are going to make sure every child can reach his or her full potential in this country with a public education.

So we are going to target those funds so that when the local school district wants to do creative things—wants to have teacher incentives, wants to encourage people to come from careers into the classroom, or from military retirement into the classroom—we will allow that alternative certification to bring that person in to give language or math or science that is not able to be offered in that school unless we do some creative recruiting.

Those are the kinds of things that we want to foster with the Federal funds. We want the decisions to be made at the local level. We want goals to make sure every child can read by the third grade because we know if a child cannot read in the third grade, they are going to start falling behind. Of course, they are not going to be able to pass algebra if they do not have the basic reading skills. So we take one step at a time. And we start with the basics. That is what the goals will be.

Secondly, tonight our President is going to call for prescription drug benefits and options under Medicare. That is very important. Fifteen years ago, people would have had to go in the hospital; they would have to have major surgery to treat an illness. Today, that can be done with drugs. And, yes, those prescription drugs are expensive. So we need to make sure we are covering those drug costs and giving people the options to be able to afford the drugs they need to stay healthy, while at the same time having their other living expenses be covered.

So we want to have a prescription drug option in Medicare. We want to have benefits for those who cannot afford it. That is going to be a priority in the President's budget.

We are going to keep national defense as our highest priority. We are going to make sure our military is strong and ready. I have visited our troops in the field all over the world. I know morale has been low. We have not focused enough on our national defense and the people who are serving in our military. So we are going to have pay raises, we are going to upgrade the health care for our military personnel and their families, and we are going to make sure they have quality housing.

Just last week, in Texas, I was at Fort Sam Houston and I walked through housing where the paint was peeling. That is not acceptable. We are not going to have that for our military personnel. We are going to give them good, quality housing and health care. We are going to make sure their children have quality education, especially on the bases that have school districts within the bases. We are going to step up to the plate to make sure we are doing what is necessary to give our young people, who are the dependents of military personnel, a quality public education.

So we are going to do those things to upgrade our military. And we are going to make sure we have the quality equipment and the training to give these people who are pledging their lives for our freedom the chance to do their jobs, and to do it right. We are going to support our military.

These are areas where we are going to increase spending.

I believe Congress will support President Bush's initiatives in the budget.

Also, another priority we have not talked very much about is a rainy day

fund. President Bush is going to put in place a rainy day fund. Some people are concerned that maybe our economy will go soft. We do not want to get into a deficit again. So he is going to suggest we have a rainy day fund. And I am going to support him all the way. I will introduce legislation to make sure we have a rainy day fund, just like every home in America will have if they have a quality budget in their homes—a rainy day fund for emergencies.

So those are the priorities we will have in our budget. But it is no less of a priority that we also pay down the debt and that we have more money for taxpayers in their own pocketbooks because they are sending too much to Washington in income taxes.

It is very important that people be able to keep more of the money they earn because people are paying higher taxes than they have ever paid in peacetime. We need to give them some relief, particularly because the economy is a little soft right now. We want people to have the confidence they can spend their money.

But we also want them to be able to save some of their money. So we are going to have a balanced plan that will pay down the debt and will give tax relief for hard-working Americans—for every hard-working American. We are going to have priority spending, and we are going to do what every household in America will do; that is, provide for the priorities in our budget and not spend more in the areas where we do not need to spend more and target those areas where we know we are going to have to do a better job than we have been doing in national defense, in education, in prescription drug options. Those are the things we will focus on in this budget.

I am so pleased our President is showing the leadership we have needed in this country to go in the right direction for responsible stewardship of our taxpayer dollars.

Mr. President, I thank you and look forward to introducing the legislation and working with others who have already introduced legislation to accomplish the goals that will be outlined tonight by the President of the United States.

Mr. President, 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. BROWNBACK. 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. BROWNBACK. I ask unanimous consent to speak in morning business for up to 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET PROPOSAL

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I wish to address my colleagues for a few minutes about the budget proposal that the President will put forward tonight. I look forward to the proposal. I think it is going to have a number of priorities for the country and the direction in which the country should move. These priorities include fiscal restraint, debt reduction, and responsible tax relief. It is these three areas that I want to address briefly today. The President will put forward a budget request that certainly has plenty of spending in it—in my estimation, probably too much. It is a $1.9 trillion budget. That is a very large proposal. It includes responsible tax relief—$1.6 trillion in tax relief over a 10-year period of time. This will set the stage for an honest discussion of taxes and needed tax cuts.

As colleagues know, the budget surplus projected by the Congressional Budget Office is lower than it would have been without the increases in spending by Congress over the past few years.

I have a chart that points out what happens with surpluses. We should be saving the surplus and cutting taxes with it, however people say: We have all this money, let's spend it. This is what happened during the spending spree in the last 6 months of last year, which reduced the 10-year surplus by $561 billion alone. That happened during a 6-month period at the end of last year. There is an iron rule of government that if you have money lying on the table, it is going to be spent. We need to pay down the debt and cut taxes; we don't need these sizes of spending increases across the board. We need increases in some areas, and we need to cut spending in other areas.

The second point is fiscal discipline, particularly in the area of corporate welfare. Now is the time, as we look at re-prioritizing—putting more money in some areas and less in others—to address corporate welfare and zero these areas out, putting funds from these areas in such places as the President has proposed, and increasing the budget for the National Institutes of Health.

The President is proposing an increase in NIH funding of $2.8 billion, or almost 14 percent. I think this is something for which we can all be proud. It is a basic research function. It helps us in discovering what we can do to live longer, healthier lives. That is very good. Let's take the increase in funding from places like corporate welfare and put it into NIH without a huge growth in the overall spending.

I am particularly heartened that the President is looking at doing exactly this—cutting in some areas to produce increases in other areas. Yet, at the same time, the President is trimming the growth of Government spending down to a 4-percent growth rate. This constitutes important increases in funding for programs in Government that deserve more funding, as well as reductions in other areas of Government that need to be reevaluated.

I want to point out two other things because there are a number of people saying the size of the tax cut is too big. It is $1.6 trillion over a 10-year period. To give the overall example of what is taking place, here is a pie chart of the Bush tax cut as a portion of the total revenue during this 10-year time period. Total revenue is $28.4 trillion; the Bush tax cut is $1.6 trillion. The Bush tax cut proposal is a small portion of total revenue. In a situation where we are overtaxing the public, we can afford to do this.

What about the allocation of this surplus that we have? Are we using enough to pay down the debt? The answer is, yes, we are. We should pay down the debt, and we can pay down the debt. The remaining surplus is $1.1 trillion; the Bush tax proposal is $1.6 trillion. The Social Security and Medicare funds set-aside are $2.9 trillion. This is an allocation of where the overall surplus is going. Most of it is going to Social Security and Medicare.

So what we need is a good, honest debate about tax cuts.

A final point I want to make is about triggers on tax cuts. Some say, well, OK, we will do tax cuts, but if our receipts aren't as large as projected, if the surplus isn't as big as it is projected to be, let's cut the size of this tax cut. I don't think that is a good idea. Tax cuts need to be firmly in place for the community and the Nation to be able to react and say: I am going to have more confidence and wherewithal to spend if I know the tax cut will be here.

I don't think triggers are a good idea. But if triggers get put in for a smaller tax cut—say, if our receipts are lower than we project and we put in a trigger to make the tax cut smaller—we should say if the surplus is bigger than projected, let's have a trigger for a bigger tax cut. If we are going to produce a trigger for a smaller one, let's look at a trigger for a bigger tax cut if receipts are larger than currently being projected in the budget.

This is an exciting time for us in the country as we look at the prospects of the new President putting forward his budget allocations. There is going to be a lot to talk about, in a positive sense, on fiscal restraint, debt reduction, and tax relief—important topics for this body and for the American public.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BROWNBACK). The Senator from Minnesota is recognized.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, if there is time remaining for the majority party, I won't take their time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I believe there will be. The time expires at 11.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Fine.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, what is the parliamentary status?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We are in morning business.

The Senator from Wyoming is recognized.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I would be pleased to speak for the Republican Party if the Senator wants me to.

Mr. THOMAS. If the Senator would care to, I would be surprised but certainly happy about it.

Mr. WELLSTONE. I will follow the Senator.

THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, we are talking about the budget this morning, about the tax reductions that the President will speak of this evening, I think talking about the importance of how the budget is arranged, how it matches the needs of our people, of our country. It seems to me, as I think I mentioned before, it is one of the most important decisions we will make, and that is the allocation and indeed the priorities of what our program will be in the coming year.

I want to just talk in more general terms perhaps about some parts of it. First of all, I think in most everything we do here, we ought to try to have a vision of what it is we are seeking to accomplish a little way down the road and, hopefully, sometimes quite a way down the road, 10 or 20 years. What do we want the country to look like in 10, 20 years? What is it we want to do during the next year? That has a great deal of impact on what we do with financing and with the budget.

Of course, one of the priorities has been security and defense. I think, clearly, it is time to take a long look at that and make additional investments in our military and in our defense.

One of the things that needs immediate attention is the welfare of our military men and women. I think all of us have taken the occasion to visit military bases—in some cases overseas—such as Warren Air Force Base in Cheyenne, WY. Last year, I had the opportunity to return to the base where I served in the military, Quantico, VA. The first place they took me, in terms of their needs, was housing for the military.

The President has indicated his desire to immediately increase spending for salaries for the military, housing, and health care. There is no question that ought to be one of our priorities.

Following that, there ought to be a substantial review of our military strategic needs, because changes have taken place in the world and changes have taken place in military structures. That is a wise thing to do in terms of further funding. It seems to me that priority is one that encompasses a notion that we want to take better care of those men and women who have volunteered to be in the service to protect their country, and then take a long look at our capacity to deal with today's threats and the threats we will see tomorrow.

Education: Every time one takes a poll or asks questions of folks in my State or nationwide, education is generally the No. 1 issue. It is easy to be for education, but it is a little bit more difficult to figure out what to do about it. Nevertheless, I think all will agree education is a high priority, that education is something we have to look to down the road. What is more important than providing a good education for the young people who are going to be running this world?

We find ourselves with some differences about how we do that. A strong feeling has existed that Washington ought to decide what the money is for; it ought to be sent from Washington with attached instructions as to how to use it. I believe strongly that the needs in Meeteetse, WY, are different from the needs in Pittsburgh. Local people in the States ought to have the opportunity to use those dollars as they see fit, with some accountability, so we can ensure ours kids are getting the best education and can have a successful life. Again, I hope we can see what we want for education.

I am particularly interested in the third priority the President has laid out, and that is energy. We have some problems in energy. Hopefully, some of them are short term. We have some long-term opportunities to do the things in the field of energy that we want to happen. One of them is to improve and increase domestic production so we are not totally dependent on OPEC and overseas imports of foreign energy. That is not wrong necessarily, but we become a victim of imports.

We need an energy policy. We have not had an energy policy over the last number of years. The policies are fairly broad, and they are implemented in more detail, but it is my view that we need a policy for energy. It ought to be one that encourages domestic production, and there are many ways to do that. Some, I suppose, will be by way of taxes. I am not as excited about that as I am the opportunity to encourage domestic production.

I spent last week in Wyoming. Wyoming is one of the large energy producers in this country. We have an opportunity to increase our gas production—we are doing that now—and we have an opportunity to increase oil production. We are the largest producer of coal in the Nation. Coal is a basic resource but can even be better as we do research. Domestic production is one part of a basic policy.

Research: We need to continue research. One area is to make coal cleaner and to enrich coal so we get more Btu's out of coal and bring the transportation costs down.

We want to do more with air quality, and we can. In almost any instance, it is fair to say when you have large electric generators, up in the 1,500-megawatt area, coal is the most efficient producer of energy, and we need to research that.

We need diversity of energy sources. I am a great supporter of natural gas, but we find ourselves overly dependent on natural gas. Natural gas is a flexible fuel that can be used not only for stationary generation but also can be used for many other things.

I hope we will have some diversity, that we will have hydro, coal, and oil. We ought to also be working on diversity of renewable energy. We can do more in renewables than we have in the past, and that ought to be part of our basic policy.

Transportation: Energy has to be moved. We see the problem in California. Part of the problem is the unwillingness or the inability, at least the absence of transmission lines and pipelines, to move energy. Some people don't like to see transmission lines. They won't see them because it will be dark. That is the choice we have to make. We need to do that. It is increasingly difficult to get the easements to do that.

Conservation: Part of our policy ought to be the more efficient use of energy so that we can get more out of our energy and renewables, as I have mentioned. Of course, one of our goals, one of our missions, ought to be a reasonable price for the consumers. We have seen that change in the last several months. That is not something we want to continue.

We ought to be looking at defense, education, and energy. Medicare is very important to health care. It needs to be revised. There have been a number of efforts to do that. We have not completed those efforts. We need to include some aspect of pharmaceuticals.

What do we want to see in the future? I happen to be cochairman of the conference on rural health care in our caucus. Rural health care is a little different from health care in the large cities. Not every little town in every State is going to have all kinds of medical care. They are not going to have specialists. We need an outreach so that all people in this country have access to health care. It needs to be done differently. We need telemedicine. We need to do a number of things. That is another goal we need to pursue and envision where we want to be.

Social Security: If we do not do something with Social Security, these young people here, who now have 12.5 percent of their salaries withdrawn when they work, will not have benefits. We can change that. We are going to be talking about individual accounts that can be invested in the private sector, that can be invested in equities or bonds and can offer a much higher return so they will have benefits.

I hope, rather than seeking to find a political item to work on for the election of 2002, we can take a longer look at these issues and say here is where we want to be and here is what it takes to do that. We have a great opportunity in terms of tax relief, our budget, our spending, and we have that opportunity now. I hope we take full advantage of it.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

TAX CUTS

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I won't speak for the Presiding Officer, the Senator from Kansas, or Republicans but I will speak for myself and I hope many in my party.

First, I start with what I think people in Minnesota and people in the country mean by civility. I don't think they mean there should be no debate. I think people are all for passionate debate. They just want to make sure it is civil debate. What I say on the floor of the Senate is based upon what I honestly believe is good and right for Minnesota and my country, but it is not at all directed at any of my colleagues on the other side in any personal way, nor is it directed at the President in any personal way.

Second, another operational definition before I go forward with my comments: what do people mean by ''the center''? I think people want us to govern at the center of their lives. I will say something I heard my colleague from Wyoming mention and I agree. Part of what people are focused on is education—no question. People are focused on health security. People are very focused on affordable child care, which I view as education. It is silly to define education as kindergarten through 12. I think it is pre-K all the way to age 65. Elderly people and other working families are focused on the cost of prescription drugs. Many can't afford it. People are also focused, of course, on how to have a small business or a family farm or have a job from which they can support their family.

Those are issues that are terribly important to people, and there are other issues as well. One we will deal with within the next month will be reform and how we can really move to a political process which, hopefully, will be less dependent on big money and more dependent on big and little people.

I want to speak directly, given this introduction, to the President's tax cut. We have heard from a number of Senators about specifics, so I don't need to go over them. To make a very long story short, after we take this $1.6 trillion tax cut and add additional costs, interest that has to be paid, and after we look at what we have by way of surplus—that is to say, non-Social Security, non-Medicare—basically, what we have is a tax cut that represents a Robin-Hood-in-reverse approach to public policy. That is what we have when, depending upon whose estimate one believes, the top 1 percent of our population gets anywhere from 40 to 45 percent of the tax benefits of the Bush plan. Unbelievable. It is similar to a subsidy in inverse relationship to need.

Now, again, understand—a Robin-Hood-in-reverse tax cut has the wealthy benefitting. At the same time, let me take the President's words in his inaugural speech about leaving no child behind. At the same time, one-third of the children in America today live in families who will not receive one dime from this tax cut; 50 percent of African American children live in families in our country who will not receive one dime from this tax cut; and about 57 percent of Latino, Latina children live in families who will not receive one dime from this tax cut because none of it is refundable.

If you live in a family with an income of less than $27,000 a year, you receive no benefit.

The argument is, they don't pay any taxes. These families pay payroll tax; they pay sales tax. You better believe they pay taxes. These are some of the children who are most deserving in terms of being given a chance to reach their full potential. It is not in this tax cut proposal.

While on the one hand we have most of the benefits going to the top 1 percent, we have very few of the benefits going to those families and those children most in need. It is outrageous.

One amendment I will prepare when we bring this reconciliation bill to the floor will be an amendment to make the child credit refundable. Then we can help a lot of children and a lot of families. For all Senators who say, ''we are for children, we are for children, we are for children, we are for the future, leave no child behind,'' I want to give them a chance to vote on that.

Let me go on and make another point which I think is the second and, to me, the most devastating critique of this tax cut proposal by President Bush. It is not unlike 1981. If we do this, there will be precious little for any investment in any other areas—I think by design. I think this is an administration, in spite of its rhetoric about leaving no child behind, which basically believes most citizens should be on their own.

So there will not be the funding to make sure senior citizens can afford prescription drug costs. No question about it. There will not be the funding for expanding health care coverage for our citizens. No question about it. And there certainly will not be the funding for education and to leave no child behind.

Now, the President tried to argue the other day—it has already been shot down—that there is a huge increase in the education budget. Mr. President, some of it was forward funding from this past year. As it turns out, over the last 5 or 6 years, this is the smallest percentage increase we have seen except for one out of the last 5 years. That hardly represents some dramatic, new investment in children.

So my question is, How do you leave no child behind when only 2 percent of the children who could benefit from early Head Start—2 years of age and under, the most critical years for learning—right now benefit? That is all the funding we have. And there are really no additional resources for early Head Start. Only 50 percent of the children who can benefit from Head Start—that is, to give a head start to the children who come from disadvantaged backgrounds—and there is going to be a pittance for any additional funding—when 11 percent of the children who could benefit from affordable child care—that is just low-income families, much less working families, much less moderate-income, middle-income families—11 percent who are of the eligible children right now are able to benefit because we so severely underfund early childhood development.

So we have a President who says he is committed to education, we have a President who says he will leave no child behind, and we have tax cuts that go to the wealthy. But will they benefit the families—one-third of the children who live in low- and moderate-income families, half of the children who live in low- and moderate-income families? We have a tax cut proposal that makes it impossible for us to invest in the health and skills and intellect and character of our children. Frankly, ''leave no child behind'' becomes just a slogan, and I express indignation about this.

There will be a pittance to make sure our children are kindergarten ready, and then when it comes to some of the K-through-12 programs, let me be really clear. Right now, the Title 1 Program for low- and moderate-income children is funded at the 30-percent level. There is, again, a pittance in this budget for any increase in that funding.

The IDEA program for children with special needs is vastly underfunded. In my State of Minnesota, from the Governor to Democrat to Republicans, they say: Live up to your 40-percent funding commitment, Federal Government. Then we would have some additional resources to do other things for children.

Guess what. In this budget we will see a pittance when it comes to any increase in funding for the IDEA program for children with special needs.

We have an education program called Leave No Child Behind, which is going to rely on testing, testing which makes it clear that we should not rely on one single standardized multiple-choice test which everyone who does testing says we should not do, which is educationally deadening; it puts the kids in a straitjacket; it puts the teachers in a straitjacket. We will not have that.

What we will do is take a lot of schools in this country that have been underfunded because they are in districts that are property-tax poor—not rich; they can't have the same resources; they don't have the same resources as the most affluent of suburbs—schools where children come from homes where English is the second language, children who come from homes where families have to move two or three or four times a year because of inadequate housing, children who come from homes where they are hungry when they come to school, children who come from homes where they

haven't had the good developmental child care; they haven't been read to; they don't know how to use the computer; they haven't had any of those opportunities; they come to kindergarten way behind—this budget does nothing to make sure these children will have the same chance as other children to reach their full potential. Instead, we have tax cuts, 40 percent plus of the benefits going to the top 1 percent of the population.

We have testing. All we are going to do is set up these kids, these schools, and these teachers for failure. We are providing none of the resources and none of the tools to make sure these children can achieve and do well, but we are going to have tests and we are going to test kids starting as young as age 8, every single year, and then we are going to say after 3 years: Schools, if you don't make the grade, we will flunk you and we will move to vouchers.

I think the people who deserve an F grade are the White House and those people in the House and the Senate who do not seem to be willing to be held accountable for the health, skills, intellect, and character of all the children in our country. That, to me, merits a failing grade.

I hope my party does not join in this tax-cutting frenzy. I hope we will focus on honest tax cuts that benefit working families, middle-income families and moderate-income families. I hope we focus on a child care credit for all families so we will be helping all children. I hope we get the help where it is needed. I hope this is not just one huge bonanza for wealthy people.

Frankly, I say to Democrats, this is our moment of truth. Above and beyond tax cuts that work for citizens in this country, we want to make sure there are resources for investment. We must be willing to draw the line and say to President Bush and Republicans: You go with your tax cut plan, 40 to 44 percent of the benefits going to the top 1 percent; we go for investment in children and education. President Bush, you go for a tax cut plan with 44 percent of the benefits going to the top 1 percent; we go for expanding health care coverage. President Bush, Republicans: You go for a tax cut plan that is Robin Hood in reverse, with most of the benefits going to wealthy people; we go for making sure our parents and grandparents can afford prescription drug coverage. President Bush, you go for your tax cut, Robin Hood in reverse, going to wealthy people in this country; we go for affordable housing—that is what we are about. We are supposed to be the party of the people, so let's try to make sure the tax cuts, in combination with the investment, benefit the vast majority of people in this country.

I think it is terribly important for Democrats to find their voice and for us to be as strong as possible, both in opposition to President Bush's tax cut proposal going mainly to the wealthy and in enunciation of what we stand for. We stand for some tax cuts that are honest tax cuts that benefit the majority of families and citizens in our country, not leaving out those families who are most in need of help, and in addition investment in our children, in education, in health care. That is what we are about.

I am lucky enough to be friends with Marian Wright Edelman, director of the Children's Defense Fund, and her husband Peter, two wonderful people of justice. The theme of the Children's Defense Fund has been ''Leave no child behind.'' That is what they are all about. President Bush is now talking about, ''Leave no child behind.''

''Leave no child behind'' I take seriously. ''Leave no child behind'' is a beautiful way of calling on all of us in the United States of America to be our own best selves. But if ''Leave no child behind'' is just an empty slogan and we do not back up the rhetoric with resources, and we don't put our money where our mouth is, and we don't make the true investment, which is not in this tax cut proposal or in the budget we are getting from this President, then, frankly, we will have engaged in just symbolic politics. We will not have done well for children, all the children in our country. That will be a profound mistake, and I think we will not be the better for it.

Without trying to sound pseudo-anything, I look forward to this debate. I am going to have a lot of amendments that are going to focus on leaving no child behind. Education, leave no child behind; health care, leave no child behind; housing, leave no child behind; violence, leave no child behind. We are going to have votes on all of these. If my colleagues have a better proposal for how not to leave any child behind, I am all for it. I certainly do not see it in the proposal of the President.

Mr. President, I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ENZI). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. 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. DURBIN. Mr. President, I listened with great interest to the speeches this morning on the Republican side of the aisle about the President's State of the Union Address this evening. It is clear the focal point of the President's speech will be his proposed tax cut.

It is interesting when I read the newspapers across Illinois and here in Washington, DC, that the President is having a difficult time convincing the American people that his tax cut is the right thing to do. I have been around politics and politicians for decades. I cannot think of an easier task than to sell people on the idea of cutting their taxes. But it appears the President is having a tough time making the sale even though he has suggested this is good for the economy and that it will provide additional spending power for people in America.

Folks are a little skeptical. I think they have a right to be skeptical. If you take a look at the President's proposed tax cut, you will find that Americans like the idea of a tax cut until you suggest to them that we really make choices here on Capitol Hill and in Washington, DC—that you have to make a choice between a tax cut and something else. Frankly, when it gets down to those choices, the support of the American people for the President's proposed tax cut starts to dwindle dramatically because I think the American people understand the whole notion of a tax cut is based on an educated guess of what our economy and our Government will look like—not just next year but 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 years from now.

To say these projections are inaccurate is to be kind because, frankly, they are not much more reliable than a weather report. Imagine a weather forecast for a month from now. Would you take the umbrella or not based on such a forecast? I doubt if many families would not. Yet the President would have us basically say we will now chart the course of America's Government spending for the next 10 years based on these projections and guesses from economists in Washington.

Former President Harry Truman used to say he was looking throughout his professional career for a one-armed economist because he said then they wouldn't be able to say, ''on the other hand.'' He knew, as we know, that even the best economists disagree. Even the best economists are frequently wrong.

Most of the surplus the President is using as a basis for his tax cut doesn't even arrive on Capitol Hill under their projections until 5 years from now. Almost 75 percent of it starts to arrive in the last 5 years of the 10-year period.

So it is reasonable to ask if we are thinking about projections in our economy 5 years from now, how good were these same economists 5 years ago when they had to make an educated guess about what America would look like today. There are a lot of factors that go into that guess. You have to try to assume what the growth of the economy is going to be, the number of people employed. You have to take productivity and inflation into account.

Five years ago, the very best economists sat down with the very best computers and then said this fiscal year we would experience a $320 billion deficit. That was their best guess 5 years ago. What do we find? Right now we are experiencing a $270 billion surplus. They missed it by $590 billion 5 years ago.

This evening the President will begin his speech with the assumption that the economists are right; that we should really base all of our plans and our policies based on economic projections 5 to 10 years from now. I think people are genuinely skeptical; they

understand we have had similar messages from previous Presidents. It wasn't that many years ago that President Ronald Reagan arrived in town. He suggested when he was elected in 1989 that a massive tax cut was the best thing for America. He proceeded to convince a bipartisan group in Congress to vote for that tax cut. The net result of that tax cut was, frankly, a rocky road for the economy throughout his Presidency.

Frankly, I never would have been elected to the House of Representatives had the economy not been so bad in central Illinois in 1982, the second year of the Reagan Presidency. And equally, if not more important, those tax cuts on top of his spending program led to record deficits. We started accumulating more red ink and debt in Washington than ever in our history after President Reagan had convinced the Congress that a tax cut was the best medicine for America.

Fortunately, in the last 8 years we have seen a turnaround. We have seen a fiscally responsible approach. We have seen not only a reduction in Federal spending, a reduction in the size of Government, but an unprecedented era of prosperity. I think the American people value that prosperity more than the promise of a tax cut. They understand that like most free market economies, you will have your downturns. And we are in one of them. I hope it is short lived and shallow. No one can say.

But we want to do the right things here in Washington at this moment with this President to make certain we get back on that track we were on for 8 years under the previous administration.

I can recall in 1993 when the issue came to this Senate floor and to the House of Representatives where I served, and President Clinton suggested we had to take the deficit seriously. We had to put in a combination of spending cuts and tax increases to finally get rid of the deficit. Not a single Republican supported that proposal—not one. It passed in the Senate because Vice President Gore cast the tie-breaking vote.

We have layers of Republican quotes projecting that this idea of giving, I guess, strong medicine to the American economy would be a disaster; that it would really put an end to any prospect of economic growth. Yet we found exactly the opposite occurred.

It is curious to me that President Clinton could come forward as he did in 1993 with a projection for our economy that worked, give us the hard news, face the lumps in the next election, and really come up with a plan to help America. Most families and businesses agreed. For the last 8 years, we have seen 22 million new jobs created in America, more home ownership than ever in our history, inflation under control, the welfare rolls coming down, violent crime coming down, and an expansion across the board in the economy in virtually everything but the agricultural sector.

We want to return to that. But many of us believe a President's responsibility when it comes to leadership is not just to say what is popular. Being for a tax cut is a popular thing to say. Yet the President is having a tough time selling it.

One of the reasons he is having a tough time selling it is when you take a look at the tax cut, you find out the top 1 percent of wage earners in America under President Bush's tax cut receive 42.6 percent of all of the tax benefits. The bottom 90 percent—people below about $64,900 in income—receive 29 percent of the benefits.

The President's response is that is not fair to say because the people in the top 1 percent pay all the taxes; they should get a bigger cut. Not so. The people in the top 1 percent in America pay 21 percent of the Federal income taxes. They get 42.6 percent of President Bush's tax cut.

Who are these people? These are folks with an income above $319,000 a year. These are people with an average income of $900,000. These are the big winners tonight.

So when you hear the applause after the President says we need a tax cut for America, you are going to hear it the loudest from the top 1 percent. They are the big winners. The folks in the bottom 80 percent are not. These people in the top 1 percent will receive an average of $46,000 in tax cuts under President Bush's tax plan, while the people in the lower 60 percent, for example, will receive an average tax cut of $227 a year.

So the President would have us risk the future of our economy by basing a tax cut on projections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 years from now; and then he would turn around and, with those projections, have us enact a tax cut not for the average working person, not for middle-income families, not for people in Illinois struggling to pay heating bills and tuition costs but, no, for people who make at least $25,000 a month. They are the big winners.

Frankly, what it does, in putting all of this money into the tax cut, is it ties our hands when it comes to important priorities for America. Let me give you an example, for just a minute. The national debt is $5.7 trillion. That is our mortgage. We have accumulated most of it in the last 14 or 15 years. It is a mortgage that costs us every single day in interest payments. How much is the interest payment on our old mortgage? It is $1 billion a day—$1 billion in Federal taxes collected every day to pay interest on old debt in America.

What could we do with $1 billion a day in America? Boy, I can think of some things. Education, health care, investment in America's infrastructure, medical research—these are items which I think most American families value. But we take that amount of money from families and businesses and individuals each day—$1 billion—to pay interest on old debt.

Frankly, if we want to leave our children a great legacy, it is not a legacy of giving a fat tax break to the wealthiest people in America. The best legacy for our kids is to pay down this debt.

Let's burn the mortgage. Let's get it over with. If we are in a time of surplus, let's balance the books once and for all. Shouldn't that be our first priority?

If we go with the President's tax cut, let me tell you what it means. Maybe not in the first year, but in the next several years we are going to find our hands tied when it comes to investing in America.

I doubt there is anybody in this country who would argue with the following statement: The future of America is going to be found in our classrooms. If we do not have good teachers, quality schools, and students learning, can we hope the 21st century will be an American century? I do not think so. The President has put that in as a priority but a much lower priority. The first priority is a big tax cut for the top 1 percent of wage earners in America.

I wish to mention one other thing. I see my colleague from Connecticut. I am going to defer to him in a moment.

Senator MIKULSKI of Maryland came up with a term today which I think is important to think about. She said: We not only have a mortgage, we have a balloon payment coming. Do you know what a balloon payment is? When the baby boomers reach Social Security age and when they decide they need Social Security and Medicare—guess what—the current system is going to be truly taxed, and many of us are going to have to answer as to whether or not, when we had a surplus, we prepared for that balloon payment.

If you have a home and you know a balloon payment is coming, you better get ready for it because then you are going to have to refinance the home if you don't have the amount to pay. We are not going to have the money to pay into Social Security and into Medicare if the President's tax cut goes through as proposed. He will take the money out of education. He is going to make a proposal, I understand, to privatize Social Security, by taking money out of the Social Security trust fund. He already raids the Medicare trust fund to pay for this tax cut, primarily for the wealthiest people in America.

So you say to yourself, now I understand why the President is having a tough time selling what seems on its surface to be such a popular idea—the tax cut. If a politician can't sell a tax cut, how is he going to sell the American people on a tough decision, something that is painful? The President is not having good luck selling it because the American people are skeptical. They think it is far more important to empower families across America to get this economy moving again. They think it is far more important to make

necessary improvements in our future—in education, in health care, and a prescription drug benefit under Social Security, Medicare.

Important, as well, is to pay down the national debt. You will not hear much said about that tonight. It will be mentioned in passing that we are going to take care of all these things—not to worry. But the bottom line is, we know that is not the case. We need to be concerned about it. We need to accept fiscal responsibility, as we did 7 or 8 years ago, in the hopes we can return to the prosperity of our economy which we saw a few months ago.

I will listen carefully to the President's speech tonight. I am sure my colleague from Connecticut will, as well.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. LIEBERMAN. I thank the Chair and thank my friend and colleague from Illinois for yielding the floor but also for his very astute and targeted comments.

This is an important day. I rise to speak, with my colleagues, about exactly the same matters that Senator DURBIN addressed because they are at the heart of our prosperity as a nation and the future of every single American; and that is the state of our economy, the tax cuts that President Bush will be advocating tonight, and the strategies that we must adopt if we are to create the widest opportunities for the largest number of our fellow Americans.

The President and all of us with him are facing a moment of truth tonight. This is an important evening because the lives of every American will be affected for years to come by how Congress and the administration resolve the important fiscal and economic questions that our Nation faces.

I am afraid, as the President prepares to address Congress and the Nation tonight, that he is reaching for the wrong medicine. The American economy appears to have a slight head cold right now. If we take the medicine President Bush is offering, I am afraid we are going to have a bad case of pneumonia.

I have spoken before about my opposition to the size and substance of the President's proposed tax cut. It is a tax cut we can ill afford, based on money that has not yet materialized, and it gives the most to those who need it the least.

But the trouble with the President's plan is not just a matter of numbers; the trouble is also with the values that it represents, such as the value of work and rewarding work. Because instead of helping those who are working hard around our country to become wealthy, President Bush's tax proposal rewards those who already are wealthy and do not need the tax cut he is going to give them. Instead of expanding opportunity, and other great American values, the Bush tax cut threatens our prosperity. Instead of honoring our obligations to our parents and our children, the Bush tax cut leaves America unprepared to adequately invest in education, health care, retirement security, and national security.

I am not opposed to tax cuts. I know my friend from Illinois, and our other colleagues, are not opposed to tax cuts either. I am for tax cuts that honor America's values and prolong America's prosperity. I am for tax cuts that are prowork, profamily, and progrowth. I am for tax cuts that fit into the context of an overall sound budget framework because our hard-won prosperity will surely wither if we do not balance tax cuts with significant debt reduction and targeted investments that benefit the greatest number of our citizens.

For 8 years, we have enjoyed a steady and remarkable level of growth that actually has revolutionized longstanding assumptions about economic expansion. After two decades of low growth, low productivity, and high unemployment in the 1970s and the 1980s, technological innovations—remarkable technological innovations—dramatically improved the economy and have brought us the closest I have ever seen in my lifetime to true full employment.

Now we are experiencing an economic downturn. It is not a recession, as some, including some in the Bush administration, have called it. But it is a slowdown in our rate of growth. We have a number of tools at our disposal to keep the growth going.

I want to sound the alarm today that unless we deal wisely with the bounteous growth we have had, we risk throwing it all away. Then the current temporary slowdown will, in reality, become a recession. That is what is on the line as we gather to hear President Bush's State of the Union tonight.

The fact is that a new economy has emerged. Yet the administration's policies seem rooted in the old economy. When you count interest costs and other revenue expenses, the Bush tax cut plan weighs in at $2.3 trillion over the next 10 years. It would consume 96 percent of the entire non-Social Security and non-Medicare surplus, leaving, by my reckoning, just $100 billion for all other investments that we need to make in national security, retirement security, education, prescription drug benefits, and worker training. The money left over, therefore, is clearly not enough.

What if the surpluses do not materialize? Remember, although we have had 3 good years, all this talk of the trillions of dollars we are arguing about spending is talk about projections; it is not money in the bank. What if those surpluses don't materialize? Well, then, I don't see how the administration, based on its budget plan and bloated tax plan, would have any other options but to either raid the Social Security and Medicare trust funds or to radically slash Government spending. Indeed, I say that President Bush's tax cut threatens to return us to the failed economic experiments of an earlier era of ballooning deficits, high interest rates, high unemployment, and high capital costs for business as well.

There is another serious shortcoming to the administration's plan. I want to talk about it in a bit of detail for a few moments this morning. President Bush's tax cut plan contains no business and growth incentives which actually could help the economy lift itself out of the slowdown it is in now and regain the extraordinary high levels of growth we have enjoyed for years. With apologies to Gertrude Stein, there is no ''there'' there when it comes to spurring on the New Economy or innovation or productivity that have been the central driving forces of it for America and America's families over the last several years.

Let's look at some of the tax cut proposals President Bush is going to recommend and see how they relate to the central question of how do we get our economy growing vigorously again.

The estate tax. I am leaving aside whether you are for or against it but trying to gauge the impact on the question of economic growth. The estate tax changes create no economic or investment incentives. The marriage penalty reform corrects a fairness problem. The broad rate changes being described largely benefit an economic elite, as Senator DURBIN's chart showed. At least a third—depending on your reckoning, as much as 43 percent—is going to people whose average income is $900,000. That won't stimulate the economy.

It is hard to find very many economists, including those who are for the Bush tax cut, who say it will have the effect of getting us out of the economic slowdown we are in that has dropped the markets and begun to lead to some layoffs. You can be for the Bush tax cut on various grounds, and you can be against it on various grounds, but I don't hear very many people arguing that it is the way to stimulate the economy. Why? Because it won't move through the economy rapidly enough to have an effect where it would count.

The fact is that the economic downturn that we have now is primarily focused on the technology sector of the economy. That is why I think we need to think about incentives for growth in that very same technology sector which has driven the growth we have had over the last 8 years. So what are the tools or how might we use a tax cut better?

First, let me address what I think would be the most equitable way to return some of the dividends of our hard-won prosperity to those who need it most. It is just fairness to help those families reward those who are working hard to raise themselves up in America as a matter of equity. For most Americans, the most crushing tax burden is not the income tax. The tax that they

pay most to Washington is not the income tax; it is the payroll tax, the money taken out of their paychecks. It is a regressive tax. It is, in fact, a tax on work.

Many of us here have been putting together proposals that we think would reduce the work penalty by giving every working American a refundable tax credit. That means it would go to people who don't pay income taxes because their income is so low. Unlike the Bush tax cut, which would bestow at least one-third of its benefits on the top 1 percent, whose average is income is $900,000, the payroll tax credit we are talking about would provide real tax relief to middle-class working families and to the lower income workers—not people who are not working, but workers, those I have talked about who pay payroll taxes or have it taken out of their paychecks but have no income tax liability. Beyond that is fairness in sharing our growth with those who need it most.

I think we have to act on business tax incentives that will target the drivers of economic growth in our time in the new economy: Capital investment, a skilled workforce, and productivity. While large businesses have been driving our productivity gains by implementing information technology, small firms, which still account for 98 percent of employers, have been moving more slowly into the new economy simply because they can't afford its entry fees. A potential fix here would give small companies tax credits to invest—and invest now—in information technology. This is like servers and network hardware, broadband hookups, computers, and e-business software. Small business, after all, accounts for 40 percent of our economy and 60 percent of the new jobs; but fewer than one-third of small businesses are wired to the Internet today.

This is a stunning statistic: Those that are wired—the small businesses wired to the Internet—have grown 46 percent faster than their counterparts that are unplugged. If we encouraged small business owners to strive for information technology efficiency now, and phased a credit out in a few years—if we couldn't afford it anymore—we could keep productivity growing and help us grow out of the current economic downturn.

Let me talk about a second potential business tax incentive tool, and that would be one that would zero out—eliminate—capital gains taxes for long-term investments in entrepreneurial firms.

I have long supported, since I came to the Senate in 1989, cuts in capital gains to spur growth and encourage a strong venture capital market. I remember being one of six members of my party who stood to support the capital gains tax cut proposal that then-President Bush proposed. Capital gains have been purged, in my opinion. We finally adopted a broad-based capital gains cut in 1997, and I think that cut, and earlier more targeted forms of it, have encouraged the boom in entrepreneurship and startups that have institutionalized innovation in the United States.

This country's entrepreneurial depth is an asset we must nurture, and we can do so by cutting the capital gains rate to zero for long-term investments in startups, small entrepreneurial firms.

In the new economy, finally, employers need a knowledgeable labor force that adds value to the new technology. Right now, employers are investing too heavily in remedial education to make up for failures in the performance of our K–12 school system. Employers who are making these remedial education investments to bring our workforce into the new economy should be encouraged to do so with a new education tax credit system—a business education tax credit system.

For the same reason, I am supportive of tax relief for low- and middle-income families struggling to pay the cost of their children's college education. We are talking about a tax deduction for up to $10,000 a year that is spent by families in this country to educate their children or themselves.

Those are three proposals where business tax cuts would have a direct effect on sustaining economic growth and getting us back to the boom in the American economy that we seem to temporarily have left.

At the end of the debate which President Bush will begin tonight, the best approach, of course, is the responsible approach; the approach that embraces the highest values and most far-reaching and broadly shared goals of the American people.

The goal of any tax cut and prosperity plan cannot be short-term politics. It has to be the long-term economic interests and values of the American people.

We are poised at a crossroads: After 8 years of economic good fortune, we can go forward and continue to pay down the debt, offer sensible, broad-based tax cuts that are both personal and business, and begin paying the IOUs we already owe for retirement benefits for baby boomers; or we can turn back, choosing policies that will undermine our productivity, reward the few, and leave education, health, retirement security, and our national defenses underfunded.

That is a big choice with serious consequences for each and every family and each and every individual in our country. I know the American people want to move forward toward expanded opportunities and continued prosperity. That is the heart of what it means to be an American. I hope we, their representatives, in Congress and in the administration, from both parties, will have the common sense in good times we had when they were bad to build on 8 years of success with fiscal discipline and sound economic policies and humane investments in our future.

That is what is on the line tonight as all of us in both Chambers and the American people listen to President Bush deliver his first State of the Union. I thank the Chair. I thank my colleagues. I yield the floor, and 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. 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. I understand the time is controlled by the Democrats until noon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Until the hour of noon, yes.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business for 20 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REED. I thank the Chair.

EDUCATION

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the last election demonstrated clearly and graphically the importance of education as a concern to the American people. It is perhaps their highest priority. They have indicated overwhelmingly in poll after poll that education reform and improvement is something they desperately want and that this Nation desperately needs. They have also indicated their top priority for the use of the Federal budget is investment in education. Indeed, 81 percent of individuals polled recently indicated they would approve of a bold national commitment to improve education similar to our commitment to build the Interstate Highway System and to do many other projects of critical importance to the American public.

It is, indeed, fitting then that President Bush would embrace this notion of education reform. I commend him for his interest. I welcome the beginning of a very serious debate about how we can at the Federal level assist local communities to improve elementary and secondary education in the United States.

We should begin, I believe, by recognizing that over the past 8 years, we have made progress. We established in Goals 2000 a focus on educational reform. In the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act in 1994, we insisted that high standards be the benchmark and the measuring rod of our commitment to educational reform.

We have also over the last few years passed legislation to diminish class size and to repair and renovate crumbling schools throughout this country. So we begin this process with success, but we also begin with the idea that we have to do much more, and we have to do it together.

We recognize that historically, constitutionally, and culturally, educational policy is the province of State and local governments.

The Federal Government does play a role, and we have played this role quite robustly since 1965. The role may be described as encouraging innovation at the local level and also overcoming inertia at the local level so that every student in America, particularly students from disadvantaged backgrounds, have the opportunity to seize all the opportunities of this great country. This has been our role since 1965.

A characteristic of Federal participation in elementary and secondary education is that it is targeted, particularly with respect to low-income students. We have an obligation to continue this support. We have an obligation to continue to work with the States and localities, in a sense as their junior partner, but as their important partner, to ensure that every child in this country will have the ability to achieve and obtain a quality public education.

President Bush's proposal at this juncture is an outline, it is a prospectus, it is a vision, if you will, for some of the things he would like to see done to improve education. There are elements which we all share, including concentration and focus on high standards and accountability, emphasis on reading, teacher quality, and school safety. And there are other elements with which we disagree.

Among the first order of these elements is the notion of vouchers. I am pleased to see or at least sense that the President has retreated a bit from his campaign discussions about vouchers, recognizing this is not the answer for addressing the needs of our public school system. We have to emphasize parental involvement, teacher preparation, resources to improve curriculum—things that have to be done in the context of public education.

I hope if we continue to emphasize these approaches and deemphasize vouchers that we will make much more progress as we work on educational reform in this Congress.

There is another aspect of the President's proposal that has drawn, I think, justifiable criticism. That is the notion of block granting all of the Federal funds, essentially giving the States a check and saying: Do what you will.

We recognize that we are, as I said previously, the junior partners in this enterprise. Federal spending is roughly 7 percent of all spending on elementary and secondary education. Our focus has always been on assisting the neediest children.

To put all of our funds into a block grant and simply hand it over to the States would, I think, lead to a loss of focus, and, more dangerously, a loss of emphasis by Federal dollars on those poor disadvantaged students. There are many examples of how a block grant has distorted what was a good program before. One which comes to mind is library books. Back in 1965, we specifically committed, as an aid to local school systems, to provide funding to acquire library books. In fact, many of the books on the shelves today, if you open them up, are stamped ''ESEA, 1965.'' It was a successful program. It put books on the shelves. But, more importantly, it put books in the hands of students throughout this country.

Years ago, this specific program was rolled into a larger block grant. What we have seen is that libraries throughout this country in the schools in America are not what they should be. We have seen books on the shelves that are grossly out of date. Interestingly enough, an effort on my part to publicize and address the lack of appropriate library books through bipartisan legislation was reported in the Washington Times on February 20. Most interesting, though, was a response on February 23 by a school librarian that showed some of the real frustrations that school personnel face with the lack of focused Federal funding for specific programs.

This school librarian, who has worked for 27 years, saw the article and then described the problem in her words.

> The money coming down for spending has been diverted by administrators for technology, she says. The computers are bought with book money and the administrators can brag about how wired the schools are. The librarians are ordered to keep the old books on the shelves and count everything, including unbound periodicals and old filmstrips dating back to the 1940s.
>
> And most of all keep their mouth shut about the books—just count and keep quiet. Now do you wonder why librarians keep quiet?

The point is, there is an advantage and value in Federal programs that have specific and explicit policy choices for localities. What we sometimes get in flexibility is lost in focus. We should be conscious and careful as we embrace educational reform to be very clear about those programs we believe should be supported specifically—something like library books—and make sure our education funding is not lumped into some vast category where local administrators, under severe pressure, can find ways to distort our intent to support a specific program.

There is another aspect, too, of the issue of block grants. People will say: This is not about money. If you just give the States more flexibility, they don't need the extra money.

It turns out that most public school reform is based not only upon administrative changes but increased resources for schools. That is the case in Texas. Preceding Governor Bush's term, in fact, going back several terms before that, Texas embarked on a process of redistributing its local school aid. In fact, today it is one of those States which takes resources from wealthy districts and gives them to poor districts. That process began before the testing regime was put in place in Texas.

One can argue that as much as testing might have been a source of improvement, just as much or perhaps more was the fact that now for the first time, local school systems are getting the needed funding to conduct the kinds of programs—buying technology, professional development—that are so necessary.

We have to be conscious, too, as we talk about the Federal role, to recognize if we are going to talk big, we have to have the resources to back it up. It is not all done simply by changing the chairs around the table, by talking about noneconomic reforms, nonresource reforms.

There is another issue, too, that the President has advanced. This is an issue for which I commend him. It is an issue in terms of accountability that I fought for in 1994, along with my colleague, Senator BINGAMAN.

I was a Member of the other body. Senator BINGAMAN was here. In the context of the debate on Goals 2000, we attempted for the first time to talk about not only standards that children must achieve, but the resources those schools must have so these children can meet those standards.

During the course of this debate, we ran into significant opposition, principally opposition from our colleagues on the Republican side. They objected, sometimes in principle, to the notion we would be telling local school systems what to do.

I think this debate was important because it recognized for the first time that Federal resources should not be committed without tough standards of accountability, and that these tough standards should be a way to move the system forward. It recognized when we have tough standards and adequate resources you are more likely to get the kind of improvement in educational quality that we all desperately want.

After the Goals 2000 debate, we started discussions on the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. This legislation focused on changes to title I. In the context of this debate, I proposed several amendments which would deal with corrective action, to essentially require local school districts to identify those schools that were failing the State standards, and then develop a plan of action that would bring those schools up to the State standards.

Once again, we ran into opposition. I was successful in passing an amendment that exists today in law that requires the State to take corrective action for title I schools following several years of failing to meet the State educational standards. That is on the books today. In fact, the States are already identifying those schools that are not performing up to standards.

In 1998–99, 8,800 schools were identified as needing improvement by the States. Now, interestingly enough, the States are not required to transmit specific school names to the Federal Department of Education, so we don't

know specifically what schools are failing, but we know there are at least 8,800 schools throughout the country that are not meeting State standards.

Unfortunately, because of the time to work through the process of evaluation and corrective action, it is not yet clear whether or not the States have taken effective corrective action. But this notion of accountability, this notion of making sure the States look at their schools, evaluate their schools, propose corrective action and follow through is not a new idea. It exists today for the title I schools. I hope in the process of this debate and reauthorization we can expand the concept of accountability to all schools, that we can put in place real accountability standards, and that these standards will move forward dramatically the educational achievement of our children throughout the United States.

Again, another aspect of the President's proposal related to accountability is his insistence to date that we mandate States to require testing of each student from grades 3 to 8 in order to receive Federal education funding. We all recognize that testing is an essential part of education, but I hope we all recognize that testing alone is not sufficient to improve our schools. Once again we have to have the resources and once again we have to have the commitment to ensure that the resources go to those schools that are most in need.

Tests should be an indicator of how well a school is doing, but they should not be a high-risk evaluation of an individual child, in my view. They are diagnostic tools. We can use them to see generally how well a school is doing. But, as we have been cautioned by the National Research Council, ''no single test score can be considered a definitive measure of a student's knowledge,'' and that ''an educational decision that would have a major impact on a test taker should not be based solely or automatically on a single test score.''

As we approach this issue of testing, let me be clear: If we are evaluating how a school or school system is doing as a way to provide additional resources or additional corrective action, these tests can be valuable. But if we allow these tests on a one-time basis to determine the future of students, we will be making a very significant mistake.

Also, we should understand the science of testing is a difficult one indeed, and there are many consequences, both intended and unintended, from the application of testing in schools. Again, I think it is appropriate to look at the example of Texas since it is so much in the forefront of our discussions these days. The Texas Assessment of Academic Skills, the TAAS, the test that is used in Texas, has been promoted as almost miraculous in its ability to generate significant gains in educational improvement. But there is evidence that indeed the success reflected in TAAS is not also shown when other tests are applied to roughly the same group of students in Texas. The National Assessment of Educational Progress is a well recognized test, and studies have shown significant differences between the success rates of students in Texas on that test versus the success rate touted by Texas officials using their own tests.

We have to be very careful about State tests because there is both the technical difficulty of developing those tests and also the political pressure to make tests that everyone will succeed in passing because it helps avoid tough choices about helping schools and tough actions about ensuring that schools that do not work are adequately addressed.

So we have a situation where we have to be careful about the test. We also have to be careful about the effect on students. One other statistic from Texas is that students who are leaving high school short of a diploma and taking a GED instead has increased in Texas significantly from approximately 47,000 in 1989 to 74,000 in 1996. That is an increase of 57 percent. The increase nationally was only 26 percent. So we have to ask ourselves, were people dropping out or being subtly or not so subtly encouraged to leave because of the testing regime that was in place in Texas?

There is another aspect that I alluded to: Not just those who choose to take the GED but those who choose to leave school entirely, forfeit the opportunity to improve their education, at least temporarily, and seek other means, either working or simply just leaving school. Once again, if you look at the cohort class of 1991, the year TAAS was implemented, the percentage of students who progressed from grade 6 to graduation dropped from 65 percent to 55 percent for black and Hispanic students and from 75 percent to 68 percent for white students. Once again you have to ask yourself: Is this testing causing unintended consequences: Dropouts and alternate approaches to educational attainment, like the GED? We have to be careful as we go forward.

We also have to consider another characteristic, and that is whether or not all the students taking the test are being counted in the test results. Another statistic in Texas is the increase in those students who are being classified as ''in special education,'' who are then not counted in a school's accountability ratings.

Again, we have to be very careful as we go forward on this testing issue to ensure that these tests are benchmarks of school performance and are not unfairly marking students on a one-time basis for success or failure, or driving students away from school when in fact school could be more beneficial.

The other factor, too, and something we have to be very much concerned about, is that these testing regimes cost money. It has been estimated that in my State of Rhode Island, if we were to adopt the President's proposal, each year we would have to spend $3.2 million simply for test development. On top of that, funding would be needed to implement and administer the tests. That is a significant amount of money in a very small State to devote just to testing, because we also want to do many other things: We want to improve professional development, we want to improve parental involvement, and we want a host of other things that cost money. If all the extra resources, new resources at the local level, are tied up in testing, that is going to take us away from other important initiatives.

As a result, I believe if we are going to embark on any form of mandated Federal testing, the Federal Government should provide this testing money, which is an additional cost that has not yet been recognized by the President's proposal. This brings us, of course, to the notion of how much money will there be for educational reform in this administration.

Everyone wants education reform. We are about to embark on a process of debate and deliberation that will lead, I believe, rather quickly, to a new reauthorization. But whatever we do depends upon how much we are willing to support this legislation with real resources. The President last week announced he is proposing a $4.6 billion increase in education spending which, by his calculation, will be an 11.5-percent increase in educational spending in our budget.

Let's look a little more closely at those numbers. First, the President's proposal disregards the fact that we have already advanced funded $2.1 billion in last year's appropriation for the coming year. So you have to, I think, fairly, subtract that $2.1 billion we have already committed in terms of evaluating how much extra money is going to education. When you do that, you find out the increase is not 11.5 percent but it is 5.7 percent, about $2.4 billion extra.

You also have to put this in context. That is a 5.7-percent increase, which would be less than what we have done in the last 4 out of 5 years. So one can ask, where is all this extra money? Where is this massive commitment, this bold innovation to fix American education? Where is it? Indeed, if you look back over the last 5 years, we have been averaging up to 13-percent increases in educational spending. We need the money as well as the rhetoric. I hope whatever we do legislatively in terms of authorization we match with robust appropriations.

There is another aspect of the budget with respect to education. This educational increase is not solely devoted to elementary and secondary education, because we also have a significant support system for higher education. When you look at that, the money available just for elementary

and secondary education in the President's proposal is about $1.6 billion. Again, that is not the robust, huge sums that we need to start an educational revolution in conjunction with the States.

If you look at the President's proposal, his commitment to Reading First, which is his literacy program, is $900 million. That is far above what we are spending for literacy now. If that commitment is made, then less than $1 billion would be available for all the other programs, including title I, new testing provisions, teacher quality, safe schools, and afterschool programs.

So we really have to ask ourselves, is there anything beyond the rhetoric, beyond the rhetoric?

Are there resources that are going to go into this educational reform? If we don't commit the money, then this will be an exercise that will be ineffective in addressing the reality of the public education problem in this country.

I believe we have to have real education reform. I believe we can do it. We should build on the success of the past. We should recognize that we already have in place accountability provisions of title I schools upon which we can build. But we also have to do other things such as reinvigorate our direct support of library materials. We have to ensure that there is effective parental involvement. We have to provide teachers with sustained, effective, and intensive mentoring and professional development, as well as provide principals with effective leadership training. We have to help schools and communities work together to address not just the educational challenges of children but some of the health care and social challenges that detract from their education. We can do this, and we should do this.

I hope over the next several weeks and months, throughout the deliberations on the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, we will come together on an elementary and secondary education development plan that will be significant and meaningful, that will be built on our past success, and that will assist States and localities, and that we will find the funds necessary to translate our words into deeds. By doing so, we will realize educational improvement in America and ensure well-educated young people who can not only man the increasingly complex positions in our economy but continue to be citizens who will sustain and move the country forth.

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.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In my capacity as a Member from the State of Wyoming, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the quorum call. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate stands in recess until the hour of 2:15 p.m.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 12:46 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m.

Whereupon, the Senate, at 2:15 p.m., reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. INHOFE).

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate is in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

In my capacity as a Senator from the State of Oklahoma, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 397

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I have a bill at the desk, and I ask for its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 397) to amend the Defense Base Closure Realignment Act of 1990 to authorize additional rounds of base closures and realignments under that act in 2003 and 2005, to modify certain authorities relating to closures and realignments under that Act, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona is recognized.

Mr. MCCAIN. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. MCCAIN pertaining to the introduction of S. 397 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, 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. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BROWNBACK). Without objection, it is so ordered.

NATIONAL ENERGY SECURITY ACT OF 2001

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I rise to congratulate my colleague, Senator MURKOWSKI, for his efforts in developing the National Energy Security Act of 2001. This act represents a collection of critically important actions; actions that can move the Nation beyond the almost perpetual energy crises that we've experienced in the last few years.

Our Nation has not followed or even developed a comprehensive energy strategy for far too long. We've all paid the price for that omission. Major changes in energy availability and prices are devastating the lives of many of our citizens.

We have seen oil prices gyrate in the last two years by over three times. At one extreme, we destroyed much of our ability to develop new oil and gas wells. At the other extreme, we impacted the Nation's economy. And throughout the last few years. we have prohibited exploration and utilization of public lands that could have been impacting some of our most critical shortages.

Natural gas prices have more than tripled just this year in many parts of the country. The impact on millions of our citizens has created another major crisis.

We have seen the economy of California, the sixth largest economy when compared to all the nations of the world, brought to its knees by the recent energy shortages. Blackouts have struck in unpredictable patterns, disrupting lives. Unfortunately, California is only the first of many areas that are likely to be impacted by the lack of past coherent policy.

It has been terribly frustrating to me to recognize that most of these problems were caused by our own actions, or lack of actions. We have had help falling into these traps, of course, from OPEC for example. But much of these problems are completely predictable. Actions could and absolutely should have been taken to drastically mitigate the severity of the impacts.

I appreciate that Senator MURKOWSKI has taken care in his bill to recognize and emphasize that there is no one "silver bullet" to solve our nation's energy problems. His bill creates opportunities for all of the major energy sources to maximize their contribution to our nation's energy needs; that's the only credible approach to the severity of the current issues.

His bill recognizes that no single energy source represents a vast untapped resource, ready for immediate exploitation. It recognizes that solutions have to include options that impact our needs in the near term, like more natural gas and safe pipelines, as well as approaches that have much longer lead times, like nuclear power and renewables. And while natural gas enables relatively near term impacts with only modest pollution concerns, it is a finite resource and any credible national energy policy has to address a future without readily obtained supplies of natural gas.

Solutions have to build on our existing major national energy providers, like the coal and nuclear plants that provide more than 70 percent of our electricity today. And where these large providers have risk areas, like air emissions from coal and a credible national strategy for spent nuclear fuel, we must work diligently to address the

risk areas. Where the past administration argued that these risks meant we should minimize the contribution from these sources, we should instead face the reality that these sources represent some of our major national strengths and end biases against their success.

The days of arguing for massive research and incentives only for one single source of energy and only for improved efficiency, as if they alone can solve our nation's long term energy needs, must be put far behind us. They need to be recognized for what they are, important components of a coherent national energy strategy, and absolutely not a ''silver bullet.''

This National Energy Security Act addresses virtually all of these widely divergent, but critically important, areas of national policy. I enthusiastically support the act as a vitally necessary step in achieving the energy stability that our citizens demand.

In selected areas, like coal and nuclear, additional bills may prove useful to target actions on these specific sources. I'm working on such a bill for nuclear energy, and Senator BYRD has a legislative thrust for clean coal. These bills can build on the National Energy Security Act and strengthen it in some key areas.

I salute the efforts of the chairman of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee for his untiring efforts to advance this bill. It's not easy to include in one package a set of initiatives that impact all of the major sources of our Nation's energy. From new incentives for oil and gas exploration, to improved pipeline safety, to creation of vitally needed new domestic oil fields, to major expansion of our current woefully inadequate clean coal programs, to strong support for renewables, and to measures to ensure that nuclear energy remains a viable and strong option for our Nation's energy needs—this bill covers the whole range.

I'm proud to join Senator MURKOWSKI as a cosponsor of his National Energy Security Act of 2001 and urge my colleagues to join in supporting this key initiative.

NOMINATION OF JOSEPH ALLBAUGH

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, on February 15, 2001 the Senate voted 91–0 to confirm Mr. Joseph Allbaugh to be Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency. I was absent from this vote due to a pre-scheduled surgery that afternoon. Had I been in the Chamber on February 15, I would have voted for Mr. Allbaugh, and my vote would not have affected the outcome on this unanimous demonstration of support for this confirmation. I look forward to working with Mr. Allbaugh at his post at FEMA. This agency is the critical link in the ability of our communities to prepare for and recover from natural disasters which inevitably strike our nation.

THE CHILD CITIZENSHIP ACT OF 2000

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, today marks a special day in the lives of tens of thousands of American families. Families who have adopted children from other nations, providing them with safe environments, good food, a good education, and most importantly, loving homes.

Traditionally, adoptive families have had to endure a lengthy and expensive bureaucratic process, and navigate through a daunting maze of paperwork, as they have tried to secure U.S. citizenship for their foreign-born adopted children. All that changed first thing this morning when the Child Citizenship Act of 2000 took effect. This important act of Congress, which passed the Senate unanimously last October, cleared the way today for approximately 75,000 children adopted from abroad to become Americans. When these children went to sleep last night, they were in naturalization limbo. When they woke up this morning, they were citizens of the United States of America. I send my warmest welcome to these new young Americans.

In some cases, adoptive parents were not aware of the need to file applications for citizenship for their adopted children. Many of these children grew up to discover they were not considered U.S. citizens. Some have faced the possibility of having to return to a country they have never known. The Child Citizenship Act of 2000 corrected this injustice.

Today, families in Colorado and across this Nation, celebrate the automatic citizenship of foreign-adopted children who meet the requirements outlined in the act. For the O'Neil family of Englewood, Colorado among many such families across the state and our nation, it is a day of great joy.

Today is a day when we greet many new U.S. citizens. I wish to extend my congratulations to our newest and youngest citizens and their families, as well as to my colleagues who worked so diligently to make this day possible.

TRIBUTE TO ALAN CRANSTON

Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, one of the first times I ever came to the Dirksen Senate Office Building, a location where I now have my Senate office, was on December 12, 1969, some 20 months after my injury in Vietnam, when I was summoned to appear before the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs about how the Veterans Administration was handling returning Vietnam war veterans. That meeting was chaired by a tall, lean Senator from California named Alan Cranston and it was the start of a three decade friendship. Thus, in 1974 after experiencing what hopefully will prove to be my only electoral defeat, in the Democratic Primary for Lieutenant Governor of Georgia, one of the first people I turned to was Senator Cranston, who generously accepted my offer to come out to California to campaign for his successful re-election. Then, after the General Election, he came to my aid by serving as guest-of-honor at a fund-raising dinner to pay off my campaign debt. And to top it off, Senator Cranston helped me get a job as a special investigator for the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee, which is where I was serving when President Carter selected me to head the VA, in no small part because of the strong recommendation of Alan Cranston.

I hope this short discourse makes it clear the debt of gratitude that I personally owed to Senator Cranston, but more importantly, it is indicative of the kind of man Alan was: dynamic, thoughtful, compassionate. He touched many lives, including veterans who benefited from his tireless commitment especially on behalf of Vietnam era veterans, future generations of Americans who today and for all time to come will benefit from his far-sighted commitment to the protection of our land, air and water and for citizens of the world who benefit from his long-time commitment to world peace, a cause he continued to pursue till the end of his life through the Global Security Institute.

Another part of the Cranston legacy is perhaps somewhat less known to the general public: his efforts on behalf of the disabled. When Alan Cranston came to the Senate in 1969, those with disabilities had virtually no legal protections against various forms of discrimination and indeed faced many barriers, physical and otherwise, to just getting in to the halls of government. To Alan Cranston, that was unacceptable. He led the efforts to enact the landmark Federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973 which outlawed discrimination against the disabled in all federally funded programs.

Among its many provisions, the 1973 law: Required federally funded buildings to be made accessible; promoted the hiring and advancement of qualified persons with disabilities by the Federal Government; and established the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, which has responsibility for setting standards for accessibility and for assisting and enforcing compliance with accessibility laws. I was honored to be named to that Board by President Carter in 1979.

Throughout the remainder of the 1970's Alan worked to revamp federally assisted State vocational rehabilitation programs by his sponsorship of laws that gave priority to the most seriously disabled and, most importantly, required a focus and follow-through on employment. In 1980, he sponsored successful legislation to make these same improvements in vocational rehabilitation programs for veterans. And in 1990, Senator Cranston was a leading co-sponsor of the Americans with Disabilities Act, which in many ways was a culmination of two

decades of leadership by Senator Cranston on behalf of fairness and opportunity for persons with disabilities.

It was a great honor to have known and worked with Alan Cranston. Our country is a better place because of his achievements, which we celebrate today.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

• Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate the Centennial Anniversary of the National Institute of Standards and Technology in Gaithersburg, which will occur on March 3, 2001.

NIST and its scientists, researchers, and other personnel have a tremendous list of accomplishments over the last 100 years. Through its support of industry and its development of critical technology measurements, standards, and applications, NIST has played a critical role in our Nation's technological advances and, indeed, has helped to revolutionize the U.S. economy.

Initially founded as the National Bureau of Standards, NIST is our Nation's oldest Federal laboratory. In fact, the Institute's mission was first stated in the Articles of Confederation and the U.S. Constitution, making it as old as the Republic itself. The initial purpose of the Institute was to establish authoritative national standards of quantities and products. In its first three decades, NIST mainly served industries working to modernize by improving physical measurements, standards development, and testing methods. During this time, the Institute played an instrumental role in the creation of such critical 20th century innovations as the measurement of electricity, improvement of product assembly techniques, development of the aviation and automobile industry, and the creation of the radio.

After aiding the military effort during World War II, the National Institute of Standards and Technology and its workforce helped to develop many of the scientific innovations that have enabled our modern economy to flourish. NIST was able to foster and improve measurements of temperature, force, time, and weights. These and other technical improvements enabled the U.S. space program, aviation and naval industries, and perhaps the most importantly, the computer industry to excel.

In 1988, in part to emphasize its diverse range of activities, the National Bureau of Standards was renamed the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Today, the Institute continues to act as a behind-the-scenes specialist in the systems and operations that collectively drive the U.S. economy, including satellite, communication and transportation networks, and our laboratories, factories, hospitals, and businesses.

Over the years, I have had the opportunity to work closely with a number of individuals at the National Institute of Standards and Technology and I can personally attest to the high caliber, quality, and commitment of its workforce. NIST employs many of our Nation's most dedicated and talented scientists, as is evidenced by its legacy of a number of Nobel-Prize winners.

More recently, I along with the rest of the Maryland delegation have worked with the Institute on a comprehensive ten year initiative to upgrade its laboratory infrastructure, which is expected to be completed by the year 2004. It is our hope that through this effort, with upgraded facilities, to match the quality of its personnel, NIST will be able to continue advancing the scientific and technological infrastructure of U.S. industry into the 21st Century.

Again, we take great pride in the accomplishments of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in the people that work there, and in having the Institute in Maryland. I commend NIST for its 100 years of success and remarkable achievements and am confident that it will continue its remarkable track record of advancing science and technology for hundreds of years to come.•

SONNY O'DAY

• Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, on February 7, 2001, the State of Montana bid farewell to a favored son from Laurel, Montana. ''Sonny O'Day,'' the Kid from Meaderville, was a local hero and businessman who held his family, friends and fans close to his heart.

SONNY O'DAY (CHARLES A. GEORGE), 1913–2001

Sonny O'Day, the Kid From Meaderville, boxed his final round, hung up his gloves, snuffed his famous stogie, and exited the ring quietly in his sleep on Wednesday, January 31.

Sonny, whose legal name was Charles Augustus George, was born Carlo Giorgi on March 8, 1913, to David and Rosa, Ragghianti, Giorgi in Lucca, Italy. His father was killed during World War I. Rosa emigrated to America with her three children to marry her brother-in-law, Angelo Giorgi, in 1920. They passed through Ellis Island, where the family name was Americanized to ''George,'' and took the train through the vast expanses of their new country to the Montana mining community of Meaderville, in Butte.

Sonny loved all sports and was a natural athlete. Starting to box as a 10-year-old, Sonny was a protégé of Butte's Pat Sullivan Boxing Club. He represented the club in amateur fights throughout the State. He also was an avid football player, swimmer and diver. The City Championship football photograph of his Franklin School team was proudly displayed in his Wall of Fame.

Sonny was privately religious and moral, and proudly remembered his years as an altar boy at St. Joseph's Parish.

His life-long commitment to family began early when he held his dying mother in his arms at age 14. After her death, Sonny gathered his younger sister and invalid stepfather, Angelo, escorting them back to the family villa in Italy. After Angelo's death, Sonny immediately returned to the U.S. to avoid being conscripted into Mussolini's army.

Upon returning from Italy in the early 1930's, the 16-year-old orphan arrived in New York City, where he was told his pugilism could earn him money. He paid his dues sleeping in an Eastside gym and in Central Park in order to get his big break. Lying about his age, he fought amateur bouts until an agent spotted him and said, ''You've got talent, kid, but the Irish control the game. Nobody is gonna come see an Italian boxer!'' Sonny's reddish hair and freckles were the perfect fit to a new identity—Sonny O'Day—and new birthdate—St. Patrick's Day.

Spanning the next 17 years, welterweight Sonny fought 529 fights, lost 32 and had, as Sonny used to say, ''some draws and the rest wins,'' in Madison Square Garden, Sunset Garden, and other major venues throughout the United States. He first met World Heavy Weight Champion Jack Dempsey when he refereed one of Sonny's early fights.

Living by the adage: ''Smile and the world smiles with you, cry and you cry alone,'' Sonny was known to greet strangers with his famous smile, booming voice, crunching handshake, and the introductory greeting, ''Shake the hand that shook the world!''

His love of Butte was as strong as his handshake. He rarely called the city by name. To him, it was ''The Sacred City,'' and Butte cherished him in return, calling him ''The Mayor of Meaderville,'' ''The Meaderville Phantom,'' and ''Butte's Boxing Star.''

Sonny took his professional boxing earnings and opened two famous Butte nightclubs in the late 1930's: The Savoy and Melody Lane. There, he entertained sports and Hollywood greats including Gene Tunney, Cary Grant and Barbara Hutton.

He proudly served the U.S. Army during World War II, and married Carra Burton on September 20, 1944, while stationed in Gadsden, Alabama. The couple returned to Montana after the war where he established his bar and tavern in Laurel.

Sonny O'Day's ''Boxing Hall of Champions,'' complete with a boxing ring, was his passion. He entertained beneath his pictures and memorabilia with stories that rhapsodized his listeners. He loved every minute of it, and bragged that he would never retire. Children came in for free candy, and parents came in for Sonny to give the kids their first lessons in self-defense. Sonny's bar was a local tourist attraction for years, and is listed as one of Montana's favorites in a number of publications.

Sonny's St. Patrick's Day celebrations were legendary for thousands of fans who descended on the community. It was customary for the Governor—Republican or Democrat—to call Sonny on St. Patrick's Day to wish him happy birthday. In 1986, Governor Ted Schwinden decided a phone call wasn't good enough, and came to Laurel to host Sonny's St. Patrick's Day party. The Laurel Chamber of Commerce surprised Sonny on St. Patrick's Day 1995 by honoring him for 50 years of business. The highlight was a celebrated bout between Sonny and special guest Todd Foster, fellow Montana boxing welterweight and 1988 Olympian. Foster allowed Sonny his final knockout punch for the ''Downtown Laurel Businessmen's Crown.''

In 1952, Golden Gloves Boxing came to Montana, and Sonny helped train these young fighters. At the Shrine Temple in Billings, Golden Gloves championships of an eight-State region took place, and Sonny refereed the very first bout and many more over the years.

When boxing turned professional in Montana, Sonny served on the State Athletic Commission for 26 years under seven different governors. This led him to bring 77

professional bouts to Montana, including three world championship fights. As chairman of the Commission, he promoted the Gene Fullmer-Joey Giardello Middleweight Championship of the World title match on April 29, 1960, in Bozeman.

Basements and gyms all over Billings and Laurel were the sites for years to come as Sonny trained young fighters. He estimated that he helped develop 2,500–3,000 fighters during those years.

The Student Council of Eastern Montana College, now Montana State University-Billings, originated the annual Sonny O'Day Smoker, a fund raiser that entertained the greater Billings area from 1975–81.

Sonny's civic community service included 30 years as a Kiwanian, including service as a State Lieutenant Governor; a lifetime member of the Elks; and a founding member of the Montana Gambling Commission. Although he was a professional boxer, he did not believe in corporal punishment, and his daughters fondly remember they never received anything but love from ''those registered hands!'' Whenever the mines in Butte went on strike, he would spearhead caravans of trucks to take food and presents to the miners. He never forgot to feed the alley cats—even on holidays. For a man who had earned his living by the ''manly act of self-defense,'' as Sonny called it, those who knew him saw a gentle soul who lavished kisses and never hesitated to cry tears of sadness or joy.

His love of cooking was legendary, and no one could enter his home without being invited to dinner. His family never knew who Sonny would bring home to dinner. Jack Dempsey, Sugar Ray Seale, numerous governors and senators, including Mike Mansfield, sat at the family table in Laurel.

Sonny never forgot his Italian roots, and continued to visit and support his sister and her family in Lucca until her death. Visits to the family villa in Lucca rejuvenated him. He was especially proud of the family legacy: The Ragghianti Art Museum, renowned in the province of Tuscany.

Sonny is survived by his wife of 56 years, Carra Burton George; his three daughters: Mary-Glynn, Terry, Cromwell of Missoula and grandchildren Charlie, Lauren and David; Nancy, Sam, Talboom of Green River, Wyo. and grandchildren Justin, Carlee, and Jake; and Shelley, Larry, Van Atta of Billings and grandchildren John, Nick, and Marissa; sister-in-law Lois George and her children Michael and Mary Grace, of San Diego, Calif.; and nieces Elisa Mussi and Lalla Volpi, and nephew Carlo Volpi, of Lucca, Italy. He was preceded in death by his parents; brother Gus George; sister Mary Volpi; and son-in-law John Pingree.

God surely must be dancing in Heaven, knowing you're joining Him, Sonny; just as you surely will tell Him, ''It's all in the footwork.'' ●

IN HONOR OF THE FIFTH GRADERS AT SHOEMAKER SCHOOL IN MACUNGIE, PENNSYLVANIA

● Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I stand before you today to recognize a select number of outstanding students from Macungie, Pennsylvania. I was honored to hear of a tremendous service that these fine young boys and girls did at Shoemaker School in November of last year.

Seventy-five fifth graders in the Community Service Club of Shoemaker School conducted a walk-a-thon to raise money for paralyzed veterans across the United States through the Paralyzed Veterans of America. The walk-a-thon occurred over several school days, where the children walked during breaks during the school day. Some children even sacrificed their lunches and walked in the rain and cold weather just to raise a few more dollars.

These fine young Americans set a wonderful example to men, women, and children everywhere. With a little initiative and a lot of heart, the fifth graders at Shoemaker School were able to help paralyzed veterans throughout our great Nation. I commend each and everyone of these dedicated, selfless children, and it is an honor for me to recognize them today. ●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, 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 which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

REPORT ON THE EMERGENCY DECLARED WITH RESPECT TO THE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA'S DESTRUCTION OF TWO UNARMED U.S. REGISTERED CIVILIAN AIRCRAFT IN INTERNATIONAL AIRSPACE NORTH OF CUBA ON FEBRUARY 14, 1996 IS TO CONTINUE IN EFFECT BEYOND MARCH 1, 2001—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 7

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice to the *Federal Register* for publication, which states that the emergency declared with respect to the Government of Cuba's destruction of two unarmed U.S.-registered civilian aircraft in international airspace north of Cuba on February 24, 1996, is to continue in effect beyond March 1, 2001.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 27, 2001*.

REPORT ON THE PROPOSED BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 8

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was ordered to lie on the table.

To the Congress of the United States:

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Vice President, Members of Congress:

It is a great privilege to be here to outline a new budget and a new approach for governing our great country.

I thank you for your invitation to speak here tonight. I want to thank so many of you who have accepted my invitation to come to the White House to discuss important issues. We are off to a good start. I will continue to meet with you and ask for your input. You have been kind and candid, and I thank you for making a new President feel welcome.

The last time I visited the Capitol, I came to take an oath. On the steps of this building, I pledged to honor our Constitution and laws, and I asked you to join me in setting a tone of civility and respect in Washington. I hope America is noticing the difference. We are making progress. Together, we are changing the tone of our Nation's capital. And this spirit of respect and cooperation is vital—because in the end, we will be judged not only by what we say or how we say it, but by what we are able to accomplish.

America today is a nation with great challenges—but greater resources. An artist using statistics as a brush could paint two very different pictures of our country. One would have warning signs: increasing layoffs, rising energy prices, too many failing schools, persistent poverty, the stubborn vestiges of racism. Another picture would be full of blessings: a balanced budget, big surpluses, a military that is second to none, a country at peace with its neighbors, technology that is revolutionizing the world, and our greatest strength, concerned citizens who care for our country and for each other.

Neither picture is complete in and of itself. And tonight I challenge and invite Congress to work with me to use the resources of one picture to repaint the other—to direct the advantages of our time to solve the problems of our people.

Some of these resources will come from government—some, but not all. Year after year in Washington, budget debates seem to come down to an old, tired argument: on one side, those who want more government, regardless of the cost; on the other, those who want

less government, regardless of the need.

We should leave those arguments to the last century and chart a different course. Government has a role, and an important one. Yet too much government crowds out initiative and hard work, private charity and the private economy. Our new governing vision says government should be active, but limited, engaged, but not overbearing.

My budget is based on that philosophy. It is reasonable and it is responsible. It meets our obligations and funds our growing needs. We increase spending next year for Social Security and Medicare and other entitlement programs by $81 billion. We have increased spending for discretionary programs by a very responsible 4 percent, above the rate of inflation. My plan pays down an unprecedented amount of our national debt, and then when money is still left over, my plan returns it to the people who earned it in the first place.

A budget's impact is counted in dollars, but measured in lives. Excellent schools, quality health care, a secure retirement, a cleaner environment, a stronger defense—these are all important needs and we fund them.

The highest percentage increase in our budget should go to our children's education. Education is my top priority and by supporting this budget, you will make it yours as well.

Reading is the foundation of all learning, so during the next 5 years, we triple spending, adding another $5 billion to help every child in America learn to read. Values are important, so we have tripled funding for character education to teach our children not only reading and writing, but right from wrong.

We have increased funding to train and recruit teachers, because we know a good education starts with a good teacher. And I have a wonderful partner in this effort. I like teachers so much, I married one. Please help me salute our gracious First Lady, Laura Bush.

Laura has begun a new effort to recruit Americans to the profession that will shape our future: teaching. Laura will travel across America, to promote sound teaching practices and early reading skills in our schools and in programs such as Head Start.

When it comes to our schools, dollars alone do not always make the difference. Funding is important, and so is reform. So we must tie funding to higher standards and accountability for results.

I believe in local control of schools: we should not and we will not run our public schools from Washington. Yet when the Federal Government spends tax dollars, we must insist on results.

Children should be tested on basic reading and math skills every year, between grades three and eight. Measuring is the only way to know whether all our children are learning—and I want to know, because I refuse to leave any child behind.

Critics of testing contend it distracts from learning. They talk about ''teaching to the test.'' But let us put that logic to the test. If you test children on basic math and reading skills, and you are ''teaching to the test,'' you are teaching . . . math and reading. And that is the whole idea.

As standards rise, local schools will need more flexibility to meet them. So we must streamline the dozens of Federal education programs into five and let States spend money in those categories as they see fit.

Schools will be given a reasonable chance to improve, and the support to do so. Yet if they do not, if they continue to fail, we must give parents and students different options—a better public school, a private school, tutoring, or a charter school. In the end, every child in a bad situation must be given a better choice, because when it comes to our children, failure is not an option.

Another priority in my budget is to keep the vital promises of Medicare and Social Security, and together we will do so. To meet the health care needs of all America's seniors, we double the Medicare budget over the next 10 years.

My budget dedicates $238 billion to Medicare next year alone, enough to fund all current programs and to begin a new prescription drug benefit for low-income seniors. No senior in America should have to choose between buying food and buying prescriptions.

To make sure the retirement savings of America's seniors are not diverted to any other program—my budget protects all $2.6 trillion of the Social Security surplus for Social Security and for Social Security alone.

My budget puts a priority on access to health care—without telling Americans what doctor they have to see or what coverage they must choose.

Many working Americans do not have health care coverage. We will help them buy their own insurance with refundable tax credits. And to provide quality care in low-income neighborhoods, over the next 5 years we will double the number of people served at community health care centers.

And we will address the concerns of those who have health coverage yet worry their insurance company does not care and will not pay. Together, this Congress and this President will find common ground to make sure doctors make medical decisions and patients get the health care they deserve with a Patients' Bill of Rights.

When it comes to their health, people want to get the medical care they need, not be forced to go to court because they did not get it. We will ensure access to the courts for those with legitimate claims, but first, let us put in place a strong independent review so we promote quality health care, not frivolous lawsuits.

My budget also increases funding for medical research, which gives hope to many who struggle with serious disease. Our prayers tonight are with one of your own who is engaged in his own fight against cancer, a fine representative and a good man, Congressman JOE MOAKLEY. God bless you, JOE. And I can think of no more appropriate tribute to JOE than to have the Congress finish the job of doubling the budget for the National Institutes of Health.

My New Freedom Initiative for Americans with Disabilities funds new technologies, expands opportunities to work, and makes our society more welcoming. For the more than 50 million Americans with disabilities, we must continue to break down barriers to equality.

The budget I propose to you also supports the people who keep our country strong and free, the men and women who serve in the United States military. I am requesting $5.7 billion in increased military pay and benefits, and health care and housing. Our men and women in uniform give America their best and we owe them our support.

America's veterans honored their commitment to our country through their military service. I will honor our commitment to them with a billion dollar increase to ensure better access to quality care and faster decisions on benefit claims.

My budget will improve our environment by accelerating the cleanup of toxic Brownfields. And I propose we make a major investment in conservation by fully funding the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Our National Parks have a special place in our country's life. Our parks are places of great natural beauty and history. As good stewards, we must leave them better than we have found them, so I propose providing $4.9 billion in resources over 5 years for the upkeep of these national treasures.

And my budget adopts a hopeful new approach to help the poor and disadvantaged. We must encourage and support the work of charities and faith-based and community groups that offer help and love one person at a time. These groups are working in every neighborhood in America, to fight homelessness and addiction and domestic violence, to provide a hot meal or a mentor or a safe haven for our children. Government should welcome these groups to apply for funds, not discriminate against them.

Government cannot be replaced by charities or volunteers. And government should not fund religious activities. But our Nations should support the good works of these good people who are helping neighbors in need.

So I am proposing allowing all taxpayers, whether they itemize or not, to deduct their charitable contributions. Estimates show this could encourage as much as $14 billion a year in new charitable giving—money that will save and change lives.

Our budget provides more than $700 million over the next 10 years for a Federal Compassion Capital Fund with a focused and noble mission: to provide

a mentor to the more than 1 million children with a parent in prison, and to support other local efforts to fight illiteracy, teen pregnancy, drug addiction, and other difficult problems.

With us tonight is the Mayor of Philadelphia. Please help me welcome Mayor John Street. Mayor Street has encouraged faith-based and community organizations to make a difference in Philadelphia and he has invited me to his city this summer, to see compassion in action.

I am personally aware of just how effective the Mayor is. Mayor Street is a Democrat. Let the record show that I lost his city. But some things are bigger than politics. So I look forward to coming to your city to see your faith-based programs in action.

As government promotes compassion, it also must promote justice. Too many of our citizens have cause to doubt our Nation's justice when the law points a finger of suspicion at groups, instead of individuals. All our citizens are created equal and must be treated equally. Earlier today I asked Attorney General Ashcroft to develop specific recommendations to end racial profiling. It is wrong. We must end it.

In so doing, we will not hinder the work of our Nation's brave police officers. They protect us every day, often at great risk. But by stopping the abuses of a few, we will add to the public confidence our police officers earn and deserve.

My budget has funded a responsible increase in our ongoing operations, it has funded our Nation's important priorities, it has protected Social Security and Medicare, and our surpluses are big enough that there is still money left over.

Many of you have talked about the need to pay down our national debt. I have listened, and I agree.

My budget proposal pays down an unprecedented amount of public debt. We owe it to our children and grandchildren to act now, and I hope you will join me to pay down $2 trillion in debt during the next 10 years.

At the end of those 10 years, we will have paid down all the debt that is available to retire. That is more debt repaid more quickly than has ever been repaid by any nation at any time in history.

We should also prepare for the unexpected, for the uncertainties of the future. We should approach our Nation's budget as any prudent family would, with a contingency fund for emergencies or additional spending needs. For example, after a strategic review, we may need to increase defense spending, we may need additional money for our farmers, or additional money to reform Medicare. And so my budget sets aside almost a trillion dollars over 10 years for additional needs . . . that is one trillion additional reasons you can feel comfortable supporting this budget.

We have increased our budget at a responsible 4 percent, we have funded our priorities, we have paid down all the available debt, we have prepared for contingencies—and we still have money left over.

Yogi Berra once said: ''When you come to a fork in the road, take it.'' Now we come to a fork in the road. We have two choices. Even though we have already met our needs, we could spend the money on more and bigger government. That is the road our Nation has traveled in recent years. Last year, government spending shot up 8 percent. That is far more than our economy grew, far more than personal income grew and far more than the rate of inflation. If you continue on that road, you will spend the surplus and have to dip into Social Security to pay other bills.

Unrestrained government spending is a dangerous road to deficits, so we must take a different path. The other choice is to let the American people spend their own money to meet their own needs, to fund their own priorities and pay down their own debts. I hope you will join me and stand firmly on the side of the people.

The growing surplus exists because taxes are too high and government is charging more than it needs. The people of America have been overcharged and on their behalf, I am here to ask for a refund.

Some say my tax plan is too big, others say it is too small. I respectfully disagree. This tax relief is just right.

I did not throw darts at a board to come up with a number for tax relief. I did not take a poll, or develop an arbitrary formula that might sound good. I looked at problems in the tax code and calculated the cost to fix them.

A tax rate of 15 percent is too high for those who earn low wages, so we lowered the rate to 10 percent. No one should pay more than a third of the money they earn in Federal income taxes, so we lowered the top rate to 33 percent. This reform will be welcome relief for America's small businesses, which often pay taxes at the highest rate, and help for small business means jobs for Americans.

We simplified the tax code by reducing the number of tax rates from the current five rates to four lower ones: 10, 15, 25, and 33 percent. In my plan, no one is targeted in or targeted out . . . every one who pays income taxes will get tax relief.

Our government should not tax, and thereby discourage marriage, so we reduced the marriage penalty. I want to help families rear and support their children, so we doubled the child credit to $1,000 per child. It is not fair to tax the same earnings twice—once when you earn them, and again when you die, so we must repeal the death tax.

These changes add up to significant help. A typical family with two children will save $1,600 a year on their Federal income taxes. Sixteen hundred dollars may not sound like a lot to some, but it means a lot to many families. Sixteen hundred dollars buys gas for two cars for an entire year, it pays tuition for a year at a community college, it pays the average family grocery bill for 3 months. That is real money.

With us tonight, representing many American families, are Steven and Josefina Ramos. Please help me welcome them. The Ramoses are from Pennsylvania, but they could be from any one of your districts. Steven is a network administrator for a school district, Josefina is a Spanish teacher at a charter school, and they have a 2-year-old daughter, Lianna. Steven and Josefina tell me they pay almost $8,000 a year in Federal income taxes; my plan will same them more than $2,000. Let me tell you what Steven says: ''Two thousand dollars a year means a lot to my family. If we had this money, it would help us reach our goal of paying off our personal debt in two years.'' After that, Steven and Josefina want to start saving for Lianna's college education. Government should never stand in the way of families achieving their dreams. The surplus is not the government's money, the surplus is the people's money.

For lower-income families, my tax relief plan restores basic fairness. Right now, complicated tax rules punish hard work. A waitress supporting two children on $25,000 a year can lose nearly half of every additional dollar she earns. Her overtime, her hardest hours, are taxed at nearly 50 percent. This sends a terrible message: You will never get ahead. But America's message must be different: We must honor hard work, never punish it.

With tax relief, overtime will no longer be overtax time for the waitress. People with the smallest incomes will get the highest percentage reductions. And millions of additional American families will be removed from the income tax rolls entirely.

Tax relief is right and tax relief is urgent. The long economic expansion that began almost 10 years ago is faltering. Lower interest rates will eventually help, but we cannot assume they will do the job all by themselves.

Forty years ago and then twenty years ago, two Presidents, one Democrat and one Republican, John F. Kennedy and Ronald Reagan, advocated tax cuts to—in President Kennedy's words—''get this country moving again.''

They knew then, what we must do now: To create economic growth and opportunity, we must put money back into the hands of the people who buy goods and create jobs.

We must act quickly. The Chairman of the Federal Reserve has testified before Congress that tax cuts often come too late to stimulate economic recovery. So I want to work with you to give our economy an important jump start by making tax relief retroactive.

We must act now because it is the right thing to do. We must also act now because we have other things to do. We must show courage to confront

and resolve tough challenges: to restructure our Nation's defenses, to meet our growing need for energy, and to reform Medicare and Social Security.

America has a window of opportunity to extend and secure our present peace by promoting a distinctly American internationalism. We will work with our allies and friends to be a force for good and a champion of freedom. We will work for free markets and free trade and freedom from oppression. Nations making progress toward freedom will find America is their friend.

We will promote our values, and we will promote peace. And we need a strong military to keep the peace. But our military was shaped to confront the challenges of the past. So I have asked the Secretary of Defense to review America's armed forces and prepare to transform them to meet emerging threats. My budget makes a downpayment on the research and development that will be required. Yet, in our broader transformation effort, we must put strategy first, then spending. Our defense vision will drive our defense budget, not the other way around.

Our Nation also needs a clear strategy to confront the threats of the 21st century, threats that are more widespread and less certain. They range from terrorists who threaten with bombs to tyrants and rogue nations intent on developing weapons of mass destruction. To protect our own people, our allies and friends, we must develop and we must deploy effective missile defenses.

And as we transform our military, we can discard Cold War relics, and reduce our own nuclear forces to reflect today's needs.

A strong America is the world's best hope for peace and freedom. Yet the cause of freedom rests on more than our ability to defend ourselves and our allies. Freedom is exported every day, as we ship goods and products that improve the lives of millions of people. Free trade brings greater political and personal freedom.

Each of the previous five Presidents has had the ability to negotiate far-reaching trade agreements. Tonight I ask you to give me the strong hand of presidential trade promotion authority, and to do so quickly.

As we meet tonight, many citizens are struggling with the high costs of energy. We have a serious energy problem that demands a national energy policy. The West is confronting a major energy shortage that has resulted in high prices and uncertainty. I have asked Federal agencies to work with California officials to help speed construction of new energy sources. And I have directed Vice President CHENEY, Commerce Secretary Evans, Energy Secretary Abraham, and other senior members of my Administration to recommend a national energy policy.

Our energy demand outstrips our supply. We can produce more energy at home while protecting our environment, and we must. We can produce more electricity to meet demand, and we must. We can promote alternative energy sources and conservation, and we must. America must become more energy independent.

Perhaps the biggest test of our foresight and courage will be reforming Medicare and Social Security.

Medicare's finances are strained and its coverage is outdated. Ninety-nine percent of employer-provided health plans offer some form of prescription drug coverage . . . Medicare does not. The framework for reform has been developed by Senators FRIST and BREAUX and Congressman THOMAS, and now, it is time to act. Medicare must be modernized. And we must make sure that every senior on Medicare can choose a health plan that offers prescription drugs.

Seven years from now, the baby boom generation will begin to claim Social Security benefits. Everyone in this chamber knows that Social Security is not prepared to fully fund their retirement. And we only have a couple of years to get prepared. Without reform, this country will one day awaken to a stark choice: either a drastic rise in payroll taxes, or a radical cut in retirement benefits. There is a better way.

This spring I will form a presidential commission to reform Social Security. The commission will make its recommendations by next fall. Reform should be based on these principles: It must preserve the benefits of all current retirees and those nearing retirement. It must return Social Security to sound financial footing. And it must offer personal savings accounts to younger workers who want them.

Social Security now offers workers a return of less than 2 percent on the money they pay into the system. To save the system, we must increase that by allowing younger workers to make safe, sound investments at a higher rate of return.

Ownership, access to wealth, and independence should not be the privilege of a few. They are the hope of every American . . . and we must make them the foundation of Social Security.

By confronting the tough challenge of reform, by being responsible with our budget, we can earn the trust of the American people. And, we can add to that trust by enacting fair and balanced election and campaign finance reforms.

The agenda I have set before you tonight is worthy of a great country. America is a nation at peace, but not a nation at rest. Much has been given to us, and much is expected.

Let us agree to bridge old divides. But let us also agree that our good will must be dedicated to great goals. Bipartisanship is more than minding our manners, it is doing our duty.

No one can speak in this Capitol and not be awed by its history. At so many turning points, debates in these chambers have reflected the collected or divided conscience of our country. And when we walk through Statuary Hall, and see those men and women of marble, we are reminded of their courage and achievement.

Yet America's purpose is never found in statues or history. America's purpose always stands before us.

Our generation must show courage in a time of blessing, as our Nation has always shown in times of crisis. And our courage issue by issue, can gather to greatness, and serve our country. This is the privilege, and responsibility, we share. And if we work together, we can prove that public service is noble.

We all came here for a reason. We all have things we want to accomplish, and promises to keep. Juntos podemos, together we can. We can make Americans proud of their government. Together we can share in the credit of making our country more prosperous and generous and just—and earn from our conscience and from our fellow citizens, the highest possible praise: well done, good and faithful servants.

Thank you. Good night. And God Bless America.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 27, 2001*.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC–733. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Eurocopter Deutschland GMBH Model BO 105CB 5 and BO 105CBS 5 Helicopters'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0102)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–734. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: British Aerospace HP137 Mk1, Jetstream Series 200, and Jetstream Models 3101 and 3201 Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0117)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–735. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Boeing Model 737–300, 400, and 500 Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0110)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–736. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Fokker Model f28 Mark 1000, 2000, 3000, and 4000 Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0101)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–737. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives Boeing Model 747–400, –400F; 767–200, and –300 Series Airplanes Equipped with P and W Model PW4000 Series Engines'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0109)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–738. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Boeing Model 757–200 Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0108)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–739. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica SA Model EMB 120 Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0107)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–740. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: C1 604 Variant of Bombardier Model Canadair CL 600 2B16 Series Airplanes Modified in Accordance with Supplemental Type Certificate SA8060NM–D, SA8072NM–D or SA8086NM–D'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0106)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–741. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Sikorsky Aircraft Corp Model S76A, S76B, and S76C Helicopters'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0115)) received on February 12, 2001 ; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–742. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Dassault Model Falcon 10 and Model Mystere–Falcon 50 Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0114)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–743. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Bombardier Model DHC 8 200 and 300 Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0113)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–744. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Boeing Model 737–300, –400, and –500 Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0112)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–745. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Construcciones Aeronauticas, SA Model CN–235, CN–235–100, and CN–235–200 Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0111)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–746. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Airbus Model A300 B2 and A300 B4; Model A300 B4–600, A300 B4–600R, and A300 F4 500R; and Model A310 Series Airplanes; Equipped with Dowty Ram Air Turbines'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0120)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–747. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Airbus Model A330–301, –321, and –322 Series Airplanes and Model A340–211, –212, –214, –311, –312, and –313 Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0119)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–748. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: BAE Systems Limited Jetstream Model 4101 Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0118)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–749. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives Eurocopter Deutschland GMBM Model MBB–BK 117 Helicopters'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0094)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–750. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Short Brothers Model SD3–60 SHERPA, AD3–SHERPA, SD3–30, and SD3–60 Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0095)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–751. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Boeing Model 747 Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0099)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–752. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica SA Model EMB 145 Series'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0098)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–753. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: McDonnell Douglas Model DC–10, Model MD–10 and Model MD–11 Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0097)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–754. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: British Aerospace HP137 mk1 and Jetstream Series 200 Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0096)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–755. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Boeing Model 747–400 Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0100)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–756. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Pilatus Aircraft LTD Model PC 6 Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0105)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–757. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica SA Model EMB 120 Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0104)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–758. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Airbus Model A300, A300–600, and A310 Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0103)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–759. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of Class E Airspace; Cape Romanzof, AK'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2001–0034)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–760. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revision of Class E Airspace, Atlanta, TX; Confirmation of Effective Date'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2001–0050)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–761. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revocation of Class E Airspace; Cage, OK'' ((RIN2120–A66)(2001–0048)) received on February 12 , 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–762. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Airbus Model A310 and Model A300 B4–600, A300 BR–600R, and A300 F4–600R Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0116)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–763. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives:

Airbus Model A300 B2, A300 B4, A300 B4–600, A300 B4–600R, and A310 Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0125)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–764. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Airbus Model A310 Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0124)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–765. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Raytheon Aircraft Company Beech Models A36, B36TC, and 58 Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0123)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–766. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Pilatus Aircraft Ltd. Model PC 12 and PC 12/45 Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0122)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–767. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: British Aerospace HP 137 Mk1, Jetstream Series 200 and Jetstream Models 3101 and 3201 Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0121)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–768. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Sikorsky Aircraft Corp Model S 76A, S 76B, and S 76C Helicopters'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0130)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–769. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Rolls–Royce Deutschland GmbH Model BR700–715A1–30, Br700–715B1–30, and BR700–715C1–30 Turbofan Engines'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0129)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–770. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Raytheon Aircraft Company Beech Models 60, A60, and B60 Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0128)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–771. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Rolladen Schneider Flugzeugbau GmbH Models LS 4 and Ls 4A Sailplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0126)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–772. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: MD Helicopters Inc., Model 369A, H, HE, D, E, FF, and 500 N Helicopters'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0127)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–773. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Cessna Aircraft Company Model 525 Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0135)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–774. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: P and W Canada Models PW306A and PW306B Turbofan Engines'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0134)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–775. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica SA Model EMB 145 and EMB 135 Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0133)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–776. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Israel Aircraft Industries, Ltd, Model Galaxy Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0132)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–777. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Bell Textron Canada Model 206A, B, L, L1, and L3 Helicopters'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0131)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–778. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of Class E Airspace, Asoria, OR'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2001–0036)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–779. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of Class E Airspace; Tillamook, OR'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2001–0037)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–780. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: CFM International Models CFM56–7B Turbofan Engines'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0137)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–781. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Bell Helicopter Textron Canada Model 407 Helicopters'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0136)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–782. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment to Class E Airspace Bowling Green, MO'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2001–0042)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–783. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment to Class E Airspace; Grant NE'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2001–0041)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–784. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of Class E Airspace; Prineville, OR'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2001–0039)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–785. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment to Class E Airspace; Ogallala, NE'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2001–0040)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–786. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amend Legal Description of Jet Route J 501'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2001–0038)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–787. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment to Class E Airspace; Bloomfield, IA'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2001–0047)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–788. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of Class E Airspace; Sparrevohn, AK'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2001–0046)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–789. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revision of Class E Airspace; Cape Newenham, AK'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2001–0045)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–790. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment to Class E Airspace; Bassett NE'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2001–0044)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–791. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment to Class E Airspace; Council Bluffs, IA'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2001–0043)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–792. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of Class E Airspace; Tin City, AK'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2001–0033)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–793. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Civil Penalty Actions in Commercial Space Transportation; Request for Comments'' ((RIN2120–AH18)(2001–0001)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–794. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Civil Penalty Actions in Commercial Space Transportation: Delay of Effective Date'' ((RIN2120–AH18)(2001–0002)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–795. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revisions to Digital Flight Data Recorder Specifications; Correction'' ((RIN2120–AG88)(2001–0001)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–796. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amend Class E Airspace; Westminister, MD'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2001–0031)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–797. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment of Class D and Class E4 Airspace; Gainesville, FL; Correction'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2001–0032)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–798. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Stemme GmbH and Co. KIG Models S10 and S10–V Sailplanes; Request for Comments'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0081)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–799. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Gulfstream Model G 1159A Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0082)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–800. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: SOCATA Groupe AEROSPATIALE Model TBM 700 Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0083)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–801. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (26)'' ((RIN2120–AA65)(2001–0012)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–802. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (7)'' ((RIN2120–AA65)(2001–0011)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–803. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Dornier Model 328–100 Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0089)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–804. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: British Aerospace Model 4101 Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0090)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–805. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Industrie Aeronautiche e Meccaniche Model Piaggio P–180 Airplanes; Removal'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0091)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–806. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Eurocopter Deutschland GmbH Model EC135 P1 and EC135 T1 Helicopters'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0092)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–807. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: BAe Systems Limited Model ATP Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0087)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–808. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: McDonnell Douglas Model MD–11 Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0078)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–809. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Dornier Model 328–300 Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0079)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–810. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment to Class E Airspace; Pittsburg, KS; Confirmation of Effective Date'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2001–0029)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–811. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Agusta SpA Model A109E Helicopters'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0086)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–812. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Airbus Model A300 B2 and B4 Series Airplanes and Model A300 Br–600, A300 Br–600R, and A300 Fr–600R Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0085)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–813. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: BMW Rolls–Royce GmbH Models BR700–710A1–10 and BR700–710A2–20 Turbofan Engines'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0084)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–814. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: British Aerospace Model BAe 146 and Model Avro 146 RJ Series Airplanes'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0088)) received on February 12, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–815. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification of Class E Airspace; St. George, UT'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2001–0054)) received on February 15, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–816. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (53)'' ((RIN2120–AA65)(2001–0017)) received on February 15, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–817. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (36)'' ((RIN2120–AA65)(2001–0016)) received on February 15, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–818. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of

a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (114)'' ((RIN2120–AA65)(2001–0015)) received on February 15, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–819. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (16)'' ((RIN2120–AA65)(2001–0014)) received on February 15, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–820. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of Class E Airspace; Sugar Land, TX; Request for Comments'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2001–0055)) received on February 15, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–821. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Amendment to Class E Airspace; Algona, IA; Confirmation of Effective Date'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2001–0056)) received on February 15, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–822. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''IFR Altitudes; Miscellaneous Amendments (6)'' ((RIN2120–AA63)(2001–0002)) received on February 15, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–823. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments (42)'' ((RIN2120–AA65)(2001–0013)) received on February 15, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–824. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Bombardier Model CL 600–2B19 Series Airplanes; Request for Comments'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0141)) received on February 15, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–825. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revision of VOR Federal V–480 and Jet Route J–120; AK'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2001–0051)) received on February 15, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–826. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Modification and Revocation of VOR and Colored Federal Airways and Jet Routes; AK; Correction'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2001–0052)) received on February 15, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–827. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Establishment of Class E2 Airspace; Tri-City, DOT'' ((RIN2120–AA66)(2001–0053)) received on February 15, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–828. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Agusta SpA Model A 109E Helicopters; Request for Comments'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0140)) received on February 15, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–829. A communication from the Program Analyst of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Airworthiness Directives: Bell Helicopter Textron Inc Models 214B and 214B–1; Request for Comments'' ((RIN2120–AA64)(2001–0139)) received on February 15, 2001; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

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. SARBANES (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. CAMPBELL):

S. 392. A bill to grant a Federal Charter to Korean War Veterans Association, Incorporated, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRIST (for himself and Mr. TORRICELLI):

S. 393. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage charitable contributions to public charities for use in medical research; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. DOMENICI:

S. 394. A bill to make an urgent supplemental appropriation for fiscal year 2001 for the Department of Defense for the Defense Health Program; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BOND (for himself and Mr. KERRY):

S. 395. A bill to ensure the independence and nonpartisan operation of the Office of Advocacy of the Small Business Administration; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. BOND (for himself and Mr. KERRY):

S. 396. A bill to provide for national quadrennial summits on small business and State summits on small business, to establish the White House Quadrennial Commission on Small Business, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. KYL, Mr. REED, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. DEWINE, and Mr. KOHL):

S. 397. A bill to amend the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 to authorize additional rounds of base closures and realignments under the Act in 2003 and 2005, to modify certain authorities relating to closures and realignments under that Act; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. ROCKEFELLER):

S. 398. A bill to combat international money laundering and to protect the United States financial system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. EDWARDS (for himself and Mr. DODD):

S. 399. A bill to provide for fire sprinkler systems, or other fire suppression or prevention technologies, in public and private college and university housing and dormitories, including fraternity and sorority housing and dormitories; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Mr. ROBERTS, Mrs. LINCOLN, and Mr. DORGAN):

S. 400. A bill to lift the trade embargo on Cuba, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mrs. LINCOLN):

S. 401. A bill to normalize trade relations with Cuba, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mrs. LINCOLN):

S. 402. A bill to make an exception to the United States embargo on trade with Cuba for the export of agricultural commodities, medicines, medical supplies, medical instruments, or medical equipment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. COCHRAN:

S. 403. A bill to improve the National Writing Project; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MCCAIN:

S. 404. A bill to provide for the technical integrity of the FM radio band, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. TORRICELLI (for himself, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. MILLER, and Mr. CORZINE):

S. 405. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve outreach programs carried out by the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide for more fully informing veterans of benefits available to them under laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TORRICELLI (for himself, Mr. CORZINE, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 406. A bill to reduce gun trafficking by prohibiting bulk purchases of handguns; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. HATCH):

S. 407. A bill to amend the Trademark Act of 1946 to provide for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, in order to carry out provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. BOXER (for herself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 408. A bill to provide emergency relief to small businesses affected by significant increases in the price of electricity; to the Committee on Small Business.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE):

S. Res. 28. A resolution to authorize testimony and legal representation in State of Idaho v. Fredrick Leroy Leas, Sr.; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. EDWARDS (for himself and Mr. HELMS):

S. Res. 29. A resolution honoring Dale Earnhardt and expressing condolences of the United States Senate to his family on his death; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. DOMENICI:

S. Res. 30. A resolution authorizing expenditures by the Committee on the Budget; from the Committee on the Budget; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. SARBANES (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. AKAKA):

S. Con. Res. 17. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that there should continue to be parity between the adjustments in the compensation of members of the uniformed services and the adjustments in the compensation of civilian employees of the United States; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. DODD (for himself and Mr. CHAFEE):

S. Con. Res. 18. A concurrent resolution recognizing the achievements and contributions of the Peace Corps over the past 40 years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 27

At the request of Mr. FEINGOLD, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER) and the Senator from New York (Mrs. CLINTON) were added as cosponsors of S. 27, a bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide bipartisan campaign reform.

S. 88

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI) were added as cosponsors of S. 88, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an incentive to ensure that all Americans gain timely and equitable access to the Internet over current and future generations of broadband capability.

S. 104

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 104, a bill to require equitable coverage of prescription contraceptive drugs and devices, and contraceptive services under health plans.

S. 131

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 131, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to modify the annual determination of the rate of the basic benefit of active duty educational assistance under the Montgomery GI Bill, and for other purposes.

S. 143

At the request of Mr. GRAMM, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SANTORUM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 143, a bill to amend the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, to reduce securities fees in excess of those required to fund the operations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, to adjust compensation provisions for employees of the Commission, and for other purposes.

S. 145

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the names of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) and the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON) were added as cosponsors of S. 145, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to increase to parity with other surviving spouses the basic annuity that is provided under the uniformed services Survivor Benefit Plan for surviving spouses who are at least 62 years of age, and for other purposes.

S. 148

At the request of Mr. CRAIG, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. DEWINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 148, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the adoption credit, and for other purposes.

S. 164

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 164, a bill to prepare tomorrows teachers to use technology through pre-service and in-service training, and for other purposes.

S. 170

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BIDEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 170, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit retired members of the Armed Forces who have a service-connected disability to receive both military retired pay by reason of their years of military service and disability compensation from the Department of Veterans Affairs for their disability.

S. 177

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DAYTON) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) were added as cosponsors of S. 177, a bill to amend the provisions of title 19, United States Code, relating to the manner in which pay policies and schedules and fringe benefit programs for postmasters are established.

S. 207

At the request of Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. CHAFEE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 207, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide incentives to introduce new technologies to reduce energy consumption in buildings.

S. 277

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DAYTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 277, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide for an increase in the Federal minimum wage.

S. 278

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID) was added as a cosponsor of S. 278, a bill to restore health care coverage to retired members of the uniformed services.

S. 280

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 280, a bill to amend the Agriculture Marketing Act of 1946 to require retailers of beef, lamb, pork, and perishable agricultural commodities to inform consumers, at the final point of sale to consumers, of the country of origin of the commodities.

S. 305

At the request of Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 305, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to remove the reduction in the amount of Survivor Benefit Plan annuities at age 62.

S. 316

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLARD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 316, a bill to provide for teacher liability protection.

S. 321

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the names of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. HUTCHINSON) and the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) were added as cosponsors of S. 321, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide families of disabled children with the opportunity to purchase coverage under the medicaid program for such children, and for other purposes.

S. 335

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 335, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an exclusion from gross income for distributions from qualified State tuition programs which are used to pay education expenses, and for other purposes.

S. 345

At the request of Mr. ALLARD, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. EDWARDS), the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS), and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) were added as cosponsors of S. 345, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to strike the limitation that permits interstate movement of live birds, for the purpose of fighting, to States in which animal fighting is lawful.

S. 355

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, the names of the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL) were added as cosponsors of S. 355, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the contributions of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., to the United States.

S. 366

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 366, a bill to amend the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 to increase the amount of funds available for certain agricultural trade programs.

S. 367

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 367, a bill to prohibit the application of certain restrictive eligibility requirements to foreign nongovernmental organizations with respect to the provision of assistance under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

S. CON. RES. 14

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 14, a concurrent resolution recognizing the social problem of child abuse and neglect, and supporting efforts to enhance public awareness of it.

S. RES. 20

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 20, a resolution designating March 25, 2001, as ''Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy.''

S. RES. 23

At the request of Mr. CLELAND, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 23, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the President should award the Presidential Medal of Freedom posthumously to Dr. Benjamin Elijah Mays in honor of his distinguished career as an educator, civil and human rights leader, and public theologian.

S. RES. 24

At the request of Mr. SANTORUM, the names of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. SMITH) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 24, a resolution honoring the contributions of Catholic schools.

S. RES. 25

At the request of Mr. CRAIG, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS), the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. LINCOLN), and the Senator from Florida (Mr. GRAHAM) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 25, a resolution designating the week beginning March 18, 2001 as ''National Safe Place Week.''

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. SARBANES (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. CAMPBELL):

S. 392. A bill to grant a Federal Charter to Korean War Veterans Association, Incorporated, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, today I am introducing legislation together with Senators WARNER, CAMPBELL, and MURRAY, which would grant a Federal Charter to the Korean War Veterans Association, Incorporated. This legislation recognizes and honors the 5.7 million Americans who fought and served during the Korean War for their struggles and sacrifices on behalf of freedom and the principles and ideals of our nation.

The year 2000 marked the 50th Anniversary of the Korean War. In June 1950 when the North Korea People's Army swept across the 38th Parallel to occupy Seoul, South Korea, members of our Armed Forces—including many from the State of Maryland—immediately answered the call of the U.N. to repel this forceful invasion. Without hesitation, these soldiers traveled to an unfamiliar corner of the world to join an unprecedented multinational force comprised of 22 countries and risked their lives to protect freedom. The Americans who led this international effort were true patriots who fought with remarkable courage.

In battles such as Pork Chop Hill, the Inchon Landing and the frozen Chosin Reservoir, which was fought in temperatures as low as fifty-seven degrees below zero, they faced some of the most brutal combat in history. By the time the fighting had ended, 8,176 Americans were listed as missing or prisoners of war—some of whom are still missing—and over 36,000 Americans had died. One hundred and thirty-one Korean War Veterans were awarded the nation's highest commendation for combat bravery, the Medal of Honor. Ninety-four of these soldiers gave their lives in the process. There is an engraving on the Korean War Veterans Memorial which reflects these losses and how brutal a war this was. It reads, ''Freedom is not Free.'' Yet, as a Nation, we have done little more than establish this memorial to publicly acknowledge the bravery of those who fought the Korean War. The Korean War has been termed by many as the ''Forgotten War.'' Freedom is not free. We owe our Korean War Veterans a debt of gratitude. Granting this Federal charter—at no cost to the government—is a small expression of appreciation that we as a Nation can offer to these men and women, one which will enable them to work as a unified front to ensure that the ''Forgotten War'' is forgotten no more.

The Korean War Veterans Association was originally incorporated on June 25, 1985. Since its first annual reunion and memorial service in Arlington, Virginia, where its members decided to develop a national focus and strong commitment to service, the association has grown substantially to a membership of over 17,000. A Federal charter would allow the Association to continue and grow its mission and further its charitable and benevolent causes. Specifically, it will afford the Korean War Veterans' Association the same status as other major veterans organizations and allow it to participate as part of select committees with other congressionally chartered veterans and military groups. A Federal charter will also accelerate the Association's ''accreditation'' with the Department of Veterans Affairs which will enable its members to assist in processing veterans' claims.

The Korean War Veterans have asked for very little in return for their service and sacrifice. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation and ask that the text of the measure be printed in the RECORD immediately following my comments.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 392

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

SECTION 1. GRANT OF FEDERAL CHARTER TO KOREAN WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED.

(a) GRANT OF CHARTER.—Part B of subtitle II of title 36, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking the following:

"CHAPTER 1201—[RESERVED]"; and

(2) by inserting the following:

"CHAPTER 1201—KOREAN WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED

"Sec.

''120101. Organization.
''120102. Purposes.
''120103. Membership.
''120104. Governing body.
''120105. Powers.
''120106. Restrictions.
''120107. Duty to maintain corporate and tax-exempt status.
''120108. Records and inspection.
''120109. Service of process.
''120110. Liability for acts of officers and agents.
''120111. Annual report.

"§ 120101. Organization

''(a) FEDERAL CHARTER.—Korean War Veterans Association, Incorporated (in this chapter, the 'corporation'), incorporated in the State of New York, is a federally chartered corporation.

''(b) EXPIRATION OF CHARTER.—If the corporation does not comply with the provisions of this chapter, the charter granted by subsection (a) expires.

"§ 120102. Purposes

''The purposes of the corporation are as provided in its articles of incorporation and include—

''(1) organizing, promoting, and maintaining for benevolent and charitable purposes an association of persons who have seen honorable service in the Armed Forces during the Korean War, and of certain other persons;

''(2) providing a means of contact and communication among members of the corporation;

''(3) promoting the establishment of, and establishing, war and other memorials commemorative of persons who served in the Armed Forces during the Korean War; and

''(4) aiding needy members of the corporation, their wives and children, and the widows and children of persons who were members of the corporation at the time of their death.

"§ 120103. Membership

''Eligibility for membership in the corporation, and the rights and privileges of members of the corporation, are as provided in the bylaws of the corporation.

"§ 120104. Governing body

''(a) BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—The board of directors of the corporation, and the responsibilities of the board of directors, are as provided in the articles of incorporation of the corporation.

''(b) OFFICERS.—The officers of the corporation, and the election of the officers of the corporation, are as provided in the articles of incorporation.

''§ 120105. Powers

''The corporation has only the powers provided in its bylaws and articles of incorporation filed in each State in which it is incorporated.

''§ 120106. Restrictions

''(a) STOCK AND DIVIDENDS.—The corporation may not issue stock or declare or pay a dividend.

''(b) POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.—The corporation, or a director or officer of the corporation as such, may not contribute to, support, or participate in any political activity or in any manner attempt to influence legislation.

''(c) LOAN.—The corporation may not make a loan to a director, officer, or employee of the corporation.

''(d) CLAIM OF GOVERNMENTAL APPROVAL OR AUTHORITY.—The corporation may not claim congressional approval, or the authority of the United States, for any of its activities.

''§ 120107. Duty to maintain corporate and tax-exempt status

''(a) CORPORATE STATUS.—The corporation shall maintain its status as a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.

''(b) TAX-EXEMPT STATUS.—The corporation shall maintain its status as an organization exempt from taxation under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 1 et seq.).

''§ 120108. Records and inspection

''(a) RECORDS.—The corporation shall keep—

''(1) correct and complete records of account;

''(2) minutes of the proceedings of its members, board of directors, and committees having any of the authority of its board of directors; and

''(3) at its principal office, a record of the names and addresses of its members entitled to vote on matters relating to the corporation.

''(b) INSPECTION.—A member entitled to vote on matters relating to the corporation, or an agent or attorney of the member, may inspect the records of the corporation for any proper purpose, at any reasonable time.

''§ 120109. Service of process

''The corporation shall have a designated agent in the District of Columbia to receive service of process for the corporation. Notice to or service on the agent is notice to or service on the Corporation.

''§ 120110. Liability for acts of officers and agents

''The corporation is liable for the acts of its officers and agents acting within the scope of their authority.

''§ 120111. Annual report

''The corporation shall submit an annual report to Congress on the activities of the corporation during the preceding fiscal year. The report shall be submitted at the same time as the report of the audit required by section 10101 of this title. The report may not be printed as a public document.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of chapters at the beginning of subtitle II of title 36, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to chapter 1201 and inserting the following new item:

''1201. Korean War Veterans Association, Incorporated .....120101''.

By Mr. FRIST (for himself and Mr. TORRICELLI):

S. 393. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage charitable contributions to public charities for use in medical research, to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce bipartisan legislation, the Paul Coverdell Medical Research Investment Act.

Under the current tax code, deductible charitable cash gifts to support medical research are limited to 50% of an individual's adjusted gross income. This bill would simply increase the deductibility of cash gifts for medical research to 80 percent of an individual's adjusted gross income. For those individuals who are willing and able to give more than 80 percent of their income, the bill also extends the period an individual can carry the deduction forward for excess charitable gifts from five years to ten years.

In what is perhaps the most important change for today's economy, the bill allows taxpayers to donate stock without being penalized for it. Americans regularly donate stock acquired through a stock option plan to their favorite charity. And often they make the donation within a year of exercising their stock options. But current law penalizes these donations by taxing them as ordinary income or as capital gain. These taxes can run as high as 40 percent, which acts as a disincentive to contribute to charities. How absurd that someone who donates $1,000 to a charity has to sell $1,400 of stock to pay for it. The person could wait a year and give the stock then, but why delay the contribution when that money can be put to work curing disease today. The Paul Coverdell MRI Act is premised on a simple truth: people should not be penalized for helping others.

PriceWaterhouseCoopers, relying on IRS data and studies of charitable giving, conducted a study on the effects of the Paul Coverdell MRI Act. It concluded that if the proposal were in effect last year there would have been a 4.0 percent to 4.5 percent increase in individual giving in 2000. This amounts to $180.4 million additional dollars in charitable donations for medical research dollars that would result in tangible health benefits to all Americans. If the additional giving grew every year over five years at the same rate as national income, a billion dollars more would be put to work to cure disease. Over the course of ten years, the number jumps to $2.3 billion in new money for medical research. For many research efforts, that money could mean the difference between finding a cure or not finding a cure.

The returns from increased funding of medical research not only in economic sayings to the country, but in terms of curing disease and finding new treatments could be enormous. The amount and impact of disease in this country is staggering. Each day more than 1,500 Americans die of cancer. Sixteen million people have diabetes, their lives are shortened by an average of fifteen years. Cardiovascular diseases take approximately one million American lives a year. One and a half million people have Parkinson's Disease. Countless families suffer with the pain of a loved one who has Alzheimer's. And yet these diseases go without a cure. We must work towards the day when they are cured, prevented, or eliminated—just like polio and smallpox were years ago.

Increased funding of medical research by the private sector is needed to save and improve American lives. New discoveries in science and technology are creating even greater opportunities than in the past for large returns from money invested in medical research. The mapping of the human genome is but one example. Dr. Abraham Lieberman, a neurologist at the National Parkinson's Foundation, was quoted in Newsweek as saying that the medical research community today is ''standing at the same threshold that we reached with infectious disease 100 years ago.''

The Paul Coverdell MRI Act encourages the financial gifts that will enable that threshold to be overcome. I hope you will join me in supporting it.

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. 393

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 ''Paul Coverdell Medical Research Investment Act of 2001''.

SEC. 2. INCREASE IN LIMITATION ON CHARITABLE DEDUCTION FOR CONTRIBUTIONS FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) of section 170(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to percentage limitations) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(G) SPECIAL LIMITATION WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN CONTRIBUTIONS FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Any medical research contribution shall be allowed to the extent that the aggregate of such contributions does not exceed the lesser of—

''(I) 80 percent of the taxpayer's contribution base for any taxable year, or

''(II) the excess of 80 percent of the taxpayer's contribution base for the taxable year over the amount of charitable contributions allowable under subparagraphs (A) and (B) (determined without regard to subparagraph (C)).

''(ii) CARRYOVER.—If the aggregate amount of contributions described in clause (i) exceeds the limitation of such clause, such excess shall be treated (in a manner consistent with the rules of subsection (d)(1)) as a medical research contribution in each of the 10 succeeding taxable years in order of time.

''(iii) TREATMENT OF CAPITAL GAIN PROPERTY.—In the case of any medical research contribution of capital gain property (as defined in subparagraph (C)(iv)), subsection (e)(1) shall apply to such contribution.

''(iv) MEDICAL RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION.—For purposes of this subparagraph, the term 'medical research contribution' means a charitable contribution—

''(I) to an organization described in clauses (ii), (iii), (v), or (vi) of subparagraph (A), and

''(II) which is designated for the use of conducting medical research.

''(v) MEDICAL RESEARCH.—For purposes of this subparagraph, the term 'medical research' has the meaning given such term under the regulations promulgated under subparagraph (A)(ii), as in effect on the date of the enactment of this subparagraph.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 170(b)(1)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended in the matter preceding clause (i) by inserting ''(other than a medical research contribution)'' after ''contribution''.

(2) Section 170(b)(1)(B) of such Code is amended by inserting ''or a medical research contribution'' after ''applies''.

(3) Section 170(b)(1)(C)(i) of such Code is amended by striking ''subparagraph (D)'' and inserting ''subparagraph (D) or (G)''.

(4) Section 170(b)(1)(D)(i) of such Code is amended—

(A) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by inserting ''or a medical research contribution'' after ''applies'', and

(B) in the second sentence, by inserting ''(other than medical research contributions)'' before the period.

(5) Section 545(b)(2) of such Code is amended by striking ''and (D)'' and inserting ''(D), and (G)''.

(6) Section 556(b)(2) of such Code is amended by striking ''and (D)'' and inserting ''(D), and (G)''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply—

(1) to contributions made in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2001, and

(2) to contributions made on or before December 31, 2001, but only to the extent that a deduction would be allowed under section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000, had section 170(b)(1)(G) of such Code (as added by this section) applied to such contributions when made.

SEC. 3. TREATMENT OF CERTAIN INCENTIVE STOCK OPTIONS.

(a) AMT ADJUSTMENTS.—Section 56(b)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to treatment of incentive stock options) is amended—

(1) by striking ''Section 421'' and inserting the following:

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), section 421'', and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(B) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN MEDICAL RESEARCH STOCK.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—This paragraph shall not apply in the case of a medical research stock transfer.

''(ii) MEDICAL RESEARCH STOCK TRANSFER.—For purposes of clause (i), the term 'medical research stock transfer' means a transfer—

''(I) of stock which is traded on an established securities market,

(II) of stock which is acquired pursuant to the exercise of an incentive stock option within the same taxable year as such transfer occurs, and

''(III) which is a medical research contribution (as defined in section 170(b)(1)(G)(iv)).''.

(b) NONRECOGNITION OF CERTAIN INCENTIVE STOCK OPTIONS.—Section 422(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to special rules) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(8) MEDICAL RESEARCH CONTRIBUTIONS.—For purposes of this section and section 421, the transfer of a share of stock which is a medical research stock transfer (as defined in section 56(b)(3)(B)) shall be treated as meeting the requirements of subsection (a)(1).''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to transfers of stock made after the date of the enactment of this Act.

By Mr. DOMENICI:

S. 394. A bill to make an urgent supplemental appropriation for fiscal year 2001 for the Department of Defense for the Defense Health Program; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, as many Senators know, there has been a major problem in funding for health care for military families and military retirees since 1993. Budgets for the Defense Health Program have been submitted to Congress without requesting enough spending to cover all known medical and health care expenses.

This problem has been recurring year after year because budget officials in the Department of Defense had been ''low balling'' their predictions of inflation in DoD's Defense Health Program; they have projected medical inflation at or below the overall economy's rate. Meanwhile, medical care costs have grown well above the national inflation rate.

Since 1996 DoD has projected an average annual inflation rate of 1.8 percent in the Defense Health Program, but the actual average rate over that time period is 4.9 percent.

Just last year, DoD predicted 2.1 percent inflation for the Defense Health Program in 2001; experts are predicting the rate to be 7.9 percent.

This unacceptable budgeting practice has resulted in expenses being incurred but no funds to pay the bills. Congress has responded by funding these gaps with additional spending, usually in emergency supplemental appropriations bills.

While we have addressed the problem when we ultimately learn the size of the funding gap, the inappropriate budgeting practices of the past have had a major negative impact on military service men and women, military retirees, and the dependents of both.

When military medical personnel and civilian providers do not know if or when they will receive full funding, appointments for healthcare can be complicated, and the services rendered can be delayed or degraded. A system that many already find troublesome can become exasperating.

This problem is not small; it directly affects an active beneficiary population of almost six million, including 1.5 million active duty servicemen and women, 1 million retirees, and 3.3 family dependents.

For several years the problem has been growing, from approximately $240 million in 1994 to as much as $1.3 billion in fiscal year 2000. Coincident with the enactment of ''Tricare for Life'' and other new health care benefits in the Defense Authorization Act for 2001, the problem has remained at this all time high level and is currently estimated to be $1.2 billion for 2001. Some predict it may ultimately be $1.4 billion before the year is over.

President Bush has already pledged that he will fully fund Tricare costs in 2002 at an estimated $3.9 billion, and I have every expectation that with the proper advice he will also fully fund all 2002 Defense Health Program costs. However, the earlier 2001 funding gap remains, and I believe Congress can and should act as promptly as possible to fully fund all known costs.

Accordingly, I am introducing legislation to provide a supplemental appropriation of the currently estimated $1.2 billion for the Defense Health Program for 2001.

Because the money is needed on an urgent basis, I will discuss how we can address this matter with the Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee when he convenes a meeting of the Defense Subcommittee on February 28 to conduct hearings on the Military Health System. I fully expect that we will act as promptly as possible and in time to address real needs.

I am also announcing four specific recommendations for the Defense Health Program I will make as Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee for the 2002 congressional budget resolution:

Sufficient budget authority and outlays to enable the enactment of the 2001 appropriations legislation I am introducing today.

An additional $1.4 billion in fiscal year 2002 to accommodate actual inflation in DoD health care, rather than the unrealistic under-estimate left by the officials of the outgoing Administration.

To accommodate future inflation, the budget resolution will also provide the requisite amounts of budget authority and outlays to accommodate 5 percent inflation for the next ten years. While I have every expectation that President Bush and Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld will address this underfunding in the 2002 budget, I am adding these amounts, totaling $18 billion over 10 years, just in case their review of the defense budget has not yet addressed the unacceptable budgeting practices of the past.

In its current estimates, the Congressional Budget Office has not included additional discretionary spending in its ''baseline'' for the ''Tricare for Life'' program. The technical reasons for this are esoteric, but the money is substantial, $9.8 billion over 10 years. If this money were not also added now, we would just be engaging in another form of underfunding.

Congress and the executive branch have made various promises to both active duty and retired military personnel for their healthcare and the healthcare of their dependents. It is unacceptable to make these promises but not to include in the budget the money required to make good on them. The steps I am taking today are the first steps toward making that happen.

By Mr. BOND (for himself and Mr. KERRY):

S. 395. A bill to ensure the independence and nonpartisan operation of the

Office of Advocacy of the Small Business Administration; to the Committee on Small Business.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I rise in support of the Independent Office of Advocacy Act of 2001. This bill is designed to build on the success achieved by the Office of Advocacy over the past 24 years. It is intended to strengthen that foundation to make the Office of Advocacy a stronger, more effective advocate for all small businesses throughout the United States. This bill was approved unanimously by the Senate during the 106th Congress; however, it was not taken up in the House of Representatives prior to the adjournment last month. It is my understanding the House Committee on Small Business under its new chairman, DON MANZULLO, is likely to act on similar legislation this year.

The Office of Advocacy is a unique office within the Federal Government. It is part of the Small Business Administration, SBA/Agency, and its director, the Chief Counsel for Advocacy, is nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. At the same time, the Office is also intended to be the independent voice for small business within the Federal Government. It is supposed to develop proposals for changing government policies to help small businesses, and it is supposed to represent the views and interests of small businesses before other Federal agencies.

As the director of the Office of Advocacy, the Chief Counsel for Advocacy has a dual responsibility. On the one hand, he is the independent watchdog for small business. On the other hand, he is also a part of the President's administration. As you can imagine, those are sometimes difficult roles to play simultaneously.

The Independent Office of Advocacy Act of 2001 would make the Office of Advocacy and the Chief Counsel for Advocacy a fully independent advocate within the executive branch acting on behalf of the small business community. The bill would establish a clear mandate that the Office of Advocacy will fight on behalf of small businesses regardless of the position taken on critical issues by the President and his administration.

The Independent Office of Advocacy Act of 2001 would direct the Chief Counsel to submit an annual report on Federal agency compliance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act to the President and the Senate and House Committees on Small Business. The Reg Flex Act is a very important weapon in the war against the over-regulation of small businesses. When the Senate first debated this bill in the 106th Congress, I offered an amendment at the request of Senator FRED THOMPSON, chairman of the Government Affairs Committee, that would direct the Chief Counsel for Advocacy to send a copy of the report to the Senate Government Affairs Committee. In addition, my amendment also required that copies of the report be sent to the House Committee on Government Reform and the House and Senate Committees on the Judiciary. I believe these changes make good sense for each of the committees to receive this report on Reg Flex compliance, and I have included them in the version of the bill being introduced and debated today.

The Office of Advocacy as envisioned by the Independent Office of Advocacy Act 2001 would be unique within the executive branch. The Chief Counsel for Advocacy would be a wide-ranging advocate, who would be free to take positions contrary to the administration's policies and to advocate change in government programs and attitudes as they impact small businesses. During its consideration of the bill in 1999, the Committee on Small Business adopted unanimously an amendment I offered, which was cosponsored by Senator JOHN KERRY, the committee's ranking Democrat, to require the Chief Counsel to be appointed ''from civilian life.'' This qualification is intended to emphasize that the person nominated to serve in this important role should have a strong small business background.

In 1976, Congress established the Office of Advocacy in the SBA to be the eyes, ears and voice for small business within the Federal Government. Over time, it has been assumed that the Office of Advocacy is the ''independent'' voice for small business. While I strongly believe that the Office of Advocacy and the Chief Counsel should be independent and free to advocate or support positions that might be contrary to the administration's policies, I have come to find that the Office has not been as independent as necessary to do the job for small business.

For example, funding for the Office of Advocacy comes from the salaries and expense account of the SBA's budget. Staffing is allocated by the SBA Administrator to the Office of Advocacy from the overall staff allocation for the Agency. In 1990, there were 70 full-time employees working on behalf of small businesses in the Office of Advocacy. Today's allocation of staff is 49, and fewer are actually on-board as the result of the longstanding hiring freeze at the SBA. The independence of the Office is diminished when the Office of Advocacy staff is reduced to allow for increased staffing for new programs and additional initiatives in other areas of SBA, at the discretion of the Administrator.

In addition, the General Accounting Office, GAO, undertook a report for me on personnel practices at the SBA, GAO/GGD–99–68. I was alarmed by the GAO's finding that during the past eight years, the Assistant Advocates and Regional Advocates hired by the Office of Advocacy shared many of the attributes of schedule C political appointees. In fact Regional Advocates are frequently cleared by the White House personnel office—the same procedure followed for approving Schedule C political appointees.

The facts discussed in the GAO report cast the Office of Advocacy in a whole new light. The report raised questions, concerns and suspicions regarding the independence of the Office of Advocacy. Has there been a time when the Office did not pursue a matter as vigorously as it might have were it not for direct or indirect political influence? Prior to receipt of the GAO Report, my response was a resounding ''No.'' But since receipt of the GAO report, a question mark arises.

Let me take a moment and note that I will be unrelenting in my efforts to insure the complete independence of the Office of Advocacy in all matters, at all times, for the continued benefit of all small businesses. However, so long as the administration controls the budget allocated to the Office of Advocacy and controls who is hired, the independence of the Office may be in jeopardy. We must correct this situation, and the sooner we do it, the better it will be for the small business community. As our government is changing over to President Bush's administration, this would be a opportune time to establish, once and for all, the actual independence of the Office of Advocacy.

The Independent Office of Advocacy Act of 2001 builds a firewall to prevent the political intrusion into the management of day-to-day operations of the Office of Advocacy. The bill would require that the SBA's budget include a separate account for the Office of Advocacy. No longer would its funds come from the general operating account of the Agency. The separate account would also provide for the number of full-time employees who would work within the Office of Advocacy. No longer would the Chief Counsel for Advocacy have to seek approval from the SBA Administrator to hire staff for the Office of Advocacy.

The bill would also continue the practice of allowing the Chief Counsel to hire individuals critical to the mission of the Office of Advocacy without going through the normal competitive procedures directed by federal law and the Office of Personnel Management, (OPM). I believe this special hiring authority, which is limited only to employees within the Office of Advocacy, is beneficial because it allows the Chief Council to hire quickly those persons who can best asset the Office in responding to changing issues and problems confronting small businesses.

Mr. President, the Independent Office of Advocacy Act is a sound bill. It is the product of a great deal of thoughtful, objective review and consideration by me, the staff of the Committee on Small Business, representatives of the small business community, former Chief Counsels for Advocacy and others. These individuals have also devoted much time and effort in actively participating in a committee roundtable discussion on the Office of Advocacy, which my committee held on April 21, 1999. As I stated earlier, the

Committee on Small Business approved this bill by a unanimous 17–0 vote, and it was later approved unanimously by the Senate. I urge each of my colleagues to review this legislation closely.

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. 395

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 ''Independent Office of Advocacy Act of 2001''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) excessive regulations continue to burden United States small businesses;

(2) Federal agencies are reluctant to comply with the requirements of chapter 6 of title 5, United States Code, and continue to propose regulations that impose disproportionate burdens on small businesses;

(3) the Office of Advocacy of the Small Business Administration (referred to in this Act as the ''Office'') is an effective advocate for small businesses that can help to ensure that agencies are responsive to small businesses and that agencies comply with their statutory obligations under chapter 6 of title 5, United States Code, and under the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–121; 106 Stat. 4249 et seq.);

(4) the independence of the Office is essential to ensure that it can serve as an effective advocate for small businesses without being restricted by the views or policies of the Small Business Administration or any other executive branch agency;

(5) the Office needs sufficient resources to conduct the research required to assess effectively the impact of regulations on small businesses; and

(6) the research, information, and expertise of the Office make it a valuable adviser to Congress as well as the executive branch agencies with which the Office works on behalf of small businesses.

SEC. 3. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to ensure that the Office has the statutory independence and adequate financial resources to advocate for and on behalf of small business;

(2) to require that the Office report to the Chairmen and Ranking Members of the Committees on Small Business of the Senate and the House of Representatives and the Administrator of the Small Business Administration in order to keep them fully and currently informed about issues and regulations affecting small businesses and the necessity for corrective action by the regulatory agency or the Congress;

(3) to provide a separate authorization for appropriations for the Office;

(4) to authorize the Office to report to the President and to the Congress regarding agency compliance with chapter 6 of title 5, United States Code; and

(5) to enhance the role of the Office pursuant to chapter 6 of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 4. OFFICE OF ADVOCACY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title II of Public Law 94–305 (15 U.S.C. 634a et seq.) is amended by striking sections 201 through 203 and inserting the following:

''SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

''This title may be cited as the 'Office of Advocacy Act'.

''SEC. 202. DEFINITIONS.

''In this title—

''(1) the term 'Administration' means the Small Business Administration;

''(2) the term 'Administrator' means the Administrator of the Small Business Administration;

''(3) the term 'Chief Counsel' means the Chief Counsel for Advocacy appointed under section 203; and

''(4) the term 'Office' means the Office of Advocacy established under section 203.

''SEC. 203. ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE OF ADVOCACY.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the Administration an Office of Advocacy.

''(2) APPROPRIATION REQUESTS.—Each appropriation request prepared and submitted by the Administration under section 1108 of title 31, United States Code, shall include a separate request relating to the Office.

''(b) CHIEF COUNSEL FOR ADVOCACY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The management of the Office shall be vested in a Chief Counsel for Advocacy, who shall be appointed from civilian life by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, without regard to political affiliation and solely on the ground of fitness to perform the duties of the office.

''(2) EMPLOYMENT RESTRICTION.—The individual appointed to the office of Chief Counsel may not serve as an officer or employee of the Administration during the 5-year period preceding the date of appointment.

''(3) REMOVAL.—The Chief Counsel may be removed from office by the President, and the President shall notify the Congress of any such removal not later than 30 days before the date of the removal, except that 30-day prior notice shall not be required in the case of misconduct, neglect of duty, malfeasance, or if there is reasonable cause to believe that the Chief Counsel has committed a crime for which a sentence of imprisonment can be imposed.

''(c) PRIMARY FUNCTIONS.—The Office shall—

''(1) examine the role of small business concerns in the economy of the United States and the contribution that small business concerns can make in improving competition, encouraging economic and social mobility for all citizens, restraining inflation, spurring production, expanding employment opportunities, increasing productivity, promoting exports, stimulating innovation and entrepreneurship, and providing the means by which new and untested products and services can be brought to the marketplace;

''(2) assess the effectiveness of Federal subsidy and assistance programs for small business concerns and the desirability of reducing the emphasis on those programs and increasing the emphasis on general assistance programs designed to benefit all small business concerns;

''(3) measure the direct costs and other effects of government regulation of small business concerns, and make legislative, regulatory, and nonlegislative proposals for eliminating the excessive or unnecessary regulation of small business concerns;

''(4) determine the impact of the tax structure on small business concerns and make legislative, regulatory, and other proposals for altering the tax structure to enable all small business concerns to realize their potential for contributing to the improvement of the Nation's economic well-being;

''(5) study the ability of financial markets and institutions to meet small business credit needs and determine the impact of government demands on credit for small business concerns;

''(6) determine financial resource availability and recommend, with respect to small business concerns, methods for—

''(A) delivery of financial assistance to minority and women-owned enterprises, including methods for securing equity capital;

''(B) generating markets for goods and services;

''(C) providing effective business education, more effective management and technical assistance, and training; and

''(D) assistance in complying with Federal, State, and local laws;

''(7) evaluate the efforts of Federal agencies and the private sector to assist minority and women-owned small business concerns;

''(8) make such recommendations as may be appropriate to assist the development and strengthening of minority, women-owned, and other small business concerns;

''(9) recommend specific measures for creating an environment in which all businesses will have the opportunity—

''(A) to compete effectively and expand to their full potential; and

''(B) to ascertain any common reasons for small business successes and failures;

''(10) to determine the desirability of developing a set of rational, objective criteria to be used to define small business, and to develop such criteria, if appropriate;

''(11) make recommendations and submit reports to the Chairmen and Ranking Members of the Committees on Small Business of the Senate and the House of Representatives and the Administrator with respect to issues and regulations affecting small business concerns and the necessity for corrective action by the Administrator, any Federal department or agency, or the Congress; and

''(12) evaluate the efforts of each department and agency of the United States, and of private industry, to assist small business concerns owned and controlled by veterans, as defined in section 3(q) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(q)), and small business concerns owned and controlled by serviced-disabled veterans, as defined in such section 3(q), and to provide statistical information on the utilization of such programs by such small business concerns, and to make appropriate recommendations to the Administrator and to the Congress in order to promote the establishment and growth of those small business concerns.

''(d) ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONS.—The Office shall, on a continuing basis—

''(1) serve as a focal point for the receipt of complaints, criticisms, and suggestions concerning the policies and activities of the Administration and any other department or agency of the Federal Government that affects small business concerns;

''(2) counsel small business concerns on the means by which to resolve questions and problems concerning the relationship between small business and the Federal Government;

''(3) develop proposals for changes in the policies and activities of any agency of the Federal Government that will better fulfill the purposes of this title and communicate such proposals to the appropriate Federal agencies;

''(4) represent the views and interests of small business concerns before other Federal agencies whose policies and activities may affect small business;

''(5) enlist the cooperation and assistance of public and private agencies, businesses, and other organizations in disseminating information about the programs and services provided by the Federal Government that are of benefit to small business concerns, and information on the means by which small

business concerns can participate in or make use of such programs and services; and

''(6) carry out the responsibilities of the Office under chapter 6 of title 5, United States Code.

''(e) OVERHEAD AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT.—The Administrator shall provide the Office with appropriate and adequate office space at central and field office locations of the Administration, together with such equipment, office supplies, and communications facilities and services as may be necessary for the operation of such offices, and shall provide necessary maintenance services for such offices and the equipment and facilities located therein.''.

(b) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Title II of Public Law 94–305 (15 U.S.C. 634a et seq.) is amended by striking section 206 and inserting the following:

''SEC. 206. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

''(a) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not less than annually, the Chief Counsel shall submit to the President and to the Committees on Small Business of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Committee on Governmental Affairs of the Senate, the Committee on Government Reform of the House of Representatives, and the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on agency compliance with chapter 6 of title 5, United States Code.

''(b) ADDITIONAL REPORTS.—In addition to the reports required under subsection (a) of this section and section 203(c)(11), the Chief Counsel may prepare and publish such reports as the Chief Counsel determines to be appropriate.

''(c) PROHIBITION.—No report under this title shall be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget or to any other department or agency of the Federal Government for any purpose before submission of the report to the President and to the Congress.''.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Title II of Public Law 94–305 (15 U.S.C. 634a et seq.) is amended by striking section 207 and inserting the following:

''SEC. 207. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Office to carry out this title such sums as may be necessary for each fiscal year.

''(b) AVAILABILITY.—Any amount appropriated under subsection (a) shall remain available, without fiscal year limitation, until expended.''.

(d) INCUMBENT CHIEF COUNSEL FOR ADVOCACY.—The individual serving as the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration on the date of enactment of this Act shall continue to serve in that position after such date in accordance with section 203 of the Office of Advocacy Act, as amended by this section.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I am pleased to join with my friend and colleague, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Small Business, KIT BOND, in introducing the ''Independent Office of Advocacy Act.'' This legislation will help ensure the Small Business Administration's (SBA) Office of Advocacy has the necessary autonomy to remain an independent voice for America's small businesses. I would like to thank the Chairman and his staff for working with me and my staff to make the necessary changes to this legislation to garner bipartisan support.

This legislation is similar to a bill introduced by Chairman BOND, which I supported, during the 106th Congress. While this legislation received strong support in the Senate Committee on Small Business and on the floor of the Senate, the House did not take any action. I am hopeful that this legislation will be enacted during the 107th Congress.

The Independent Office of Advocacy Act rewrites the law that created the Small Business Administration's Office of Advocacy to allow for increased autonomy. It reaffirms the Office's statutory and financial independence by preventing the President from firing the advocate without 30 days prior notice to Congress and by creating a separate authorization for the Office from that of SBA's. It also states that the Chief Counsel shall be appointed without regard to political affiliation, and shall not have served in the Administration for a period of 5 years prior to the date of appointment.

The legislation also makes women-owned businesses an equal priority of the Office of Advocacy by adding women-owned business to the primary functions of the Office of Advocacy, wherever minority owned business appears. It also adds new reporting requirements and additional functions to the Office of Advocacy with regard to enforcement of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act, SBREFA. The provisions regarding SBREFA are already a part of existing law in Chapter 6 Title 5 of US Code, and will now, rightly, be added to the statute establishing the Office of Advocacy.

But at its heart, this legislation will allow the Office of Advocacy to better represent small business interests before Congress, Federal agencies, and the Federal Government without fear of reprisal for disagreeing with the position of the current Administration.

For those of my colleagues without an intimate knowledge of the important role the Office of Advocacy and its Chief Counsel play in protecting and promoting America's small businesses, I will briefly elaborate its important functions and achievements. From studying the role of small business in the U.S. economy, to promoting small business exports, to lightening the regulatory burden of small businesses through the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) and the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act, SBREFA, the Office of Advocacy has a wide scope of authority and responsibility.

The U.S. Congress created the Office of Advocacy, headed by a Chief Counsel to be appointed by the President from the private sector and confirmed by the Senate, in June of 1976. The rationale was to give small businesses a louder voice in the councils of government.

Each year, the Office of Advocacy works to facilitate meetings for small business people with congressional staff and executive branch officials, and convenes ad hoc issue-specific meetings to discuss small business concerns. It has published numerous reports, compiled vast amounts of data and successfully lightened the regulatory burden on America's small businesses. In the area of contracting, the Office of Advocacy developed PRO-Net, a database of small businesses used by contracting officers to find small businesses interested in selling to the Federal government.

The U.S. Congress, the Administration and of course, small businesses, have all benefitted from the work of the Office of Advocacy. For example, between 1998 and 2000, regulatory changes supported by the Office of Advocacy saved small businesses around $20 billion in annual and one-time compliance costs.

Mr. President, small businesses remain the backbone of the U.S. economy, accounting for 99 percent of all employers, providing 75 percent of all net new jobs, and accounting for 51 percent of private-sector output. In fact, and this may surprise some of my colleagues, small businesses employ 38 percent of high-tech workers, an increasingly important sector in our economy.

Small businesses have also taken the lead in moving people from welfare to work and an increasing number of women and minorities are turning to small business ownership as a means to gain economic self-sufficiency. Put simply, small businesses represent what is best in the United States economy, providing innovation, competition and entrepreneurship.

Their interests are vast, their activities divergent, and the difficulties they face to stay in business are numerous. To provide the necessary support to help them, SBA's Office of Advocacy needs our support.

The responsibility and authority given the Office of Advocacy and the Chief Counsel are crucial to their ability to be an effective independent voice in the Federal Government for small businesses. When the Senate Committee on Small Business held a Roundtable meeting about the Office of Advocacy with small business concerns on April 21, 1999, every person in the room was concerned about the present and future state of affairs for the Office of Advocacy. These small businesses asked us to do everything we could to protect and strengthen this important office. I believe this legislation accomplishes this important goal.

I have always been a strong supporter of the Office of Advocacy and I am pleased to join with Chairman BOND in introducing this legislation, which will ensure that it remains an independent and effective voice representing America's small businesses.

By Mr. BOND (for himself and Mr. KERRY):

S. 396. A bill to provide for national quadrennial summits on small business and State summits on small business, to establish the White House Quadrennial Commission on Small Business, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, it is with great pleasure that I am introducing

the White House Quadrennial Small Business Summit Act of 2001. This bill is designed to create a permanent independent commission that will carry-on the extraordinary work that has been accomplished by three White House Conferences on Small Business. The Small Business Commission will direct national and state Small business summits, and small business delegates from every state will attend the summits.

Last year, representatives of small businesses and organizers of prior White House Conferences on Small Business worked closely with the Committee on Small Business to develop legislation similar to the bill I am introducing today. The bill passed the Senate last year as part of the Small Business Reauthorization Act of 2000, S. 3121; however, it was dropped in Conference.

For the past 15 years, small businesses have been the fastest growing sector of the U.S. economy. When large businesses were restructuring and laying off significant numbers of workers, small businesses not only filled the gap, but their growth actually caused a net increase in new jobs. Today, small businesses employ over one-half of all workers in the United States, and they generate nearly 55 percent of the gross domestic product. Were it not for small businesses, our country could not have experienced the sustained economic upsurge that has been ongoing since 1992.

Because small businesses play such a significant role in our economy, in both rural towns and bustling inner cities, I believe it is important that the Federal government sponsor a national conference every four years to highlight the successes of small businesses and to focus national attention on the problems that may be hindering the ability of small businesses to start up and grow.

Small business ownership is, has been, and will continue to be the dream of millions of Americans. Countries from all over the world send delegations to the United states to study why our system of small business ownership is so successful, all the while looking for a way to duplicate our success in their countries. Because we see and experience the successes of small businesses on a daily basis, it is easy to lose sight of the very special thing we have going for us in the United States, where each of us can have the opportunity to own and run our own business.

The White House Quadrennial Small Business Summit Act of 2001 is designed to capture and focus our attention on small business every four years. In this way, we will take the opportunity to study what is happening throughout the United States to small businesses. In one sense, the bill is designed to put small business on a pinnacle so we can appreciate what they have accomplished. At the same time, and just as important, every four years we will have an opportunity to learn from small businesses in each state what is not going well for them, such as, actions by the Federal government that hinder small business growth or state and local regulations that are a deterrent to starting a business.

My bill creates an independent, bipartisan White House Quadrennial Commission on Small Business, which will be made up of 8 small business advocates and the Small Business Administration's Chief Counsel for Advocacy. Every four years, during the first year following a presidential election, the President will name four National Commissioners. In the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives, the Majority Leader and Minority Leader of each body will each name one National Commissioner.

Widespread participation from small businesses in each state will contribute to the work leading up to the national Small Business Summit. Under the bill, the Small Business Summit will take place one year after the Quadrennial Commissioners are appointed. The first act of the Commissioners will be to request that each Governor and each U.S. Senator name a small business delegate and alternate delegate from their respective states to the National Convention. Each U.S. Representative will be asked to name a small business delegate and alternative from his or her Congressional district. And the President will name a delegate and alternate from each state.

The delegates to the Small Business Summit must be owners or officers of small businesses. Prior to the national Small Business Summit, there will be individual State Summits at which additional delegates will be elected to attend the national Summit. Three delegates and three alternates will be elected from each Congressional district within the state.

The small busines delegates will play a major role leading up to the Small Business Summit. We will be looking to the small business delegates to develop and highlight issues of critical concern to small businesses. The work at the state level by the small business delegates will need to be thorough and thoughtful to make the Small Business Summit a success.

My goal will be for the small business delegates to think broadly, that is, to think ''out of the box.'' Their attention should include but not be restricted to the traditional issues associated with small business concerns, such as access to capital, tax reform and regulatory reform. In my role as Chairman of the Committee on Small Business, I will urge the delegates to focus on a wide array of issues that impact significantly on small businesses, including the importance of a solid education and the need for skilled, trained workers.

Once the small business delegates are selected, the Small Business Commission will serve as a resource to the delegates for issue development and for planning the State Conferences. The Small Business Commission will have a modest staff, including an Executive Director, that will work full time to make the State and National Summits successes. A major resource to the Small Business Commission and its staff will be the Chief Counsel for Advocacy from the SBA. The Chief Counsel and the Office of Advocacy will serve as a major resource to the Small Business Commission, and in turn, to the small business delegates, by providing them with both substantive background informaiton and other administrative materials in support of the State and National Summits.

Mr. President, small businesses generally do not have the resources to maintain full time representatives to lobby our Federal government. They are too busy running their businesses to devote much attention to educating government officials as to what is going well, what is going poorly, and what needs improvement for the small business community. The White House Quadrennial Small Business Summit will give small businesses an opportunity every four years to make its mark on the Congress and the Executive Branch. I urge each of my colleagues to review their proposal, and I hope they will agree to join me as cosponsors of the ''White House Quadrennial Small Busines Summit Act of 2001.''

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. 396

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 ''White House Quadrennial Small Business Summit Act of 2001''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act—

(1) the term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of the Small Business Administration;

(2) the term ''Chief Counsel'' means the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration;

(3) the term ''Small Business Commission'' means the national White House Quadrennial Commission on Small Business established under section 6;

(4) the term ''Small Business Summit''—

(A) means the White House Quadrennial Summit on Small Business conducted under section 3(a); and

(B) includes the last White House Conference on Small Business occurring before 2002;

(5) the term ''small business'' has the meaning given the term ''small business concern'' in section 3 of the Small Business Act;

(6) the term ''State'' means any of the 50 States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands; and

(7) the term ''State Summit'' means a State Summit on Small Business conducted under section 3(b).

SEC. 3. NATIONAL AND STATE QUADRENNIAL SUMMITS ON SMALL BUSINESS.

(a) QUADRENNIAL SUMMITS.—There shall be a national White House Quadrennial Summit

on Small Business once every 4 years, to be held during the second year following each Presidential election, to carry out the purposes set forth in section 4.

(b) STATE SUMMITS.—Each Small Business Summit referred to in subsection (a) shall be preceded by a State Summit on Small Business, with not fewer than 1 such summit held in each State, and with not fewer than 2 such summits held in any State having a population of more than 10,000,000.

SEC. 4. PURPOSES OF SMALL BUSINESS SUMMITS.

The purposes of each Small Business Summit shall be—

(1) to increase public awareness of the contribution of small business to the national economy;

(2) to identify the problems of small business;

(3) to examine the status of minorities and women as small business owners;

(4) to assist small business in carrying out its role as the Nation's job creator;

(5) to assemble small businesses to develop such specific and comprehensive recommendations for legislative and regulatory action as may be appropriate for maintaining and encouraging the economic viability of small business and thereby, the Nation; and

(6) to review the status of recommendations adopted at the immediately preceding Small Business Summit.

SEC. 5. SUMMIT PARTICIPANTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—To carry out the purposes set forth in section 4, the Small Business Commission shall conduct Small Business Summits and State Summits to bring together individuals concerned with issues relating to small business.

(b) SUMMIT DELEGATES.—

(1) QUALIFICATION.—Only individuals who are owners or officers of a small business shall be eligible for appointment or election as delegates (or alternates) to the Small Business Summit, or be eligible to vote in the selection of delegates at the State Summits pursuant to this subsection.

(2) APPOINTED DELEGATES.—Two months before the date of the first State Summit, there shall be—

(A) 1 delegate (and 1 alternate) appointed by the Governor of each State;

(B) 1 delegate (and 1 alternate) appointed by each Member of the House of Representatives, from the congressional district of that Member;

(C) 1 delegate (and 1 alternate) appointed by each Member of the Senate from the home State of that Member; and

(D) 53 delegates (and 53 alternates) appointed by the President, 1 from each State.

(3) ELECTED DELEGATES.—The participants at each State Summit shall elect 3 delegates and 3 alternates to the Small Business Summit for each congressional district within the State, or part of the State represented at the Summit, or not fewer than 9 delegates, pursuant to rules developed by the Small Business Commission.

(4) POWERS AND DUTIES.—Delegates to each Small Business Summit shall—

(A) attend the State summits in his or her respective State;

(B) elect a delegation chairperson, vice chairperson, and other leadership as may be necessary;

(C) conduct meetings and other activities at the State level before the date of the Small Business Summit, subject to the approval of the Small Business Commission; and

(D) direct such State level summits, meetings, and activities toward the consideration of the purposes set forth in section 4, in order to prepare for the next Small Business Summit.

(5) ALTERNATES.—Alternates shall serve during the absence or unavailability of the delegate.

(c) ROLE OF THE CHIEF COUNSEL.—The Chief Counsel shall, after consultation and in coordination with the Small Business Commission, assist in carrying out the Small Business Summits and State Summits required by this Act by—

(1) preparing and providing background information and administrative materials for use by participants in the summits;

(2) distributing issue information and administrative communications, electronically where possible through an Internet web site and e-mail, and in printed form if requested;

(3) maintaining an Internet web site and regular e-mail communications after each Small Business Summit to inform delegates and the public of the status of recommendations and related governmental activity; and

(4) maintaining, between summits, an active interim organization of delegate representatives from each region of the Administration, to advise the Chief Counsel on each of the major small business issue areas, and monitor the progress of the Summits' recommendations.

(d) EXPENSES.—Each delegate (and alternate) to each Small Business Summit and State Summit—

(1) shall be responsible for the expenses of that delegate related to attending the summits; and

(2) shall not be reimbursed either from funds made available pursuant to this section or the Small Business Act.

(e) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Small Business Commission shall appoint a Summit Advisory Committee, which shall be composed of 10 individuals who were participants at the most recently preceding Small Business Summit, to advise the Small Business Commission on the organization, rules, and processes of the Summits.

(2) PREFERENCE.—Preference for appointment under this subsection shall be given to individuals who have been active participants in the implementation process following the most recently preceding Small Business Summit.

(f) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.—Small Business Summits and State Summits shall be open to the public, and no fee or charge may be imposed on any attendee, other than an amount necessary to cover the cost of any meal provided, plus, with respect to State Summits, a registration fee to defray the expense of meeting rooms and materials of not to exceed $20 per person.

SEC. 6. WHITE HOUSE QUADRENNIAL COMMISSION ON SMALL BUSINESS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established the White House Quadrennial Commission on Small Business.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) APPOINTMENT.—The Small Business Commission shall be composed of 9 members, including—

(A) the Chief Counsel;

(B) 4 members appointed by the President;

(C) 1 member appointed by the Majority Leader of the Senate;

(D) 1 member appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate;

(E) 1 member appointed by the Majority Leader of the House of Representatives; and

(F) 1 member appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

(2) SELECTION.—Members of the Small Business Commission described in subparagraphs (B) through (F) of paragraph (1) shall be selected from among distinguished individuals noted for their knowledge and experience in fields relevant to the issue of small business and the purposes set forth in section 4.

(3) TIME OF APPOINTMENT.—The appointments required by paragraph (1)—

(A) shall be made not later than 18 months before the opening date of each Small Business Summit; and

(B) shall expire 6 months after the date on which each Small Business Summit is convened.

(c) ELECTION OF CHAIRPERSON.—At the first meeting of the Small Business Commission, a majority of the members present and voting shall elect a member of the Small Business Commission to serve as the Chairperson.

(d) POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMISSION.—The Small Business Commission—

(1) may enter into contracts with public agencies, private organizations, and academic institutions to carry out this Act;

(2) shall consult, coordinate, and contract with an independent, nonpartisan organization that—

(A) has both substantive and logistical experience in developing and organizing conferences and forums throughout the Nation with elected officials and other government and business leaders;

(B) has experience in generating private resources from multiple States in the form of event sponsorships; and

(C) can demonstrate evidence of a working relationship with Members of Congress from the majority and minority parties, and at least 1 Federal agency; and

(3) shall prescribe such financial controls and accounting procedures as needed for the handling of funds from fees and charges and the payment of authorized meal, facility, travel, and other related expenses.

(e) PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SUMMITS.—In carrying out the Small Business Summits and State Summits, the Small Business Commission shall consult with—

(1) the Chief Counsel;

(2) Congress; and

(3) such other Federal agencies as the Small Business Commission determines to be appropriate.

(f) REPORTS REQUIRED.—Not later than 6 months after the date on which each Small Business Summit is convened, the Small Business Commission shall submit to the President and to the Chairpersons and Ranking Members of the Committees on Small Business of the Senate and the House of Representatives a final report, which shall—

(1) include the findings and recommendations of the Small Business Summit and any proposals for legislative action necessary to implement those recommendations; and

(2) be made available to the public.

(g) QUORUM.—Four voting members of the Small Business Commission shall constitute a quorum for purposes of transacting business.

(h) MEETINGS.—The Small Business Commission shall meet not later than 20 calendar days after the appointment of the initial members of the Small Business Commission, and not less frequently than every 30 calendar days thereafter.

(i) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy on the Small Business Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(j) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND STAFF.—The Small Business Commission may appoint and compensate an Executive Director and such other personnel to conduct the Small Business Summits and State Summits as the Small Business Commission may determine to be advisable, without regard to title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and without regard to chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title, relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, except that the rate of pay for the Executive

Director and other personnel may not exceed the rate payable for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title.

(k) FUNDING.—Members of the Small Business Commission shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates authorized for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Small Business Commission.

SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS; AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out each Small Business Summit and the State Summits required by this Act, $5,000,000, which shall remain available until expended. New spending authority or authority to enter contracts as provided in this title shall be effective only to such extent and in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriations Acts.

(b) SPECIFIC EARMARK.—No amount made available to the Small Business Administration may be made available to carry out this title, other than amounts made available specifically for the purpose of conducting the Small Business Summits and State Summits.

By Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. KYL, Mr. REED, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. DEWINE, and Mr. KOHL):

S. 397. A bill to amend the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 to authorize additional rounds of base closures and realignments under the Act in 2003 and 2005, to modify certain authorities relating to closures and realignments under that Act; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation that would authorize two rounds of U.S. military installation realignment and closures to occur in 2003 and 2005. I am pleased to have Senators LEVIN, HAGEL, LIEBERMAN, KYL, REED, KOHL, VOINOVICH, FEINGOLD, JEFFORDS and DEWINE as co-sponsors of this bill.

Although I would prefer to say that this is a new idea—it isn't. In 1970, the Blue Ribbon Defense Panel, ''Fithugh Commission'') made reference to ''consolidation of military activities at fewer installations would contribute to more efficient operations and would produce substantial savings.'' In 1983, the President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control, ''Grace Commission'' made strong recommendations for military base closures. In 1997, the Quadrennial Defense Review recommended that, even after four base closure rounds in 1988, 1991, 1993 and 1995, the Armed Forces ''must shed excess infrastructure.'' Likewise, the 1997 Defense Reform Initiative and the National Defense Panel ''strongly urged Congress and the Department of Defense to move quickly to restore the base realignment and closure, BRAC, process.''

Mr. President, we have too many military bases. The cold war is over. We will never have a requirement for as many bases as we have today. Clearly we could save, according to most conservative estimates, somewhere between $3 and $4 billion a year of taxpayer dollars that are now expended unnecessarily on keeping military bases open.

The Congressional Budget Office, former Secretaries DICK CHENEY and William Cohen, nearly all the Service Chiefs and other respected defense experts have been consistent in their plea that the Pentagon be permitted to divest themselves of excess infrastructure beyond what was eliminated during the prior rounds of base closings. Through the end of 1998, the Pentagon had closed 97 major bases in the United States after four previous rounds of BRAC. Since then, it has closed none. Moreover, the savings from closing additional unneeded bases should be used for force modernization purposes.

We have heard over the last several years of the dire situation of our military forces. We have heard testimony of plunging readiness, modernization programs that are decades behind schedule, and quality of life deficiencies that are so great we cannot retain or recruit the personnel we need. As a result of this realization, there has been a groundswell of support in Congress for the Armed Forces, including a number of pay, retirement and medical benefit initiatives and the promise of a significant increase in defense spending.

All of these proposals are excellent starting points to help rebuild our military, but we must not forget that much of it will be in vain if the Department of Defense is obligated to maintain 23 percent excess capacity in infrastructure. When we actually look for the dollars to pay for these initiatives, it is unconscionable that some would not look to the billions of dollars to be saved by base realignment and closure. Only 30 percent of the defense budget funds combat forces, while the remaining 70 percent is devoted to support functions such as bases. Continuing to squander precious dollars in this manner will make it impossible for us to adequately modernize our forces for the future. The Joint Chiefs of Staff have stated repeatedly that they desire more opportunities to streamline the military's infrastructure. We cannot sit idly by and throw money and ideas at the problem when part of the solution is staring us in the face.

This proposed legislation offers a significant change to present law. Under this legislation, privatization in-place would be permitted only when explicitly recommended by the Commission. Additionally, the Secretary of Defense must consider local government input in preparing his list of desired base closures.

Total BRAC savings realized from the four previous closure rounds exceed total costs to date. Department of Defense figures suggest previous base closures will save, after one-time closing costs, $15 billion through fiscal year 2001, $25 billion through fiscal year 2003 and $6.1 billion a year thereafter. Additional needed closures can save $20 billion by 2015, and $3 billion a year thereafter. Sooner or later these surplus bases will be closed anyway. The sooner the issue is addressed, the greater will be the savings that will ultimately go toward defense modernization and greater pay raises for service members.

Previous base closure rounds have had many success stories. For example, after England Air Force Base closed in 1992, Alexandria, Louisiana benefitted from the creation of over 1,400 jobs—nearly double the number of jobs lost. Across the U.S. about 60,000 new jobs have been created at closing military bases. At bases closed more than 2 years, nearly 75 percent of the civilian jobs have been replaced.

In Charleston, South Carolina, where the number of defense job losses, as a percentage of the work force, was greater than at any other base closure location, 23 major entities are reusing the former Navy facilities and providing more than 3,300 jobs and another 13 more civilian industrial applications are pending adding soon even more newly created jobs to that number. Additionally, roughly 75 percent of the 6 million square feet of leasable space on the base is occupied. This is comparable to the successes in my home state of Arizona with the closure of Williams Air Force Base in the Phoenix East Valley. This is not to say that base closures are easy for any community, but it does suggest that communities can and will continue to thrive.

We can continue to maintain a military infrastructure that we do not need, or we can provide the necessary funds to ensure our military can fight and win future wars. Every dollar we spend on bases we do not need is a dollar we cannot spend on training our troops, keeping personnel quality of life at an appropriate level, maintaining force structure, replacing old weapons systems, and advancing our military technology.

We must finish the job we started by authorizing these two final rounds of base realignment and closure. I urge my colleagues to join us in support of this critical bill and to work diligently throughout the year to put aside local politics for what is clearly in the best interest of our military forces.

Mr. President, I believe this measure is long overdue. I believe the additional $3 to $4 billion a year we could save by closing unnecessary bases could be used for the betterment of the quality of life of our men and women in the military. I believe it is hard to understand why, when the overwhelming majority of outside opinion, whether it be liberal or conservative organizations that are watchdogs of our defense policies and programs, all agree we have too many bases. We needed these bases during the cold war and we needed them very badly. They obviously contributed enormously to our ability to win the cold war. No one envisions future threats that would require the

number of bases that are part of our military establishment today.

I hope that the chairmen of the Armed Services Committee in past years who have strongly opposed base closing rounds will now join with me and others in seeing this legislation through the Armed Services Committee and to the floor of the Senate.

It makes sense. I believe that the record is replete with examples of bases that have been closed which ultimately after a period of a few years have ended up of greater benefit to the surrounding communities than when the bases were military bases. But more importantly than that, we simply can't afford some of them as we make the tough decisions and follow the President's guidance on the fundamental reevaluation of our systems technology and weapons systems that we need to make in order to meet the challenges of the post-cold-war era. A part of that is to make available as much funding as possible not only for the quality of life of the men and women in the military but for our ability to develop a viable missile defense system, and to bring to our military the best equipment that this Nation's technology can provide.

I hope we will move on this issue. I anticipate, hopefully, that the administration will also, again as past administrations have, support another round of base closings.

I ask unanimous consent the bill be referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The bill will be appropriately referred.

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill to authorize two additional base realignment and closure rounds be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 397

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

SECTION 1. AUTHORITY TO CARRY OUT BASE CLOSURE ROUNDS IN 2003 AND 2005.

(a) COMMISSION MATTERS.—

(1) APPOINTMENT.—Subsection (c)(1) of section 2902 of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by striking ''and'' at the end of clause (ii);

(ii) by striking the period at the end of clause (iii) and inserting a semicolon; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following new clauses (iv) and (v):

''(iv) by no later than January 24, 2003, in the case of members of the Commission whose terms will expire at the end of the first session of the 108th Congress; and

''(v) by no later than March 15, 2005, in the case of members of the Commission whose terms will expire at the end of the first session of the 109th Congress.''; and

(B) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''or for 1995 in clause (iii) of such subparagraph'' and inserting '', for 1995 in clause (iii) of that subparagraph, for 2003 in clause (iv) of that subparagraph, or for 2005 in clause (v) of that subparagraph''.

(2) MEETINGS.—Subsection (e) of that section is amended by striking ''and 1995'' and inserting ''1995, 2003, and 2005''.

(3) STAFF.—Subsection (i)(6) of that section is amended in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) by striking ''and 1994'' and inserting '', 1994, and 2004''.

(4) FUNDING.—Subsection (k) of that section is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph (4):

''(4) If no funds are appropriated to the Commission by the end of the second session of the 107th Congress for the activities of the Commission in 2003 or 2005, the Secretary may transfer to the Commission for purposes of its activities under this part in either of those years such funds as the Commission may require to carry out such activities. The Secretary may transfer funds under the preceding sentence from any funds available to the Secretary. Funds so transferred shall remain available to the Commission for such purposes until expended.''.

(5) TERMINATION.—Subsection (l) of that section is amended by striking ''December 31, 1995'' and inserting ''December 31, 2005''.

(b) PROCEDURES.—

(1) FORCE-STRUCTURE PLAN.—Subsection (a)(1) of section 2903 of that Act is amended by striking ''and 1996,'' and inserting ''1996, 2004, and 2006,''.

(2) SELECTION CRITERIA.—Subsection (b) of such section 2903 is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''and by no later than December 31, 2001, for purposes of activities of the Commission under this part in 2003 and 2005,'' after ''December 31, 1990,''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(A)—

(i) in the first sentence, by inserting ''and by no later than February 15, 2002, for purposes of activities of the Commission under this part in 2003 and 2005,'' after ''February 15, 1991,''; and

(ii) in the second sentence, by inserting '', or enacted on or before March 31, 2002, in the case of criteria published and transmitted under the preceding sentence in 2001'' after ''March 15, 1991''.

(3) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATIONS.—Subsection (c)(1) of such section 2903 is amended by striking ''and March 1, 1995,'' and inserting ''March 1, 1995, March 14, 2003, and May 16, 2005,''.

(4) COMMISSION REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—Subsection (d) of such section 2903 is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)(A), by inserting ''or by no later than July 7 in the case of recommendations in 2003, or no later than September 8 in the case of recommendations in 2005,'' after ''pursuant to subsection (c),'';

(B) in paragraph (4), by inserting ''or after July 7 in the case of recommendations in 2003, or after September 8 in the case of recommendations in 2005,'' after ''under this subsection,''; and

(C) in paragraph (5)(B), by inserting ''or by no later than May 1 in the case of such recommendations in 2003, or no later than July 1 in the case of such recommendations in 2005,'' after ''such recommendations,''.

(5) REVIEW BY PRESIDENT.—Subsection (e) of such section 2903 is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''or by no later than July 22 in the case of recommendations in 2003, or no later than September 23 in the case of recommendations in 2005,'' after ''under subsection (d),'';

(B) in the second sentence of paragraph (3), by inserting ''or by no later than August 18 in the case of 2003, or no later than October 20 in the case of 2005,'' after ''the year concerned,''; and

(C) in paragraph (5), by inserting ''or by September 3 in the case of recommendations in 2003, or November 7 in the case of recommendations in 2005,'' after ''under this part,''.

(c) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER BASE CLOSURE AUTHORITY.—Section 2909(a) of that Act is amended by striking ''December 31, 1995,'' and inserting ''December 31, 2005,''.

SEC. 2. MODIFICATION OF BASE CLOSURE AUTHORITIES UNDER 1990 BASE CLOSURE LAW.

(a) COST SAVINGS AND RETURN ON INVESTMENT UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE SELECTION CRITERIA.—Subsection (b) of section 2903 of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2867 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(3) Any selection criteria proposed by the Secretary relating to the cost savings or return on investment from the proposed closure or realignment of a military installation shall be based on the total cost and savings to the Federal Government that would result from the proposed closure or realignment of such military installation.''.

(b) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RECOMMENDATIONS TO COMMISSION.—Subsection (c) of such section 2903 is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (4), (5), and (6) as paragraphs (5), (6), and (7), respectively;

(2) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph (4):

''(4)(A) In making recommendations to the Commission under this subsection in any year after 2000, the Secretary shall consider any notice received from a local government in the vicinity of a military installation that the government would approve of the closure or realignment of the installation.

''(B) Notwithstanding the requirement in subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall make the recommendations referred to in that subparagraph based on the force-structure plan and final criteria otherwise applicable to such recommendations under this section.

''(C) The recommendations made by the Secretary under this subsection in any year after 2000 shall include a statement of the result of the consideration of any notice described in subparagraph (A) that is received with respect to an installation covered by such recommendations. The statement shall set forth the reasons for the result.''; and

(3) in paragraph (7), as so redesignated—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking ''paragraph (5)(B)'' and inserting ''paragraph (6)(B)''; and

(B) in the second sentence, by striking ''24 hours'' and inserting ''48 hours''.

(c) PRIVATIZATION IN PLACE.—Section 2904(a) of that Act is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (4) and (5), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph (3):

''(3) carry out the privatization in place of a military installation recommended for closure or realignment by the Commission in each such report after 2000 only if privatization in place is a method of closure or realignment of the installation specified in the recommendation of the Commission in such report and is determined to be the most-cost effective method of implementation of the recommendation;''.

SEC. 3. TECHNICAL AND CLARIFYING AMENDMENTS.

(a) COMMENCEMENT OF PERIOD FOR NOTICE OF INTEREST IN PROPERTY FOR HOMELESS.—Section 2905(b)(7)(D)(ii)(I) of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2867 note) is amended by striking ''that date'' and inserting ''the date of publication of such determination in a newspaper

of general circulation in the communities in the vicinity of the installation under subparagraph (B)(i)(IV)''.

(b) OTHER CLARIFYING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) That Act is further amended by inserting ''or realignment'' after ''closure'' each place it appears in the following provisions:

(A) Section 2905(b)(3).

(B) Section 2905(b)(5).

(C) Section 2905(b)(7)(B)(iv).

(D) Section 2905(b)(7)(N).

(E) Section 2910(10)(B).

(2) That Act is further amended by inserting ''or realigned'' after ''closed'' each place in appears in the following provisions:

(A) Section 2905(b)(3)(C)(ii).

(B) Section 2905(b)(3)(D).

(C) Section 2905(b)(3)(E).

(D) Section 2905(b)(4)(A).

(E) Section 2905(b)(5)(A).

(F) Section 2910(9).

(G) Section 2910(10).

(3) Section 2905(e)(1)(B) of that Act is amended by inserting '', or realigned or to be realigned,'' after ''closed or to be closed''.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I am pleased to once again join my colleague from the Armed Services Committee, Senator MCCAIN, along with our cosponsors Senators LIEBERMAN, VOINOVICH, REED, KYL, HAGEL, KOHL, FEINGOLD, DEWINE, and JEFFORDS in introducing legislation that allows the Department of Defense to close excess, unneeded military bases.

For the past four years, former Secretary of Defense Bill Cohen asked the Congress to authorize two additional base closure rounds. But Congress did not act.

We have a new Congress, a new President, and a new Secretary of Defense, but we also have some unfinished business to attend to. Base closure is one of the most important examples. And as we promised we would be, Senator MCCAIN and I and our cosponsors are back.

General Shelton, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the other chiefs have repeatedly said we need to close more military bases, and I expect they will once again tell us we need to realign or close more bases when the President's budget is submitted later this year.

The legislation we are introducing today is intended to start the debate, and I hope the administration will make a similar legislative proposal to the Congress.

This legislation calls for two additional base closure rounds, in 2003 and 2005, that would basically follow the same procedures that were used in 1991, 1993 and 1995, with two notable exceptions.

First, the whole process would start and finish two months later in 2005 than it would in 2003 and did in previous rounds, to give a new President, if there is one in 2005, sufficient time to nominate commissioners.

Second, under our legislation, privatization in place would not be permitted at closing installation unless the Base Closure Commission expressly recommends it.

In a November 1998 report, the General Accounting Office listed five key elements of the base closure process that ''contributed to the success of prior rounds''. Our legislation retains all of those key elements. GAO also stated that they ''have not identified any long-term readiness problems that were related to domestic base realignments and closures, that ''DOD continues to retain excess capacity'' and that ''substantial savings are expected'' from base closures.

Mr. President, every expert and every study agrees on the basic facts—the Defense Department has more bases than it needs, and closing bases saves substantial money over time, usually within a few years.

The April 1998 report the Department of Defense provided to the Congress clearly demonstrated that we have excess capacity. For example, the report showed that by 2003:

The Army will have reduced its classroom training personnel by 43 percent, while classroom space will have been reduced by only 7 percent.

The Air Force will have reduced the number of fighters and other small aircraft by 53 percent since 1989, while the base structure for those aircraft will be only 35 percent smaller.

The Navy will have 33 percent more hangars for its aircraft than it requires.

Experts inside and outside of Government agree with the Defense Department on this issue. As the Congressional Budget Office stated in a letter to me, ''the [DoD] report's basic message is consistent with CBO's own conclusions: past and future BRAC rounds will lead to significant savings for DoD.''

Every year we delay another base closure round, we waste about $1.5 billion in annual savings that we can never recoup. And every dollar we waste on bases we do not need is a dollar we cannot spend on things we do need.

The new administration is now undertaking several strategy reviews. It is possible that those reviews will conclude that the military we want for the future needs exactly the base structure we have today and that all our forces are in exactly the right place and none of them need to be realigned to different locations. It is possible that they will conclude Secretary Cohen and General Shelton didn't know what they were talking about and we really don't have any excess infrastructure.

I will be astounded if any serious defense review reaches such a conclusion. But even if it did, it is important to understand that this legislation does not prejudge or pre-empt these reviews. What it does is prepare us to act whatever the result of those reviews.

Should the new administration decide they don't want to propose any closures or realignments, this bill would not force them to. It authorizes two more rounds; it does not require them. And the Defense Department would have ample time to conclude their reviews before the first round would start in 2003, so the results of their strategy reviews could be fully incorporated into the force structure plan the new rounds would be based on.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

By Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. SARBANES, MR. LEVIN, and Mr. ROCKEFELLER):

S. 398. A bill to combat international money laundering and to protect the United States financial system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I believe the United States must do more to stop international criminals from legitimizing their profits from the sale of drugs, from terror or from organized crime by laundering money into the United States financial system.

That is why today, along with SENATORS GRASSLEY, SARBANES, LEVIN and ROCKEFELLER, I AM INTRODUCING THE INTERNATIONAL COUNTER-MONEY LAUNDERING AND FOREIGN ANTICORRUPTION ACT OF 2001, WHICH WILL GIVE THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY THE TOOLS TO CRACK DOWN ON INTERNATIONAL MONEY LAUNDERING HAVENS AND PROTECT THE INTEGRITY OF THE U.S. FINANCIAL SYSTEM FROM THE INFLUX OF TAINTED MONEY FROM ABROAD. DURING THE 106TH CONGRESS, THE HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE REPORTED OUT THIS LEGISLATION WITH A BIPARTISAN 33–1 VOTE.

Money laundering is the financial side of international crime. It occurs when criminals seek to disguise money that was illegally obtained. It allows terrorists, drug cartels, organized crime groups, corrupt foreign government officials and others to preserve the profit from their illegal activities and to finance new crimes. Money laundering provides the fuel that allows criminal organizations to conduct their ongoing affairs. It has a corrosive effect on international markets and financial institutions. Money launderers rely upon the existence of jurisdictions outside the United States that offer bank secrecy and special tax or regulatory advantages to non residents, and often complement those advantages with weak financial supervision and regulatory regimes.

Today, the global volume of laundered money is estimated to be 2–5 percent of global Gross Domestic Product, between $600 billion and $1.5 trillion. The effects of money laundering extend far beyond the parameters of law enforcement, creating international political issues while generating domestic political crises.

International criminals have taken advantage of the advances in technology and the weak financial supervision in some jurisdictions to smuggle their illicit funds into the United States financial system. Globalization and advances in communications and technologies allow criminals to move their illicit gains faster and farther than ever before. The ability to launder money into the United States through these jurisdictions has allowed corrupt

foreign officials to systematically divert public assets for their personal use, which in turn undermines U.S. efforts to promote stable democratic institutions and vibrant economies abroad.

In December 2000, a federal interagency working group in support of the President's International Crime Control Strategy released an International Crime Threat Assessment. This report states that international banking and financial systems are currently being used to legitimize and transfer criminal proceeds and that huge sums of money are laundered in the world's largest financial markets including the United States. The report warns that international criminal groups will use changes in technology and the world economy to enhance their capability to launder and move money and may be able to cause significant disruption to international financial systems.

In October 2000, the General Accounting Office determined that Euro-American Corporate Services, Inc. had formed more than 2,000 corporations for Russian brokers. From 1991 through January 2000, more than $1.4 billion in wire transfer transactions was deposited into 236 accounts for these corporations opened at two United States banks. More than half of these funds were then transferred out of the U.S. banking system. The GAO believes that these banking activities raise questions about whether the U.S. banks were used to launder money.

In February 2000, State and Federal regulators formally sanctioned the Bank of New York for ''deficiencies'' in its anti-money laundering practices including lax auditing and risk management procedures involving their international banking business. The sanctions were based on the Bank of New York's involvement in an alleged money laundering scheme where more than $7 billion in funds were transmitted from Russia into the bank. Federal investigators are currently attempting to tie the $7 billion to criminal activities in Russia such as corporate theft, political graft or racketeering.

In November 1999, the minority staff of the Senate Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on Investigations released a report on private banking and money laundering. The report describes a number of incidences where high level government officials have used private banking accounts with U.S. financial institutions to launder millions of dollars from foreign governments. The report details how Raul Salinas, brother of former President of Mexico, Carlos Salinas, used private bank accounts to launder money out of Mexico. Representatives from Citigroup testified at a Subcommittee hearing that the bank had been slow to correct controls over their private banking accounts.

Earlier this month, the Minority Staff of the U.S. Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, headed by Senator CARL LEVIN, released a report that reveals that most U.S. banks lack appropriate anti-money laundering safeguards on their correspondent accounts. This report proves that high risk foreign banks that are denied their own correspondent accounts at U.S. banks can get the same access by opening correspondent accounts at other foreign banks that have U.S. accounts. The report recommends that U.S. regulators and law enforcement offer increased assistance to help banks identify high-risk foreign banks.

During the 1980s, as Chairman of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, I began an investigation of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI), and uncovered a complex money laundering scheme. Unlike any ordinary bank, BCCI was from its earliest days made up of multiplying layers of entities, related to one another through an impenetrable series of holding companies, affiliates, subsidiaries, banks-within-banks, insider dealings and nominee relationships.

By fracturing corporate structure, record keeping, regulatory review, and audits, the complex BCCI family of entities was able to evade ordinary legal restrictions on the movement of capital and goods as a matter of daily practice and routine. In designing BCCI as a vehicle fundamentally free of government control, its creators developed an ideal mechanism for facilitating illicit activity by others.

BCCI's used this complex corporate structure to commit fraud involving billions of dollars; and launder money for their clients in Europe, Africa, Asia and the Americas. Fortunately, we were able to bring many of those involved in BCCI to justice. However, my investigation clearly showed that rogue financial institutions have the ability to circumvent the laws designed to stop financial crimes.

In recent years, the U.S. and other well-developed financial centers have been working together to improve their anti-money laundering regimes and to set international anti-money laundering standards. Back in 1988, I included a provision in the State Department Reauthorization bill that requires major money laundering countries to adopt laws similar to our own on reporting currency or face sanctions. This provision led to Panama and Venezuela negotiating what were called Kerry agreements with the United States decreasing their vulnerability to the placement of U.S. currency by drug traffickers in the process.

Unfortunately, other nations—some small, remote islands—have moved in the other direction. Many have passed laws that provide for excessive bank secrecy, anonymous company incorporation, economic citizenship, and other provisions that directly conflict with well-established international anti-money laundering standards. In doing so, they have become money laundering havens for international criminal networks. Some even blatantly advertise the fact that their laws protect anyone doing business from U.S. law enforcement.

Last year, the Financial Action Task Force, an intergovernmental body established to develop and promote policies to combat financial crime, released a report naming fifteen jurisdictions—including the Bahamas, The Cayman Islands, Russia, Israel, and the Philippines—that have failed to take adequate measures to combat international money laundering. This is a clear warning to financial institutions in the United States that they must begin to scrutinize many of their financial transactions with customers in these countries. Soon, the Financial Action Task Force will develop bank advisories and criminal sanctions that effectively drive legitimate financial business from these nations, depriving them of a lucrative source of tax revenue. This report has provided important information that governments and financial institutions around the world should learn from in developing their own anti-money laundering laws and policies.

Last year, the Financial Stability Forum released a report that categorizes offshore financial centers according to their perceived quality of supervision and degree of regulatory cooperation. The Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) began a new crackdown on harmful tax competition. Members of the European Union reached an agreement in principle on sweeping changes to bank secrecy laws, intended to bring cross-border investment income within the net of tax authorities.

The actions by the Financial Action Task Force, the European Union and others show a renewed international focus and commitment to curbing financial abuse around the world. I believe the United States has a similar obligation to use this new information to update our anti-money laundering statutes.

The International Counter-Money Laundering and Anticorruption Act of 2001, which I am introducing today, would provide the tools the U.S. needs to crack down on international money laundering havens and protect the integrity of the U.S. financial system from the influx of tainted money from abroad. The bill provides for actions that will be graduated, discretionary, and targeted, in order to focus actions on international transactions involving criminal proceeds, while allowing legitimate international commerce to continue to flow unimpeded. It will give the Secretary of the Treasury—acting in consultation with other senior government officials and the Congress—the authority to designate a specific foreign jurisdiction, foreign financial institution, or class of international transactions as being of ''primary money laundering concern.''

Then, on a case-by-case basis, the Secretary will have the option to use a series of new tools to combat the specific type of foreign money laundering threat we face. In some cases, the Secretary will have the option to require banks to pierce the veil of secrecy behind which foreign criminals hide. In other cases, the Secretary will have the option to require the identification those using a foreign bank's correspondent or payable-through accounts. If these transparency provisions were deemed to be inadequate to address the specific problem identified, the Secretary would have the option to restrict or prohibit U.S. banks from continuing correspondent or payable-through banking relationships with money laundering havens and rogue foreign banks. Through these steps, the Secretary will help prevent laundered money from slipping undetected into the U.S. financial system and, as a result, increase the pressure on foreign money laundering havens to bring their laws and practices into line with international anti-money laundering standards. The passage of this legislation will make it much more difficult for international criminal organizations to launder the proceeds of their crimes into the United States.

This bill fills in the current gap between bank advisories and International Emergency Economic Powers Act, IEEPA, sanctions by providing five new intermediate measures. Under current law, the only counter-money laundering tools available to the federal government are advisories, an important but relatively limited measure instructing banks to pay close attention to transactions that involve a given country, and full-blown economic sanctions under the IEEPA. This legislation gives five additional measures to increase the government's ability to apply pressure effectively against targeted jurisdictions or institutions.

This legislation will in no way jeopardize the privacy of the American public. The focus is on foreign jurisdictions, financial institutions and classes of transactions that present a threat to the United States, not on American citizens. The actions that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to take are designated solely to combat the abuse of our banks by specifically identified foreign money laundering threats. This legislation is in no way similar to the Know-Your-Customer regulations that were proposed by bank regulators in 1999. Further, the intent of this legislation is not to add additional regulatory burdens on financial institutions, but, to give the Secretary of the Treasury the ability to take action against existing money laundering threats.

Let me repeat, this legislation only gives the discretion to use these tools to the Secretary of the Treasury. There is no automatic trigger that forces action whenever evidence of money laundering is determined. Before any action is taken, the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with other key government officials, must first determine whether a specific country, financial institution or type of transaction is of primary money laundering concern. The Treasury Secretary will develop a calibrated response that will consider the effectiveness of the measure to address the threat, whether other countries are taking similar steps, and whether the response will cause harm to U.S. financial institutions and other firms.

This legislation will strengthen the ability of the Secretary to combat international money laundering and help protect the integrity of the U.S. financial system. This bill has been supported by the heads of all the major federal law enforcement agencies.

Today, advances in technology are bringing the world closer together than ever before and opening up new opportunities for economic growth. However, with these new advantages come equally important obligations. We must do everything possible to insure that the changes in technology do not give comfort to international criminals by giving them new ways to hide the financial proceeds of their crimes. This legislation is a first step toward limiting the scourge of money laundering and will help stop the development of international criminal organizations. I believe this legislation deserves consideration by the Senate during the 107th Congress.

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I am pleased to join Senators KERRY, GRASSLEY, and LEVIN in introducing the International Counter-Money Laundering and Foreign Anti-Corruption Act of 2001, ''ICMLA''. This legislation is identical to a bill I co-sponsored last year.

Money laundering poses an ongoing threat to the financial stability of the U.S. It is estimated by the Department of the Treasury that the global volume of laundered money accounts for between 2–5 percent of the global GDP. Although serious efforts to combat international money laundering began in the mid-1980's, recent scandals about the involvement of some the most prominent U.S. banks in money laundering schemes have highlighted key weaknesses in current laws.

The ICMLA is designed to bolster the United States' ability to counter the laundering of the proceeds of drug trafficking, organized crime, terrorism and official corruption from abroad. The bill broadens the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, ensures that banking transactions and financial relationship do not contravene the purposes of current anti-money laundering statutes, provides a clear mandate for subjecting foreign jurisdictions that facilitate money laundering to special scrutiny, and enhances reporting of suspicious activities. The bill similarly strengthens current measures to prevent the use of the U.S. financial system for personal gain by corrupt foreign officials and to facilitate the repatriation of any stolen assets to the citizens of countries to whom such assets belong.

First, Section 101 of the ICMLA gives the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with other key government officials, discretionary authority to impose five new ''special measures'' against foreign jurisdictions and entities that are of ''primary money laundering concern'' to the United States. Under current law, the only counter-money laundering tools available to the federal government are advisories, an important but relatively limited measure instructing banks to pay close attention to transactions that involve a given country, and full-blown economic sanctions under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, ''IEEPA''. The five new intermediate measures will increase the government's ability to apply well-calibrated pressure against targeted jurisdictions or institutions. These new measures include: 1. requiring additional record keeping/reporting on particular transactions, 2. requiring the identification of the beneficial foreign owner of a U.S. bank account, 3. requiring the identification of those individuals using a U.S. bank account opened by a foreign bank to engage in banking transactions a ''payable-through account'', 4. requiring the identification of those using a U.S. bank account established to receive deposits and make payments on behalf of a foreign financial institution, a ''correspondent account'', and 5. restricting or prohibiting the opening or maintaining of certain correspondent accounts. The Democratic staff of the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee recently completed an investigation and published results critical of certain correspondent banking activities.

Second, the bill seeks to enhance oversight into illegal activities by clarifying that the ''safe harbor'' from civil liability for filing a Suspicious Activity Report, ''SAR'', applies in any litigation, including suit for breach of contract or in an arbitration proceeding. Under the Bank Secrecy Act, ''BSA'', any financial institution or officer, director, employee, or agent of a financial institution is protected against private civil liability for filing a SAR. Section 201 of the bill amends the BSA to clarify the prohibition on disclosing that a SAR has been filed. These reports are the cornerstone of our nation's money-laundering efforts because they provide the information necessary to alert law enforcement to illegal activity.

Third, the bill enhances enforcement of Geographic Targeting Orders, ''GTO''. These orders lower the dollar thresholds for reporting transactions within a defined geographic area. Section 202 of the bill clarifies that civil and criminal penalties for violations of the Bank Secrecy Act and its regulations also apply to reports required by

GTO's. In addition, the section clarifies that structuring a transaction to avoid a reporting requirement by a GTO is a criminal offense and extends the presumptive GTO period from 60 to 180 days.

Fourth, Section 203 of the bill permits a bank, upon request of another bank, to include suspicious illegal activity in written employment references. Under this provision, banks would be permitted to share information concerning the possible involvement of a current or former officer or employee in potentially unlawful activity without fear of civil liability for sharing the information.

Finally, Title III of the bill addresses corruption by foreign officials and ruling elites. Earlier this year, the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Attorney General and the financial services regulators, issued guidelines to financial institutions operating in the U.S. on appropriate practices and procedures to reduce the likelihood that such institutions could facilitate proceeds expropriated by or on behalf of foreign senior government officials. Title III would help build upon efforts to combat corruption by foreign officials and ruling elites. It provides that the U.S. government should make clear that it will take all steps necessary to identify the proceeds of foreign government corruption which have been deposited in U.S. financial institutions and return such proceeds to the citizens of the country to whom such assets belong. It also encourages the U.S. to continue to actively and publicly support the objectives of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering with regard to combating international money laundering.

The ICMLA addresses many of the shortcomings of current law. the Secretary of Treasury is granted additional authority to require greater transparency of transactions and accounts as well as to narrowly target penalties and sanctions. The reporting and collection of additional information on suspected illegal activity will greatly enhance the ability of bank regulators and law enforcement to combat the laundering of drug money, proceeds from corrupt regimes, and other illegal activities.

The House Banking Committee passed the identical anti-money laundering bill by a vote of 31 to 1 on June 8, 2000. I hope that we can move this legislation expeditiously in the Senate.

By Mr. EDWARDS (for himself and Mr. DODD):

S. 399. A bill to provide for fire sprinkler systems, or other fire suppression or prevention technologies, in public and private college and university housing and dormitories, including fraternity and sorority housing and dormitories; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. President, I rise today along with my colleague Senator DODD to re-introduce the College Fire Prevention Act. This measure would provide federal matching grants for the installation of fire sprinkler systems in college and university dormitories and fraternity and sorority houses. I believe the time is now to address the sad situation of deadly fires that occur in our children's college living facilities.

The tragic fire that occurred at Seton Hall University on Wednesday January 19th, 2000 will not be long forgotten. Sadly, three freshman, all 18 years old, died. Fifty-four students, two South Orange firefighters and two South Orange police officers were injured. The dormitory, Boland Hall, was a six-story, 350 room structure built in 1952 that housed approximately 600 students. Astonishingly, the fire was contained to the third floor lounge of Boland Hall. This dormitory was equipped with smoke alarms but no sprinkler system.

Unfortunately, the Boland Hall fire was not the first of its kind. And it reminded many people in North Carolina of their own tragic experience with dorm fires. In 1996, on Mother's Day and Graduation Day, a fire in the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity house at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill killed five college juniors and injured three others. The 3-story plus basement fraternity house was 70 years old. The National Fire Protection Association identified several factors that contributed to the tragic fire, including the lack of fire sprinkler protection.

Sadly, there have been countless other dorm fires. On December 9, 1997, a student died in a dormitory fire at Greenville College in Greenville, Illinois. The dormitory, Kinney Hall, was built in the 1960s and had no fire sprinkler system. On January 10, 1997, a student died at the University of Tennessee at Martin. The dormitory, Ellington Hall, had no fire sprinkler system. On January 3, 1997 a student died in a dormitory fire at Central Missouri State University in Warrensburg, Missouri. On October 21, 1994, five students died in a fraternity house fire in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. The list goes on and on. In a typical year between 1980 and 1998, the National Fire Protection Association estimates there were an average of 1,800 fires at dormitories, fraternities, and sororities, involving 1 death, 70 injuries, and 8 million dollars in property damage.

So now we must ask, what can be done? What can we do to curtail these tragic fires from taking the lives of our children, our young adults? We should focus our attention on the lack of fire sprinklers in college dormitories and fraternity and sorority houses. Sprinklers save lives. Indeed, the National Fire Protection Association has never recorded a fire that killed more than 2 people in a public assembly, educational, institutional, or residential building where a sprinkler system was operating properly.

Despite the clear benefits of sprinklers, many college dorms do not have them. New dormitories are generally required to have advanced safety systems such as fire sprinklers. But such requirements are rarely imposed retroactively on existing buildings. In 1998, 93 percent of the campus building fires reported to fire departments occurred in buildings where there were smoke alarms present. However, only 34 percent of them had fire sprinklers present.

At my state's flagship university at Chapel Hill, for example, only six of the 29 residence halls have sprinklers. A report published by The Raleigh News & Observer in the wake of the Seton Hall fire also noted that only seven of 19 dorms at North Carolina State University are equipped with the life-saving devices, and there are sprinklers in two of the 10 dorms at North Carolina Central University. At Duke University, only five of 26 dorms have sprinklers.

The legislation I introduce today authorizes the Secretary of Education, in consultation with the United States Fire Administration, to award grants to States, private or public colleges or universities, fraternities, or sororities to assist them in providing fire sprinkler systems for their student housing and dormitories. These entities would be required to produce matching funds equal to one-half of the cost. This legislation authorizes $100 million for fiscal years 2002 through 2006.

In North Carolina, we decided to initiate a drive to install sprinklers in our public college and university dorms. The overall cost is estimated at 57.5 million dollars. Given how much it is going to cost North Carolina's public colleges and universities to install sprinklers, I think it's clear that the $100 million that this measure authorizes is just a drop in the bucket. But my hope is that by providing this small incentive we can encourage more colleges to institute a comprehensive review of their dorm's fire safety and to install sprinklers. All they need is a helping hand. With this modest measure of prevention, we can help prevent the needless and tragic loss of young lives.

Parents should not have to worry about their children living in fire traps. When we send our children away to college, we are sending them to a home away from home where hundreds of other students eat, sleep, burn candles, use electric appliances and smoke. We must not compromise on their safety. In short, the best way to ensure the protection of our college students is to install fire sprinklers in our college dormitories and fraternity and sorority houses. I ask all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation. Thank you.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a copy 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. 399

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 ''College Fire Prevention Act''.

SEC 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) On Wednesday, January 19, 2000, a fire occurred at a Seton Hall University dormitory. Three male freshmen, all 18 years of age, died. Fifty-four students, 2 South Orange firefighters, and 2 South Orange police officers were injured. The dormitory was a 6-story, 350-room structure built in 1952, that housed approximately 600 students. It was equipped with smoke alarms but no fire sprinkler system.

(2) On Mother's Day 1996 in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, a fire in the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity House killed 5 college juniors and injured 3. The 3-story plus basement fraternity house was 70 years old. The National Fire Protection Association identified several factors that contributed to the tragic fire, including the lack of fire sprinkler protection.

(3) It is estimated that between 1980 and 1998, an average of 1,800 fires at dormitories, fraternities, and sororities, involving 1 death, 70 injuries, and $8,000,000 in property damage were reported to public fire departments.

(4) Within dormitories, fraternities, and sororities the number 1 cause of fires is arson or suspected arson. The second leading cause of college building fires is cooking, while the third leading cause is smoking.

(5) The National Fire Protection Association has no record of a fire killing more than 2 people in a completely fire sprinklered public assembly, educational, institutional, or residential building where the sprinkler system was operating properly.

(6) New dormitories are generally required to have advanced safety systems such as fire sprinklers. But such requirements are rarely imposed retroactively on existing buildings.

(7) In 1998, 93 percent of the campus building fires reported to fire departments occurred in buildings where there were smoke alarms present. However, only 34 percent had fire sprinklers present.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act $100,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2002 through 2006.

SEC. 4. GRANTS AUTHORIZED.

(a) PROGRAM AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Education, in consultation with the United States Fire Administration, is authorized to award grants to States, private or public colleges or universities, fraternities, and sororities to assist them in providing fire sprinkler systems, or other fire suppression or prevention technologies, for their student housing and dormitories.

(b) MATCHING FUNDS REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of Education may not award a grant under this section unless the entity receiving the grant provides, from State, local, or private sources, matching funds in an amount equal to not less than one-half of the cost of the activities for which assistance is sought.

SEC. 5. PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.

(a) APPLICATION.—Each entity desiring a grant under this Act shall submit to the Secretary of Education an application at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may require.

(b) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this Act, the Secretary shall give priority to applicants that demonstrate in the application submitted under subsection (a) the inability to fund the sprinkler system, or other fire suppression or prevention technology, from sources other than funds provided under this Act.

(c) LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—An entity that receives a grant under this Act shall not use more than 4 percent of the grant funds for administrative expenses.

SEC. 6. DATA AND REPORT.

The Comptroller General shall—

(1) gather data on the number of college and university housing facilities and dormitories that have and do not have fire sprinkler systems and other fire suppression or prevention technologies; and

(2) report such data to Congress.

SEC. 7. ADMISSIBILITY.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any application for assistance under this Act, any negative determination on the part of the Secretary of Education with respect to such application, or any statement of reasons for the determination, shall not be admissible as evidence in any proceeding of any court, agency, board, or other entity.

By Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Mr. ROBERTS, Mrs. LINCOLN, and Mr. DORGAN):

S. 400. A bill to lift the trade embargo on Cuba, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mrs. LINCOLN):

S. 401. A bill to normalize trade relations with Cuba, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 402. A bill to make an exception to the United States embargo on trade with Cuba for the export of agricultural commodities, medicines, medical supplies, medical instruments, or medical equipment and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I am introducing today a series of bills that would end the embargo on trade with Cuba and normalize our economic relations with this country that is a mere ninety miles off our shore. I should add that Congressman CHARLES RANGEL is offering a set of companion bills in the House today.

Last July, I led a small group of Senators to Havana. During our brief visit, we met with Fidel Castro. But we also spent three hours with a group of six dissidents who had spent years in prison, yet have chosen heroically to continue their dissent from within Cuba. We met with the leader of Cuba's largest independent NGO. It was clear to me that our Cuba policy was outdated and needed fundamental change.

I have long fought against unilateral economic sanctions, unless our national security was at stake. The Cuba embargo is a unilateral sanction, but our national security is not at stake. The Defense Department has concluded that Cuba does not represent any security threat to this nation. None of our closest allies supports the embargo. Nor do any of our trading partners in the Americas.

Unilateral sanctions do not work. The embargo has not changed the behavior of the Cuban government and its leadership. It has not changed the behavior of Fidel Castro. But the embargo has hurt the people of Cuba. And the embargo has hurt American farmers and businesses, as our Asian, European, and Canadian competitors have rushed in to fill the gap in the Cuban market.

The U.S. International Trade Commission released a report on the economic impact of U.S. sanctions on Cuba. The ITC found that the embargo costs US exporters, farmers, manufacturers, and service providers between $650 million and one billion dollars a year in lost sales. This is intolerable.

We should lift the embargo. We should engage Cuba economically. We should engage the people of Cuba.

The bills I am introducing today do just that. The first bill, on which I am joined by Senators ROBERTS, LINCOLN, and DORGAN, is the ''Free Trade with Cuba Act'', that would lift the embargo completely. The second bill, on which I am joined by Senators ROBERTS and LINCOLN, is the ''United States-Cuba Trade Act of 2001'', that would remove Cuba from Jackson-Vanik treatment and provide normal trade relations status on a permanent basis. The third bill, on which I am also joined by Senators ROBERTS and LINCOLN, is the ''Cuban Humanitarian Trade Act of 2001'', that removes the restrictions on food and medicine exports imposed in the last Congress, repeals the codification of travel restrictions, and removes limitations on remittances to individual Cuban citizens.

I am not suggesting that we embrace Fidel Castro. Far from it! His leadership, his treatment of his own people, his failed economic, political, and social policies—these are unacceptable to all Americans. But the world has changed since the United States initiated the embargo forty years and ten Presidents ago. It does us no good to wait until Castro is gone from the scene before we begin to develop normal relations with the Cuban people and with Cuba's future leaders. If we fail to develop those relationships now, the inevitable transition to democracy and a market economy will be much harder on all of the Cuban people. And events in Cuba could easily escalate out of control and put the United States in the middle of a dangerous domestic crisis on the island.

Jim Hoagland, in a recent Washington Post column, wrote about his concern ''when sanctions linger too long and become a political football and a substitute for policy, as is the case today in Cuba.'' This accurately describes where we are today.

To help further edify my colleagues on this issue, I would like to enter into the record a column from the February 9 Wall Street Journal by Philip Peters, Vice President of the Lexington Institute, who explains how changes in U.S. policy can help the Cuban people who continue to suffer under Castro's policies of political and economic repression.

The three bills that I am offering today serve our national interest, will

help us move toward a peaceful transition in the post-Castro era, and will help the Cuban people now. I urge support from all my colleagues.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that additional material be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Wall Street Journal, February 9, 2001]

"LET YANKEE TOURISTS SHOWER DOLLARS ON CUBA'S POOR"

(By Philip Peters)

In her final press conference as Secretary of State, Madeleine Albright's message to the Cuban people was succinct. In reference to the aging Fidel Castro she said, "I wish them the actuarial tables." It was an odd statement on behalf of a superpower that could have used the previous eight years to exercise considerable influence on its small island neighbor.

It was also a fitting end to the Clinton administration's passive approach to Cuba policy, where the impulse to reassess strategy was nearly always trumped by the imperative of avoiding political risk in Florida. Even in 1998, when Republican leaders such as Sen. John Warner and former Secretary of State George Shultz urged the creation of a presidential bipartisan commission—a golden opportunity to conduct a long overdue post-Cold War review that could have included the full range of Cuban-American voices—politics held the Clinton White House back.

President Bush has an opportunity to make a fresh start. Today's strict embargo policy, based on the goal of denying hard currency to the Cuban government, made sense during the Cold War when Cuba was a genuine security threat and Washington had reason to make Cuba an expensive satellite for the Soviet Union to maintain.

Today, with sanctions twice tightened during the 1990s, Fidel Castro remains firmly in power. With the Soviet-era security threat gone, it is time to recognize that isolating Cuba from commerce and contact with Americans is counterproductive because it reduces American influence in Cuba. President Bush's Cuba policy is not yet defined, but Secretary of State Colin Powell has said that "We will only participate in those activities with Cuba that benefit the people directly and not the government."

This standard sounds good in theory, but in practice it is impossible to achieve. Virtually every form of economic activity with Cuba benefits both the people and the government. Today, European and Canadian trade, investment and tourism benefit Cuban state enterprises. But they also increase the earnings of Cuban workers, expose Cubans to foreigners and non-socialist ideas, bring capitalist business practices, and reshape the Cuban economy to fit its comparative advantages in the global system. This adds up to humanitarian benefits for the Cuban people, and a head start on a future transition to a more market-oriented economy.

U.S. economic activity also benefits both the state and the people of Cuba. Family remittances, estimated by the United Nations at over $700 million annually, bring more foreign exchange than sugar exports. Many of these dollars land in the Cuban treasury when Cubans spend them in state retail stores. U.S.-Cuba phone connections allow families to communicate, but generate over $70 million a year for the state phone company. A strict application of Secretary Powell's own standard would cut off these valuable benefits.

The trick, then, for an administration that seems to want to end unilateral trade sanctions everywhere but Cuba, will not be to reach for Secretary Powell's unattainable standard. Rather, it will be to choose among forms of engagement that serve America's humanitarian interest in helping Cubans to prosper, our long-term economic interest of nudging Cuba toward a market economy, and our political interest in exposing Cubans to Americans and American ideas.

President Bush could begin by supporting the congressional consensus, expressed last year by greater than three-to-one majorities in the House and Senate, to lift all restrictions on food and medicine sales. This step would begin to reverse the implicit assumption in U.S. policy that American interests are somehow served if products such as rice, powdered milk, and drugs are more scarce or expensive for Cubans to acquire. It would also support the calls by Cuban dissidents such as Elizardo Sanchez and the Christian Liberation Movement for an end to this part of the embargo. It "hurts the people, not the regime," Mr. Sanchez says, and is "an odd way of demonstrating support for human rights."

President Bush could then end all restrictions on Cuban-American remittances, now limited to $1,200 a year, and on family visits, which are permitted only in cases of "humanitarian emergency" a cruel regulation that forces families to lie by the thousands each December when they visit relatives at Christmas.

Finally, the president could support an end to the travel ban imposed on Americans—a mistaken policy that treats free contact between American and Cuban societies as a detriment rather than an opportunity. "If we have a million Americans walking on the streets of Havana, you will have something like the pope's visit multiplied by 10," independent journalist Manuel David Orrio told the Chicago Tribune in 1999. A Havana clergyman told me last month that visiting Americans "would permeate this place with the idea of a free society."

Like other international travelers, Americans' spending would boost Cubans' earnings in hotels and restaurants and expand Cuba's incipient private sector. An influx of U.S. travelers would immediately create a shortage of lodging that would be filled partially by Cubans who legally rent rooms in their homes. Demand for the services of artisans, taxis and private restaurants would also increase, adding to the disposable income that sustains other entrepreneurs, from carpenters and repairmen to food vendors and tutors.

As this sector, now 150,000 strong, gains income and expands, demand would increase for the freely priced, privately sold produce in Cuba's 300 farmers markets, benefitting farmers across Cuba who have no contact with tourists. Americans would experience "the interface between the entrepreneurial folks" that President Bush lauds as a virtue of open trade with communist China, to say nothing of the value of their personal contact with Cubans. This may be why a Florida International University poll shows a slim majority of Cuban-Americans, and three fourths of the most recent Cuban immigrants, supporting an end to the travel ban.

A policy opening of this type would leave the trade embargo largely intact for future review, and it would do nothing to diminish America's stark opposition to Cuban human rights practices. However, it would increase concrete support to the Cuban people, and it would spur the development of free-market activity in the post-Castro Cuba that is now taking shape.

By Mr. COCHRAN:

S. 403. A bill to improve the National Writing Project; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr President, today, I am introducing legislation reauthorizing the National Writing Project, the only Federal program to improve the teaching of writing in America's classrooms.

Literacy is at the foundation of school and workplace success, of citizenship in a democracy, and of learning in all disciplines. The National Writing Project has been instrumental in helping teachers develop better teaching skills so they can help our children improve their ability to read, write, and think.

The National Writing Project is a twenty-seven-year old national network of university-based teacher training programs designed to improve the teaching of writing and student achievement in writing and has had federal support since 1991. Successful writing teachers attend Invitational Summer Institutes at their local universities. During the school year these teachers provide workshops for other teachers in the schools. At 167 sites in 49 states, the National Writing Project trains over 100,000 teachers every year.

The program has become a national model for other disciplines and is now recognized by the Department of Education as an important part of national education policy. The program also generates an average of $6.32 in private, state, and local funds for every federal dollar appropriated. The National Writing Project is making teachers better at their jobs.

I introduced the National Writing Project Act for the first time in 1990. Since then, I have worked with other Senators to ensure that it has remained a program that supports states and local schools in their efforts to have better teachers. Last Congress when I introduced this bill, it was cosponsored by 52 Senators. I hope it will receive even greater support in the 107th Congress. I invite other Senators to join me in sponsoring this legislation.

By Mr. McCAIN:

S. 404. A bill to provide for the technical integrity of the FM radio band, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a bill that will allow our communities and churches to benefit from low-power radio service.

Mr. President, low-power FM radio service provides community based organizations, churches, and other nonprofit groups with a new, affordable opportunity to reach out to the public, helping to promote a greater awareness of local issues important to our communities. As such, low-power FM is supported by many national and local organizations who seek to provide the public with increased sources of news

and perspectives in an otherwise increasingly consolidated medium.

Last Congress, special interests forces opposed to low-power FM radio, most notably the National Association of Broadcasters and National Public Radio, mounted a vigorous behind-the-scenes campaign to kill low-power FM radio. And unfortunately, these special interests succeeded in attaching an appropriations rider in the dead of the night—without a single debate on the floor of the Senate—that effectively did just that.

Mr. President, the Low Power Radio Act of 2001 seeks to remedy this derailment of the democratic process. The Low Power Radio Act of 2001 will allow the FCC to license low-power FM radio service, while at the same time protecting existing full-power stations from interference. Specifically, the legislation directs the FCC—the expert agency with the experience and engineering resources to make such a determination—to determine which, if any, low-power radio stations are causing interference to existing full-power stations, and determine what the low-power FM station must do to alleviate it. Thus, this legislation strikes a fair balance by allowing non-interfering low-power FM stations to operate without further delay, while affecting only those low-power stations that the FCC finds to be causing harmful interference in their actual, everyday operations. This is totally consistent with the fact that low-power FM is a secondary service which, by law, must cure any interference caused to any primary, full-power service.

This legislation will provide an efficient and effective means to detect and resolve harmful interference. By providing a procedural remedy that authorizes the FCC to impose damages on frivolous complaints, the bill will discourage the creation of low-power stations most likely to cause harmful interference while at the same time discouraging full-power broadcasters from making unwarranted interference claims.

In the interests of would-be new broadcasters, existing broadcasters, but, most of all, the listening public, I urge the enactment of the Low Power Radio Act of 2001.

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. 404

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 ''Low Power Radio Act of 2001''.

SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

It is the purpose of this Act to ensure the technical integrity of the FM radio band, while permitting the introduction of low power FM transmitters into such band without causing harmful interference.

SEC. 3. HARMFUL INTERFERENCE PROHIBITED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Any low-power FM radio licensee determined by the Federal Communications Commission to be transmitting a signal causing harmful interference to one or more licensed radio services shall, if so ordered by the Commission, cease the transmission of the interfering signal, and may not recommence transmitting such signal until it has taken whatever action the Commission may prescribe in order to assure that the radio licensee that has sustained the interference remains able to serve the public interest, convenience and necessity as required by the Commission's rules.

(b) COMPLAINT.—Any radio service licensee or subcarrier program provider may file a complaint with the Commission against any low-power FM radio licensee for transmitting a signal that is alleged to cause harmful interference. The complaint shall be filed in a form, and contain such information as, prescribed by the Commission.

(c) EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION.—In any complaint filed pursuant to the provisions of subsection (b), the Commission shall render a final decision no later than 90 calendar days after the date on which the complaint was received by the Commission.

(d) PUNITIVE DAMAGES.—In any final decision rendered pursuant to this section, the Commission is authorized to impose punitive damages not to exceed 5 times the low-power FM station's costs if the Commission finds that the complaint was frivolous and without any merit or purpose other than to impede the provision of non-interfering low-power FM service.

(e) SECTION 316(a)(3) OF COMMUNICATIONS ACT.—Section 316(a)(3) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 316(a)(3)) shall not apply to a complaint filed pursuant to this section.

(f) RULES.—The Commission shall adopt rules implementing the provisions of this section within 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(g) HARMFUL INTERFERENCE DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term ''harmful interference'' means interference which endangers the functioning of a radio navigation service or of other safety services or that seriously degrades, obstructs, or repeatedly interrupts a radio service operating in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission.

(h) REPEAL OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS.—

(1) RESTORATION OF COMMUNICATIONS ACT.—Section 336 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 336) is amended by striking subsection (h) and redesignating subsection (i) as subsection (h).

(2) NULLIFICATION OF ACTION UNDER REPEALED PROVISION.—Any action taken by the Federal Communications Commission under section 336(h) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 336(h)) as added by section 143(a) of Division B of A Bill Making miscellaneous appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes (106 Pub. L. 554; Appendix-H.R. 5666) before the date of enactment of this Act is null and void.

(3) REPEAL.—The Act entitled A Bill Making miscellaneous appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes (106 Pub. L. 554; Appendix-H.R. 5666) is amended by striking section 143.

SEC. 4. DIGITAL RADIO TRANSITION.

The Federal Communications Commission shall complete all rulemakings necessary to implement the transition to digital radio no later than February 23, 2002.

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. HATCH):

S. 407. A bill to amend the Trademark Act of 1946 to provide for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, in order to carry out provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce implementing legislation for the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, Protocol. I have introduced identical bills in the last two Congresses, but the Senate unfortunately did not consider those bills. Chairman Hatch has joined me in introducing this legislation, and I thank him for his leadership on this and other intellectual property matters of such critical importance to the economy and industry of our country.

This bill is part of my ongoing effort to update American intellectual property law to ensure that it serves to advance and protect American interests both here and abroad. The Protocol would help American businesses, and especially small and medium-sized companies, protect their trademarks as they expand into international markets. Specifically, this legislation will conform American trademark application procedures to the terms of the Protocol in anticipation of the U.S.'s eventual ratification of the treaty. Ratification by the United States of this treaty would help create a ''one stop'' international trademark registration process, which would be an enormous benefit for American businesses. This bill is one of many measures I have introduced and supported over the past few years to ensure that American trademark holders receive strong protection in today's world of changing technology and complex international markets.

Over the past few years, Senator HATCH and I have worked together successfully on a number of initiatives to bolster trademark protection and keep our trademark laws up-to-date. For example, in the 104th Congress, we supported the Federal Trademark Dilution Act of 1995, enacted to provide intellectual property rights holders with the power to enjoin another person's commercial use of famous marks that would cause dilution of the mark's distinctive quality. In the 105th Congress, we introduced legislation, S. 2193, to implement the Trademark Law Treaty. S. 2193 simplified trademark registration requirements around the world by establishing a list of maximum requirements which Treaty member countries can impose on trademark applicants. The bill passed the Senate on September 17, 1998, and was signed by the President on October 30, 1998. I am proud of this legislation since all American businesses, and particularly small American businesses, will benefit as a result.

Also, in the 105th Congress, I introduced S. 1727 to authorize a comprehensive study of the effects of adding new generic Top Level Domains on trademark and other intellectual property rights. This bill became law as part of

the Next Generation Internet Research Act, S. 1609, which was signed into law on October 28, 1998.

In the 106th Congress, Senator HATCH and I worked together for enactment of the Anticybersquatting Consumer Protection Act, which protects against the registration, in bad faith with intent to profit, as a domain name of another person's trademark or the name of a living person. This bill was passed as part of the FY 2000 Omnibus Appropriations bill on November 29, 1999.

Also in the 106th Congress, we worked to pass the Trademark Amendments Act, which enhanced protection for trademark owners and consumers by making it possible to prevent trademark dilution before it occurs, by clarifying the remedies available under the Federal trademark dilution statute, by providing recourse against the Federal Government for its infringement of others' trademarks, and by creating greater certainty and uniformity in the area of trade dress protection. The bill passed the Senate on July 1, 1999, and was enacted on August 5, 1999.

Together, these measures represent significant steps in our efforts to ensure that American trademark law adequately serves and promote American interests.

The legislation I introduce today with Senator HATCH would ease the trademark registration burden on small and medium-sized businesses by enabling them to obtain trademark protection in all signatory countries with a single trademark application filed with the Patent and Trademark Office. Currently, in order for American companies to protect their trademarks abroad, they must register their trademarks in each and every country in which protection is sought. Registering in multiple countries is a time-consuming, complicated and expensive process—a process which places a disproportionate burden on smaller American companies seeking international trademark protection.

I first introduced the Madrid Protocol Implementation Act in the 105th Congress as S. 2191, then again in the 106th Congress as S. 671. The Judiciary Committee reported S. 671 favorably and unanimously, on February 10, 2000. In the House of Representatives, Congressmen Coble and Berman sponsored and passed an identical bill, H.R. 769, on April 13, 1999.

Since 1891, the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, Agreement has provided an international trademark registration system. However, prior to adoption of the Protocol, the U.S. declined to join the Agreement because it contained terms deemed inimical to American intellectual property interests. In 1989, the terms of the Agreement were modified by the Protocol, which corrected the objectionable terms of the Agreement and made American participation a possibility. For example, under the Protocol, applications for international trademark extension can be completed in English; formerly, applications were required to be completed in French.

Another stumbling block to the United States joining the Protocol was resolved last year. Specifically, the European Community, EC, had taken the position that under the Protocol, the EC, as an intergovernmental member of the Protocol, received a separate vote in the Assembly established by the agreement in addition to the votes of its member states. The State Department opposed this position as a contravention of the democratic concept of one-vote-per-country.

On February 2, 2000, the Assembly of the Madrid Protocol expressed its intent ''to use their voting rights in such a way as to ensure that the number of votes cast by the European Community and its member States does not exceed the number of the European Community's Member States.'' In short, this letter appeared to resolve differences between the Administration and the European Community, EC, regarding the voting rights of intergovernmental members of the Protocol in the Assembly established by the agreement.

Shortly after this letter was forwarded by the Assembly, I wrote to then Secretary of State Madeleine Albright requesting information on the Administration's position in light of the resolution of the voting dispute. At a hearing of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee on April 14, 2000, I further inquired of Secretary Albright about the progress the Administration was making on this matter, particularly in light of the fact that differences over the voting rights of the European Union and participation of intergovernmental organizations in this intellectual property treaty were resolved in accordance with the U.S. position.

Subsequently, President Clinton transmitted Treaty Document 106–41, the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement to the Senate for ratification on September 5, 2000. Shortly after transmittal, on September 13, 2000, the Foreign Relations Committee held a hearing to consider Protocol. Unfortunately, no further action was taken on the Protocol or the implementing legislation before the Congress adjourned.

United States membership in the Protocol would greatly enhance the ability of any U.S. business, whether large or small, to protect its trademarks in other countries more quickly, cheaply and easily. That, in turn, will make it easier for American businesses to enter foreign markets and to protect their trademarks in those markets. The Protocol would not require substantive changes to American trademark law, but merely to certain procedures for registering trademarks. Passage of this implementing legislation will help to ensure timely accession to and implementation of the Madrid Protocol, and it will send a clear signal to the international community, U.S. businesses, and trademark owners that Congress is serious about our Nation becoming part of a low-cost, efficient system to promote the international registration of marks. I look forward to working with Senator HATCH and my other colleagues for ratification of the Protocol and passage of the implementing legislation.

I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the bill and the sectional analysis be placed in the RECORD after my statement, as well as any additional statements regarding this bill.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 407

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 ''Madrid Protocol Implementation Act''.

SEC. 2. PROVISIONS TO IMPLEMENT THE PROTOCOL RELATING TO THE MADRID AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION OF MARKS.

The Act entitled ''An Act to provide for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, to carry out the provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes'', approved July 5, 1946, as amended (15 U.S.C. 1051 and following) (commonly referred to as the ''Trademark Act of 1946'') is amended by adding after section 51 the following new title:

''TITLE XII—THE MADRID PROTOCOL

''SEC. 60. DEFINITIONS.

''For purposes of this title:

''(1) MADRID PROTOCOL.—The term 'Madrid Protocol' means the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, adopted at Madrid, Spain, on June 27, 1989.

''(2) BASIC APPLICATION.—The term 'basic application' means the application for the registration of a mark that has been filed with an Office of a Contracting Party and that constitutes the basis for an application for the international registration of that mark.

''(3) BASIC REGISTRATION.—The term 'basic registration' means the registration of a mark that has been granted by an Office of a Contracting Party and that constitutes the basis for an application for the international registration of that mark.

''(4) CONTRACTING PARTY.—The term 'Contracting Party' means any country or intergovernmental organization that is a party to the Madrid Protocol.

''(5) DATE OF RECORDAL.—The term 'date of recordal' means the date on which a request for extension of protection that is filed after an international registration is granted is recorded on the International Register.

''(6) DECLARATION OF BONA FIDE INTENTION TO USE THE MARK IN COMMERCE.—The term 'declaration of bona fide intention to use the mark in commerce' means a declaration that is signed by the applicant for, or holder of, an international registration who is seeking extension of protection of a mark to the United States and that contains a statement that—

''(A) the applicant or holder has a bona fide intention to use the mark in commerce;

''(B) the person making the declaration believes himself or herself, or the firm, corporation, or association in whose behalf he or she makes the declaration, to be entitled to use the mark in commerce; and

''(C) no other person, firm, corporation, or association, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, has the right to use such mark in commerce either in the identical form of the mark or in such near resemblance to the mark as to be likely, when used on or in connection with the goods of such other person, firm, corporation, or association, to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive.

''(7) EXTENSION OF PROTECTION.—The term 'extension of protection' means the protection resulting from an international registration that extends to a Contracting Party at the request of the holder of the international registration, in accordance with the Madrid Protocol.

''(8) HOLDER OF AN INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION.—A 'holder' of an international registration is the natural or juristic person in whose name the international registration is recorded on the International Register.

''(9) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION.—The term 'international application' means an application for international registration that is filed under the Madrid Protocol.

''(10) INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.—The term 'International Bureau' means the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization.

''(11) INTERNATIONAL REGISTER.—The term 'International Register' means the official collection of such data concerning international registrations maintained by the International Bureau that the Madrid Protocol or its implementing regulations require or permit to be recorded, regardless of the medium which contains such data.

''(12) INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION.—The term 'international registration' means the registration of a mark granted under the Madrid Protocol.

''(13) INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION DATE.—The term 'international registration date' means the date assigned to the international registration by the International Bureau.

''(14) NOTIFICATION OF REFUSAL.—The term 'notification of refusal' means the notice sent by an Office of a Contracting Party to the International Bureau declaring that an extension of protection cannot be granted.

''(15) OFFICE OF A CONTRACTING PARTY.—The term 'Office of a Contracting Party' means—

''(A) the office, or governmental entity, of a Contracting Party that is responsible for the registration of marks; or

''(B) the common office, or governmental entity, of more than 1 Contracting Party that is responsible for the registration of marks and is so recognized by the International Bureau.

''(16) OFFICE OF ORIGIN.—The term 'office of origin' means the Office of a Contracting Party with which a basic application was filed or by which a basic registration was granted.

''(17) OPPOSITION PERIOD.—The term 'opposition period' means the time allowed for filing an opposition in the Patent and Trademark Office, including any extension of time granted under section 13.

''SEC. 61. INTERNATIONAL APPLICATIONS BASED ON UNITED STATES APPLICATIONS OR REGISTRATIONS.

''The owner of a basic application pending before the Patent and Trademark Office, or the owner of a basic registration granted by the Patent and Trademark Office, who—

''(1) is a national of the United States;

''(2) is domiciled in the United States; or

''(3) has a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment in the United States,

may file an international application by submitting to the Patent and Trademark Office a written application in such form, together with such fees, as may be prescribed by the Director.

''SEC. 62. CERTIFICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION.

''Upon the filing of an application for international registration and payment of the prescribed fees, the Director shall examine the international application for the purpose of certifying that the information contained in the international application corresponds to the information contained in the basic application or basic registration at the time of the certification. Upon examination and certification of the international application, the Director shall transmit the international application to the International Bureau.

''SEC. 63. RESTRICTION, ABANDONMENT, CANCELLATION, OR EXPIRATION OF A BASIC APPLICATION OR BASIC REGISTRATION.

''With respect to an international application transmitted to the International Bureau under section 62, the Director shall notify the International Bureau whenever the basic application or basic registration which is the basis for the international application has been restricted, abandoned, or canceled, or has expired, with respect to some or all of the goods and services listed in the international registration—

''(1) within 5 years after the international registration date; or

''(2) more than 5 years after the international registration date if the restriction, abandonment, or cancellation of the basic application or basic registration resulted from an action that began before the end of that 5-year period.

''SEC. 64. REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF PROTECTION SUBSEQUENT TO INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION.

''The holder of an international registration that is based upon a basic application filed with the Patent and Trademark Office or a basic registration granted by the Patent and Trademark Office may request an extension of protection of its international registration by filing such a request—

''(1) directly with the International Bureau; or

''(2) with the Patent and Trademark Office for transmittal to the International Bureau, if the request is in such form, and contains such transmittal fee, as may be prescribed by the Director.

''SEC. 65. EXTENSION OF PROTECTION OF AN INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE MADRID PROTOCOL.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the provisions of section 68, the holder of an international registration shall be entitled to the benefits of extension of protection of that international registration to the United States to the extent necessary to give effect to any provision of the Madrid Protocol.

''(b) IF UNITED STATES IS OFFICE OF ORIGIN.—An extension of protection resulting from an international registration of a mark shall not apply to the United States if the Patent and Trademark Office is the office of origin with respect to that mark.

''SEC. 66. EFFECT OF FILING A REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF PROTECTION OF AN INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

''(a) REQUIREMENT FOR REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF PROTECTION.—A request for extension of protection of an international registration to the United States that the International Bureau transmits to the Patent and Trademark Office shall be deemed to be properly filed in the United States if such request, when received by the International Bureau, has attached to it a declaration of bona fide intention to use the mark in commerce that is verified by the applicant for, or holder of, the international registration.

''(b) EFFECT OF PROPER FILING.—Unless extension of protection is refused under section 68, the proper filing of the request for extension of protection under subsection (a) shall constitute constructive use of the mark, conferring the same rights as those specified in section 7(c), as of the earliest of the following:

''(1) The international registration date, if the request for extension of protection was filed in the international application.

''(2) The date of recordal of the request for extension of protection, if the request for extension of protection was made after the international registration date.

''(3) The date of priority claimed pursuant to section 67.

''SEC. 67. RIGHT OF PRIORITY FOR REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF PROTECTION TO THE UNITED STATES.

''The holder of an international registration with an extension of protection to the United States shall be entitled to claim a date of priority based on the right of priority within the meaning of Article 4 of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property if—

''(1) the international registration contained a claim of such priority; and

''(2)(A) the international application contained a request for extension of protection to the United States; or

''(B) the date of recordal of the request for extension of protection to the United States is not later than 6 months after the date of the first regular national filing (within the meaning of Article 4(A)(3) of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property) or a subsequent application (within the meaning of Article 4(C)(4) of the Paris Convention).

''SEC. 68. EXAMINATION OF AND OPPOSITION TO REQUEST FOR EXTENSION OF PROTECTION; NOTIFICATION OF REFUSAL.

''(a) EXAMINATION AND OPPOSITION.—(1) A request for extension of protection described in section 66(a) shall be examined as an application for registration on the Principal Register under this Act, and if on such examination it appears that the applicant is entitled to extension of protection under this title, the Director shall cause the mark to be published in the Official Gazette of the Patent and Trademark Office.

''(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (c), a request for extension of protection under this title shall be subject to opposition under section 13. Unless successfully opposed, the request for extension of protection shall not be refused.

''(3) Extension of protection shall not be refused under this section on the ground that the mark has not been used in commerce.

''(4) Extension of protection shall be refused under this section to any mark not registrable on the Principal Register.

''(b) NOTIFICATION OF REFUSAL.—If, a request for extension of protection is refused under subsection (a), the Director shall declare in a notification of refusal (as provided in subsection (c)) that the extension of protection cannot be granted, together with a statement of all grounds on which the refusal was based.

''(c) NOTICE TO INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.—(1) Within 18 months after the date on which the International Bureau transmits to the Patent and Trademark Office a notification of a request for extension of protection, the Director shall transmit to the International Bureau any of the following that applies to such request:

''(A) A notification of refusal based on an examination of the request for extension of protection.

''(B) A notification of refusal based on the filing of an opposition to the request.

''(C) A notification of the possibility that an opposition to the request may be filed after the end of that 18-month period.

''(2) If the Director has sent a notification of the possibility of opposition under paragraph (1)(C), the Director shall, if applicable, transmit to the International Bureau a notification of refusal on the basis of the opposition, together with a statement of all the grounds for the opposition, within 7 months after the beginning of the opposition period or within 1 month after the end of the opposition period, whichever is earlier.

''(3) If a notification of refusal of a request for extension of protection is transmitted under paragraph (1) or (2), no grounds for refusal of such request other than those set forth in such notification may be transmitted to the International Bureau by the Director after the expiration of the time periods set forth in paragraph (1) or (2), as the case may be.

''(4) If a notification specified in paragraph (1) or (2) is not sent to the International Bureau within the time period set forth in such paragraph, with respect to a request for extension of protection, the request for extension of protection shall not be refused and the Director shall issue a certificate of extension of protection pursuant to the request.

''(d) DESIGNATION OF AGENT FOR SERVICE OF PROCESS.—In responding to a notification of refusal with respect to a mark, the holder of the international registration of the mark shall designate, by a written document filed in the Patent and Trademark Office, the name and address of a person resident in the United States on whom may be served notices or process in proceedings affecting the mark. Such notices or process may be served upon the person so designated by leaving with that person, or mailing to that person, a copy thereof at the address specified in the last designation so filed. If the person so designated cannot be found at the address given in the last designation, such notice or process may be served upon the Director.

''SEC. 69. EFFECT OF EXTENSION OF PROTECTION.

''(a) ISSUANCE OF EXTENSION OF PROTECTION.—Unless a request for extension of protection is refused under section 68, the Director shall issue a certificate of extension of protection pursuant to the request and shall cause notice of such certificate of extension of protection to be published in the Official Gazette of the Patent and Trademark Office.

''(b) EFFECT OF EXTENSION OF PROTECTION.—From the date on which a certificate of extension of protection is issued under subsection (a)—

''(1) such extension of protection shall have the same effect and validity as a registration on the Principal Register; and

''(2) the holder of the international registration shall have the same rights and remedies as the owner of a registration on the Principal Register.

''SEC. 70. DEPENDENCE OF EXTENSION OF PROTECTION TO THE UNITED STATES ON THE UNDERLYING INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION.

''(a) EFFECT OF CANCELLATION OF INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION.—If the International Bureau notifies the Patent and Trademark Office of the cancellation of an international registration with respect to some or all of the goods and services listed in the international registration, the Director shall cancel any extension of protection to the United States with respect to such goods and services as of the date on which the international registration was canceled.

''(b) EFFECT OF FAILURE TO RENEW INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION.—If the International Bureau does not renew an international registration, the corresponding extension of protection to the United States shall cease to be valid as of the date of the expiration of the international registration.

''(c) TRANSFORMATION OF AN EXTENSION OF PROTECTION INTO A UNITED STATES APPLICATION.—The holder of an international registration canceled in whole or in part by the International Bureau at the request of the office of origin, under Article 6(4) of the Madrid Protocol, may file an application, under section 1 or 44 of this Act, for the registration of the same mark for any of the goods and services to which the cancellation applies that were covered by an extension of protection to the United States based on that international registration. Such an application shall be treated as if it had been filed on the international registration date or the date of recordal of the request for extension of protection with the International Bureau, whichever date applies, and, if the extension of protection enjoyed priority under section 67 of this title, shall enjoy the same priority. Such an application shall be entitled to the benefits conferred by this subsection only if the application is filed not later than 3 months after the date on which the international registration was canceled, in whole or in part, and only if the application complies with all the requirements of this Act which apply to any application filed pursuant to section 1 or 44.

''SEC. 71. AFFIDAVITS AND FEES.

''(a) REQUIRED AFFIDAVITS AND FEES.—An extension of protection for which a certificate of extension of protection has been issued under section 69 shall remain in force for the term of the international registration upon which it is based, except that the extension of protection of any mark shall be canceled by the Director—

''(1) at the end of the 6-year period beginning on the date on which the certificate of extension of protection was issued by the Director, unless within the 1-year period preceding the expiration of that 6-year period the holder of the international registration files in the Patent and Trademark Office an affidavit under subsection (b) together with a fee prescribed by the Director; and

''(2) at the end of the 10-year period beginning on the date on which the certificate of extension of protection was issued by the Director, and at the end of each 10-year period thereafter, unless—

''(A) within the 6-month period preceding the expiration of such 10-year period the holder of the international registration files in the Patent and Trademark Office an affidavit under subsection (b) together with a fee prescribed by the Director; or

''(B) within 3 months after the expiration of such 10-year period, the holder of the international registration files in the Patent and Trademark Office an affidavit under subsection (b) together with the fee described in subparagraph (A) and an additional fee prescribed by the Director.

''(b) CONTENTS OF AFFIDAVIT.—The affidavit referred to in subsection (a) shall set forth those goods or services recited in the extension of protection on or in connection with which the mark is in use in commerce and the holder of the international registration shall attach to the affidavit a specimen or facsimile showing the current use of the mark in commerce, or shall set forth that any nonuse is due to special circumstances which excuse such nonuse and is not due to any intention to abandon the mark. Special notice of the requirement for such affidavit shall be attached to each certificate of extension of protection.

''SEC. 72. ASSIGNMENT OF AN EXTENSION OF PROTECTION.

''An extension of protection may be assigned, together with the goodwill associated with the mark, only to a person who is a national of, is domiciled in, or has a bona fide and effective industrial or commercial establishment either in a country that is a Contracting Party or in a country that is a member of an intergovernmental organization that is a Contracting Party.

''SEC. 73. INCONTESTABILITY.

''The period of continuous use prescribed under section 15 for a mark covered by an extension of protection issued under this title may begin no earlier than the date on which the Director issues the certificate of the extension of protection under section 69, except as provided in section 74.

''SEC. 74. RIGHTS OF EXTENSION OF PROTECTION.

''An extension of protection shall convey the same rights as an existing registration for the same mark, if—

''(1) the extension of protection and the existing registration are owned by the same person;

''(2) the goods and services listed in the existing registration are also listed in the extension of protection; and

''(3) the certificate of extension of protection is issued after the date of the existing registration.''.

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the date on which the Madrid Protocol (as defined in section 60(1) of the Trademark Act of 1946) enters into force with respect to the United States.

MADRID PROTOCOL IMPLEMENTATION ACT—SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE

This section provides a short title: the ''Madrid Protocol Implementation Act.''

SECTION 2. AMENDMENTS TO THE TRADEMARK ACT OF 1946

This section amends the ''Trademark Act of 1946'' by adding a new Title XII with the following provisions:

The owner of a registration granted by the Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) or the owner of a pending application before the PTO may file an international application for trademark protection at the PTO.

After receipt of the appropriate fee and inspection of the application, the PTO Director is charged with the duty of transmitting the application to the WIPO International Bureau.

The Director is also obliged to notify the International Bureau whenever the international application has been ''. . . restricted, abandoned, canceled, or has expired . . .'' within a specified time period.

The holder of an international registration may request an extension of its registration by filing with the PTO or the International Bureau.

The holder of an international registration is entitled to the benefits of extension in the United States to the extent necessary to give effect to any provision of the Protocol; however, an extension of an international registration shall not apply to the United States if the PTO is the office of origin with respect to that mark.

The holder of an international registration with an extension of protection in the United States may claim a date of priority based on certain conditions.

If the PTO Director believes that an applicant is entitled to an extension of protection, he or she publishes the mark in the ''Official Gazette'' of the PTO. This serves notice to third parties who oppose the extension. Unless an official protest conducted pursuant to existing law is successful, the request for extension may not be refused. If the request for extension is denied, however, the Director notifies the International Bureau of such action and sets forth the reason(s) why. The Director must also apprise

the International Bureau of other relevant information pertaining to requests for extension within the designated time periods.

If an extension for protection is granted, the Director issues a certificate attesting to such action, and publishes notice of the certificate in the ''Gazette.'' Holders of extension certificates thereafter enjoy protection equal to that of other owners of registration listed on the Principal Register of the PTO.

If the International Bureau notifies the PTO of a cancellation of some or all of the goods and services listed in the international registration, the Director must cancel an extension of protection with respect to the same goods and services as of the date on which the international registration was canceled. Similarly, if the International Bureau does not renew an international registration, the corresponding extension of protection in the United States shall cease to be valid. Finally, the holder of an international registration canceled in whole or in part by the International Bureau may file an application for the registration of the same mark for any of the goods and services to which the cancellation applies that were covered by an extension of protection to the United States based on that international registration.

The holder of an extension of protection must, within designated time periods and under certain conditions, file an affidavit setting forth the relevant goods or services covered an any explanation as to why their nonuse in commerce is related to ''special circumstances,'' along with a filing fee.

The right to an extension of protection may be assigned to a third party so long as the individual is a national of, or is domiciled in, or has a ''bona fide'' business located in a country that is a member of the Protocol; or has such a business in a country that is a member of an intergovernmental organization (like the E.U.) belonging to the Protocol.

An extension of protection conveys the same rights as an existing registration for the same mark if the extension and existing registration are owned by the same person, and extension of protection and the existing registration cover the same goods or services, and the certificate of extension is issued after the date of the existing registration.

SECTION 3. EFFECTIVE DATE

This section states that the effective date of the act shall commence on the date on which the Madrid Protocol takes effect in the United States.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, today I am pleased to introduce with my distinguished colleague, Senator LEAHY, legislation that will, for the first time, enable American businesses to obtain international trademark protection with the filing of a single application and the payment of a single fee.

For many businesses, a company's trademark is its most valuable asset. This is illustrated now as never before in the growth of the new Internet economy, where so-called ''branding'' is the name of the game and the cornerstone of any business plan. Whether a business is an e-business or a more traditional Main Street storefront, United States trademark law has proven to be a powerful tool for these businesses in protecting their marks against domestic misappropriation. However, as global trading increases and multinational businesses grow, worldwide trademark protection is becoming extremely important and desirable. Unfortunately, achieving similar protection on an international scale has always been a much more difficult task. This difficulty stems in large part from the diversity among national trademark laws, as well as the sometimes prohibitive costs of filing individual registrations and seeking foreign representation in each and every country for which trademark protection is sought. As a result, American businesses, and small businesses in particular, are often forced to pick only a handful of countries in which to seek protection for their brand names and hope for the best in the rest of the world.

In the past, Senator LEAHY and I have sponsored a number of bills addressing the international protection of intellectual property. In the trademark arena, we strongly supported legislation implementing the Trademark Law Treaty. That treaty serves to streamline the trademark registration process in member countries around the world and to minimize the hurdles faced by American trademark owners in securing international protection of their marks. The legislation we introduce today will build upon those improvements by allowing trademark owners to seek international protection with a single application filed in the English language with the United States Patent and Trademark Office, USPTO, and with the payment of a single fee. Most important, it paves the way for the USPTO to act as a one-stop shop for international trademark protection without making substantive changes to United States trademark law. Foreign trademark owners must still meet all of the substantive requirements of United States trademark law in order to gain protection in the United States based on an international application filed under the Madrid Protocol. In short, it is a win-win situation for American trademark owners.

As my colleagues here know, United States adherence to the Madrid Protocol was stalled for years over administrative provisions—unrelated to the substance of the Protocol itself—relating to voting rights. Since 1994, the Administration voiced objections to these provisions, which would allow an intergovernmental organization, e.g., the European Union, a vote in certain treaty matters taken before the Assembly, separate and apart from the votes of its member states. Although matters before the Assembly would largely be limited to administrative matters, e.g., those involving formalities and fee changes, the concern expressed has been that these provisions, which appear to violate the democratic principle of one vote for each state, would create an undesirable precedent in future international agreements.

While this stumbling block to United States accession to the Protocol has been the subject of much negotiation between the United States and the European Union, I am pleased that a successful resolution on this issue of voting rights has been reached, and I was pleased that the Senate finally received the Administration's request for its advice and consent last year. By passing The Madrid Protocol Implementation Act, we will take an important step in making sure that American trademark owners will be able to take full advantage of the benefits of the Protocol as soon as it comes into force with respect to the United States. This is a particularly important measure for American competitiveness, and for the individual businesses in each of our states. I want to thank Senator LEAHY for his leadership with respect to this legislation, and I look forward to my colleagues' support for it.

By Mrs. BOXER (for herself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 408. A bill to provide emergency relief to small businesses affected by significant increases in the price of electricity; to the Committee on Small Business.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, today, I am introducing the Small Business Electricity Emergency Relief Act. As the electricity crisis in California continues, small businesses are being hit hard by the increase in electricity prices.

Across California, small business owners are opening their electricity bills only to be in a state of shock. In some cases they find that their bills have doubled, and sometimes even tripled. This has resulted in many small businesses having to close their doors and many more facing severe economic hardship.

Under the Small Business Electricity Emergency Relief Act of 2001, the Small Business Administration could make loans to small businesses that have suffered economic injury due to a ''sharp and significant increase'' in their electricity bills.

This legislation will provide California's small businesses with some much needed financial relief. This will greatly assist small businesses in the San Diego region that suffered dramatic increases in their electricity bills last summer.

Small businesses represent the heart of our great state's thriving economy. This legislation will ensure that these small businesses are provided assistance to help keep their lights on.

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 28—TO AUTHORIZE TESTIMONY AND LEGAL REPRESENTATION IN STATE OF IDAHO V. FREDRICK LEROY LEAS, SR.

Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to.

S. RES. 28

Whereas, in the case of State of Idaho v. Fredrick Leroy Leas, Sr., C. No. CR–00–01326,

pending in the District Court Of The Second Judicial District Of The State Of Idaho, in and for the County of Latah, testimony has been subpoenaed from Cindy Agidius, an employee in the office of Senator Mike Crapo;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for testimony relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial or administrative process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistently with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Cindy Agidius is authorized to testify in the case of State of Idaho v. Fredrick Leroy Leas, Sr., except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Cindy Agidius in connection with the testimony authorized in section one of this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 29—HONORING DALE EARNHARDT AND EXPRESSING CONDOLENCES OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE TO HIS FAMILY ON HIS DEATH

Mr. EDWARDS (for himself and Mr. HELMS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

S. RES. 29

Whereas the Senate has heard with great sadness of the death of Dale Earnhardt in a tragic accident;

Whereas Dale Earnhardt, a native of Kannapolis, North Carolina, represents a genuine American success story, rising from poverty to become a racing legend and accomplished businessman;

Whereas Dale Earnhardt became the first driver to follow Rookie of the Year honors in 1979 with the Winston Cup championship the next year;

Whereas Dale Earnhardt is tied only with Richard Petty in winning seven Winston Cup Series titles during his 26 years in racing;

Whereas Dale Earnhardt followed in his father's footsteps as a stock car driver, and earned the nickname ''The Intimidator'' for his aggressive racing style with which he went on to win 76 career races, including the 1998 Daytona 500;

Whereas Dale Earnhardt was not only devoted to the sport of racing, but to his family as the loving husband of Teresa, and loving father of Taylor Nicole, Dale Jr., Kelley, and Kerry;

Whereas Dale Earnhardt's love for life and countless contributions to family and the State of North Carolina serve as an inspiration to millions;

Whereas Dale Earnhardt contributed significantly to the growth and popularity of NASCAR in America through his support of and dedication to racing;

Whereas fans across the nation mourn the untimely loss of one of NASCAR's greatest champions;

Whereas in days following the passing of Dale Earnhardt, fellow drivers and NASCAR officials repeatedly referred to him as ''the greatest driver in the history of the sport'':

Now, therefore,be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) Recognizes that the world has too soon lost one of its most beloved sports heroes and one of the greatest drivers in racing history; and honors him in his devotion to life, family, and motor sports; and

(2) expresses its deep and heartfelt condolences to the family of Dale Earnhardt on their tragic loss.

SENATE RESOLUTION 30—AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

Mr. DOMENICI submitted the following resolution; from the Committee on the Budget; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

S. RES. 30

Resolved,

SECTION 1. COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET.

(a) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—In carrying out its powers, duties, and functions under the Standing Rules of the Senate, in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of such rules, including holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by paragraphs 1 and 8 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on the Budget (referred to in this resolution as the ''committee'') is authorized from March 1, 2001, through February 28, 2003, in its discretion—

(1) to make expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate;

(2) to employ personnel; and

(3) with the prior consent of the Government department or agency concerned and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to use on a reimbursable, or nonreimbursable, basis the services of personnel of any such department or agency.

(b) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2001.—The expenses of the committee for the period March 1, 2001, through September 30, 2001, under this section shall not exceed $2,880,615, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed $20,000, may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 72a(i))); and

(2) not to exceed $4,000, may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(c) EXPENSES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002 PERIOD.—The expenses of the committee for the period October 1, 2001, through September 30, 2002, under this section shall not exceed $5,112,126, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed $20,000, may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 72a(i))); and

(2) not to exceed $4,000, may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

(d) EXPENSES FOR PERIOD ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 2003.—For the period October 1, 2002, through February 28, 2003, expenses of the committee under this section shall not exceed $2,187,120, of which amount—

(1) not to exceed $20,000, may be expended for the procurement of the services of individual consultants, or organizations thereof (as authorized by section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946); and

(2) not to exceed $4,000, may be expended for the training of the professional staff of the committee (under procedures specified by section 202(j) of that Act).

SEC. 2. REPORTING LEGISLATION.

The committee shall report its findings, together with such recommendations for legislation as it deems advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than February 28, 2003.

SEC. 3. EXPENSES AND AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.

(a) EXPENSES OF THE COMMITTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), any expenses of the committee under this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

(2) VOUCHERS NOT REQUIRED.—Vouchers shall not be required for—

(A) the disbursement of salaries of employees of the committee who are paid at an annual rate;

(B) the payment of telecommunications expenses provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(C) the payment of stationery supplies purchased through the Keeper of Stationery;

(D) payments to the Postmaster of the Senate;

(E) the payment of metered charges on copying equipment provided by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper;

(F) the payment of Senate Recording and Photographic Services; or

(G) for payment of franked and mass mail costs by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, United States Senate.

(b) AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS.—There are authorized such sums as may be necessary for agency contributions related to the compensation of employees of the committee for the period March 1, 2001, through September 30, 2001, for the period October 1, 2001, through September 30, 2002, and for the period October 1, 2002, through February 28, 2003, to be paid from the appropriations account for ''Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations'' of the Senate.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 17—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT THERE SHOULD CONTINUE TO BE PARITY BETWEEN THE ADJUSTMENTS IN THE COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED SERVICES AND THE ADJUSTMENTS IN THE COMPENSATION OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SARBANES (for himself, Mr. WARNER, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. AKAKA) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

S. CON. RES. 17

Whereas members of the uniformed services of the United States and civilian employees of the United States make significant contributions to the general welfare of the United States;

Whereas increases in the levels of pay of members of the uniformed services and of civilian employees of the United States have not kept pace with increases in the overall levels of pay of workers in the private sector;

Whereas there is a 32 percent gap between the compensation levels of Federal civilian employees and the compensation levels of

private sector workers, and an estimated 10 percent gap between the compensation levels of members of the uniformed services and the compensation levels of private sector workers; and

Whereas in almost every year of the past 2 decades, members of the uniformed services and civilian employees of the United States have received equal adjustments in compensation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that there should continue to be parity between the adjustments in the compensation of members of the uniformed services and the adjustments in the compensation of civilian employees of the United States.

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I am pleased to join with Senators WARNER, MIKULSKI, BINGAMAN, and KENNEDY in introducing a resolution which would express the sense of the Congress that parity between Federal civilian pay and military pay should be maintained. A comparison of military and civilian pay increases by the Congressional Research Service finds that in 17 of these last 20 years military and civilian pay increases have been identical. Disparate treatment of civilian and military pay goes against longstanding policy of parity for all those who have chosen to serve our Nation—whether that service be in the civilian workforce or in the armed services.

In the 106th Congress, an overwhelming majority of the United States Senate agreed, and approved a bipartisan pay parity amendment on February 24, 1999 by a vote of 94 to 6 during consideration of S. 4, the Soldiers', Sailors', Airmen's, and Marines Bill of Rights Act. In many instances, Federal civilian and military employees work side-by-side doing the important work of the Nation, and the Senate has recognized that we should not undermine the morale of these very dedicated public servants by failing to bring them in line with military personnel.

The rationales for an increase in military and civilian pay are the same. Both the armed services and the Federal civilian workforce need to address critical retention and recruitment problems. This year, the General Accounting Office, GAO, has added ''human capital'' as one of the areas of high risk for the Federal government. A wave of potential retirements threaten institutional experience and knowledge at every level. An estimated 53 percent of the Federal workforce will be eligible to retire by 2004. By that same time, approximately 60 percent of the Senior Executive Service, our top civilian managers, will be eligible for retirement.

These vacancies will occur in an era in which those entering the workforce are less likely to join public service. As the GAO has noted, the ''Federal government has often acted as if its people were costs to be cut rather than assets to be valued.'' Congress has continually asked Federal employees to make significant sacrifices for the sake of our Nation's fiscal health. FEPCA, legislation passed in 1990 to bring the pay of Federal employees in line with that offered in the private sector, has never been fully implemented. Between 1993 and 1999, the executive branch has cut 17 percent of its workforce, totaling 377,000 full time positions. In 1996, Federal employees were forced to make higher contributions to their retirement plans in order to help pay down the national debt. But through it all, Federal employees have continued to provide high quality service to the American public, usually with fewer resources and personnel.

One way to ensure the Federal government is able to attract and retain qualified public servants is to ensure parity between civil service employees and members of the armed forces. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this important resolution.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 18—RECOGNIZING THE ACHIEVEMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE PEACE CORPS OVER THE PAST 40 YEARS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. DODD (for himself and Mr. CHAFEE) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

S. CON. RES. 18

Whereas the Peace Corps has become a powerful symbol of the commitment of the United States to encourage progress, create opportunity, and expand development at the grassroots level in the developing world;

Whereas more than 162,000 Americans have served as Peace Corps volunteers in 134 countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Central Asia, Eastern and Central Europe, and Central and South America since 1961;

Whereas Peace Corps volunteers have made significant and lasting contributions around the world in agriculture, business, education, health, and the environment, and have improved the lives of individuals and communities around the world;

Whereas Peace Corps volunteers have strengthened the ties of friendship and understanding between the people of the United States and those of other countries;

Whereas Peace Corps volunteers, enriched by their experiences overseas, have brought their communities throughout the United States a deeper understanding of other cultures and traditions, thereby bringing a domestic dividend to the United States;

Whereas Peace Corps volunteers embody and represent many of the most enduring values of the United States, such as a spirit of service, a commitment to helping others, and a call for friendship among nations;

Whereas the Peace Corps continues to receive broad, bipartisan support in Congress and from the American people; and

Whereas March 1, 2001, will mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Peace Corps: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That—

(1) the achievements and contributions of the Peace Corps over the past 40 years be celebrated;

(2) the dedication and sacrifice of Peace Corps volunteers, past and present, be recognized and their continued contributions be acknowledged not only for their service in other countries but also in their own communities; and

(3) the President is requested to honor Peace Corps volunteers and reaffirm the commitment of the United States to international peace and understanding.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this concurrent resolution to the President.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a resolution celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Peace Corps. Many of my colleagues know of my history as a Peace Corps volunteer in the Dominican Republic, and the great impact that that experience had on me. Serving outside of the United States and seeing the shortcomings of other nations, I grew to appreciate this nation more and more, and developed a strong sense of what it means to be an American. And, I was proud to share my experiences as a United States citizen with the people I was sent to help. At the end of the day, the smiling faces of the people in the community in which I was stationed made all my hard work worthwhile.

My experience as a Peace Corps volunteer was almost 33 years ago, when the Peace Corps was still a relatively new organization. But, under the leadership of such distinguished directors as Sargent Shriver, Loret Ruppe, Paul Coverdell, Mark Schneider, and all the other directors in the Peace Corps history, the organization has grown and grown. I am proud to stand here today and report that from its humble beginnings as a method for Americans to share their expertise and assistance with other nations, the Peace Corps has grown into an organization that sends more than 7,000 volunteers to 76 different countries a year.

These volunteers are really the heart and soul of the Peace Corps. They are the ones at the front lines, working hard and making individual connections with the citizens of the countries in which they work. Since 1961, Peace Corps volunteers have brought a wealth of practical assistance to communities in Africa, Latin America, Asia, the Middle East, Eastern Europe, and the Pacific. They have worked at such disparate tasks as halting the spread of AIDS, advising small business owners, protecting the environment, educating students, and increasing farm yields. Volunteers have played a vital role in short-term disaster relief and humanitarian efforts. In the face of many personal and physical challenges, Peace Corps volunteers offer their ingenuity and an approach to problem solving that is both optimistic and pragmatic. Above all, the Peace Corps enduring success is rooted in volunteer's commitment to leave behind skills that allow people to take charge of their own futures.

Peace Corps volunteers also make a difference at home by continuing their community service and strengthening Americans' appreciation of other cultures. By visiting classrooms, working with community groups, and speaking with friends and family members, volunteers help others learn more about

the world in which we live and help build a legacy of service for the next generation.

Today, the Peace Corps continues to strengthen existing programs and expand its activities around the world, including new programs in Mozambique, Bangladesh, and Georgia. The Peace Corps also plans to graduate from several countries where volunteers have made significant progress during a critical period of transformation, including Poland, the Slovak Republic, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

Current volunteers are somewhat different than the volunteers of the early years when I was a volunteer. The average age has risen from 22 to 28, the percentage of women has increased from 35 to 60, the number of volunteers with graduate degrees is growing, and today's volunteers represent the most ethnically diverse group so far. However, today's volunteers share a characteristic with their predecessors that is a cornerstone of Peace Corps service—a commitment to the spirit of volunteerism and service that President Kennedy first envisioned 40 years ago.

Today, on Peace Corps Day, thousands of returned volunteers will celebrate by sharing the knowledge and insights gained from their overseas experiences with school groups and local communities throughout the United States. A series of activities are also planned in the Peace Corps countries, where volunteers and their host country colleagues will celebrate their accomplishments and the universal goals of partnership and goodwill.

I hope that my colleagues will join me in supporting this resolution celebrating the Peace Corps and its worldwide network on the 40th anniversary of the Peace Corps, and in honoring Peace Corps volunteers, past and present, for their four decades of service to the world.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Rules and Administration will meet at 9:30 a.m., Wednesday, February 28, 2001, in Room SR–301 Russell Senate Office Building, to conduct its organizational meeting for the 107th Congress.

For further information concerning this meeting, please contact Tam Somerville at the committee on 4–6352.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs will hold hearings entitled ''The Role of U.S. Correspondent Banking In International Money Laundering.'' The upcoming hearings will focus on correspondent banking as a vehicle for money laundering; the role of offshore banks in international money laundering; and the efforts of financial entities, federal regulators, and law enforcement to limit money laundering activities within the United States.

The hearings will take place on Thursday, March 1; Friday, March 2; and Tuesday, March 6, 2001, at 9:30 a.m. each day, in room 342 of the Dirksen Senate office Building. For further information, please contact Linda Gustitus of the subcommittee's minority staff at 224–9505.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, February 27, 2001, at 9:30 a.m., in open session to consider the nomination of Paul D. Wolfowitz to be the Deputy Secretary of Defense.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, February 27, 2001, to hear testimony regarding Trade Globalization and American Trade Policies.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet on Tuesday, February 27, 2001 at 10:30 am for a hearing to consider the nomination of Sean O'Keefe to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet to conduct a markup on Tuesday, February 27, 2001 at 2:30 p.m. The markup will take place in Dirksen Room 226.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SUPERFUND, WASTE CONTROL AND RISK ASSESSMENT

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President. I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Superfund, Waste Control and Risk Assessment be authorized to meet on Tuesday, February 27, 2001 at 10:15 am on S. 350, the Brownfields Revitalization and Environmental Restoration Act of 2001.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a fellow in my office, Mr. Michael Yudin, be granted the privilege of the floor for the duration of my statement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President. I ask unanimous consent that a legislative fellow, Navy Lieutenant Commander Dell Bull, be granted floor privileges during consideration to amend the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

JOINT SESSION OF THE TWO HOUSES TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the President of the Senate be authorized to appoint a committee on the part of the Senate to join with a like committee on the part of the House of Representatives to escort the President of the United States into the House Chamber for a joint session to be held at 9 p.m. this evening, Tuesday, February 27, 2001.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AUTHORIZING TESTIMONY AND LEGAL REPRESENTATION IN STATE OF IDAHO V. FREDRICK LEROY LEAS, SR.

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate now proceed to immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 28, submitted earlier by Senator LOTT and Senator DASCHLE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 280) to authorize testimony and legal representation in State of Idaho v. Fredrick Leroy Leas, Sr.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and the statement of explanation appear at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 28) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution with its preamble is located in today's RECORD under ''Statements on Submitted Resolutions.'')

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 2001

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the joint session is completed this evening, the

Senate then automatically adjourn until the hour of 10 a.m. on Wednesday, February 28. I further ask consent that on Wednesday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal or proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then begin a period of morning business until 1 p.m. with Senators speaking for up to 10 minutes each, with the following exceptions: Senator DURBIN, or his designee, from 11 o'clock until 12 o'clock; Senator THOMAS, or his designee, from 12 o'clock to 1 o'clock; further, that if leader time is used during controlled time, the controlled time be extended accordingly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, tomorrow morning the Senate will be in a period of morning business. Following morning business, the Senate may consider the bankruptcy legislation or any nominations that are available. Members will be notified as any votes are scheduled. As a reminder, all Senators are asked to be in the Senate Chamber this evening at 8:30 in order to proceed at 8:40 to the House of Representatives for the President's address.

RECESS

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent the Senate stand in recess until 8:30 this evening.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 4:32 p.m., recessed until 8:30 p.m.; whereupon, Senate reassembled at 8:34 p.m., when called to order by the Vice President (DICK CHENEY).

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ENZI). The Senator from Wyoming is recognized.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

JOINT SESSION OF THE TWO HOUSES—ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. 107–1)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives to hear the address by the President of the United States.

Thereupon, the Senate, preceded by the Sergeant at Arms, James W. Ziglar, the Secretary of the Senate, Gary Sisco, and the Vice President of the United States, DICK CHENEY, proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives to hear the address by the President of the United States, George W. Bush.

(The address delivered by the President of the United States to the joint session of the two Houses of Congress appears in the proceedings of the House of Representatives in today's RECORD.)

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TOMORROW AT 10 A.M.

At the conclusion of the joint session of the two Houses, and in accordance with the order previously entered into, at 10:06 p.m., the Senate adjourned until Wednesday, February 28, 2001, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 27, 2001:

IN THE COAST GUARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 14, U.S.C., SECTION 271:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. HARVEY E. JOHNSON, JR., 0000
CAPT. SALLY BRICE-O'HARA, 0000

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. JAMES D. BANKERS, 0000
BRIG. GEN. MARVIN J. BARRY, 0000
BRIG. GEN. JOHN D. DORRIS, 0000
BRIG. GEN. PATRICK J. GALLAGHER, 0000
BRIG. GEN. RONALD M. SEGA, 0000

To be brigadier general

COL. FRED F. CASTLE JR., 0000
COL. THOMAS A. DYCHES, 0000
COL. JOHN H. GRUESER, 0000
COL. BRUCE E. HAWLEY, 0000
COL. CHRISTOPHER M. JONIEC, 0000
COL. WILLIAM P. KANE, 0000
COL. MICHAEL K. LYNCH, 0000
COL. CARLOS E. MARTINEZ, 0000
COL. CHARLES W. NEELEY, 0000
COL. MARK A. PILLAR, 0000
COL. WILLIAM M. RAJCZAK, 0000
COL. THOMAS M. STOGSDILL, 0000
COL. DALE TIMOTHY WHITE, 0000
COL. FLOYD C. WILLIAMS, 0000

IN THE ARMY

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. ROBERT M. CARROTHERS, 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 major general

BRIG. GEN. ROBERT M. DIAMOND, 0000

THE FOLLOWING ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. EUGENE P. KLYNOOT, 0000

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. JAMES F. AMOS, 0000
BRIG. GEN. JOHN G. CASTELLAW, 0000
BRIG. GEN. TIMOTHY E. DONOVAN, 0000
BRIG. GEN. ROBERT M. FLANAGAN, 0000
BRIG. GEN. JAMES N. MATTIS, 0000
BRIG. GEN. GORDON C. NASH, 0000
BRIG. GEN. ROBERT M. SHEA, 0000
BRIG. GEN. FRANCES C. WILSON, 0000

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVAL RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. MICHAEL S. BAKER, 0000
CAPT. LEWIS S. LIBBY III, 0000
CAPT. CHARLES A. WILLIAMS, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. ROBERT E. COWLEY III, 0000
CAPT. ROBERT D. HUFSTADER, JR., 0000
CAPT. NANCY LESCAVAGE, 0000
CAPT. ALAN S. THOMPSON, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION IN THE NAVAL RESERVE OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

CAPT. JAMES E. BEEBE, 0000
CAPT. HUGO G. BLACKWOOD, 0000
CAPT. DANIEL S. MASTAGNI, 0000
CAPT. PAUL V. SHEBALIN, 0000
CAPT. JOHN M. STEWART, JR., 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVAL RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) KENNETH C. BELISLE, 0000
REAR ADM. (LH) MARK R. FEICHTINGER, 0000
REAR ADM. (LH) JOHN A. JACKSON, 0000
REAR ADM. (LH) JOHN P. MCLAUGHLIN, 0000
REAR ADM. (LH) JAMES B. PLEHAL, 0000
REAR ADM. (LH) JOE S. THOMPSON, 0000

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT (IDENTIFIED BY AN ASTERISK (*)) UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 624:

To be major

*BRIAN J. STERNER, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

WILLIAM N.C. CULBERTSON, 0000
DONALD R. FORDEN, 0000
ROBERT S. MORTENSON, JR., 0000

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADES INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

LAUREN N. JOHNSON-NAUMANN, 0000
ALAN K. LEWIS, 0000
TERESA A. TOWNE, 0000
JEFFREY W. WATSON, 0000

To be major

ERVIN LOCKLEAR, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant colonel

EDWARD J. FALESKI, 0000
TYRONE R. STEPHENS, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS DIRECTOR OF ADMISSIONS, UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY, UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 9333(C).

To be colonel

WILLIAM D. CARPENTER, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR A REGULAR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 2114.

To be captain

ANTOIN M. ALEXANDER, 0000
SPRING R. ANDERSON, 0000
LEE S. ASTLE, 0000
SCOTT J. BARNACLE, 0000
BRADLEY J. BOETIG, 0000
TERESA A. BONZANI, 0000
CHRISTINE L. CAMPBELL, 0000
BRETT D. COONS, 0000
AMY A. COSTELLO, 0000
ERIC P. CRITCHLEY, 0000
STEVEN W. DAVIS, 0000
TIMOTHY J. DUNCAN, 0000
HERMAN R. ELLEMBERGER, 0000
ROBERT L. EMERY, 0000
JASON H. EVES, 0000

SHANNON D. FABER, 0000
ERIC M. FLAKE, 0000
STUART R. GROSS, 0000
AUDREY M. HALL, 0000
EVELYN M. HARDER, 0000
STEPHANIE K. HORNE, 0000
DAVID T. HSIEH, 0000
DAVID L. HUANG, 0000
TINA R. KINSLEY, 0000
MICHAEL J. KOZNARSKY, 0000
JIMMY J. LAU, 0000
CHRISTOPHER T. LEBRUN, 0000
KI LEE, 0000
JULIA C. MASTERS, 0000
STEPHEN C. MATURO, 0000
EDWARD L. MAZUCHOWSKI II, 0000
PETER G. MICHAELSON, 0000
JEFREY W. MOLLOY, 0000
ANTHONY J. MONTEGUT, 0000
JOSHUA C. MORGANSTEIN, 0000
PATRICIA A. PANKEY, 0000
TIMOTHY M. PHILLIPS, 0000
ERICA D. RADDEN, 0000
MICHAEL T. SHOEMAKER, 0000
MEGAN M. SHUTTS, 0000
LEANNE C. SIENKO, 0000
KAMAL D. SINGH, 0000
SHAYNE C. STOKES, 0000
JAMES E. STORMO, 0000
JEFFREY P. TAN, 0000
DOUGLAS W. WHITE, 0000
KEVIN M. WHITE, 0000
TORY W. WOODARD, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be colonel

PHILIP M. ABSHERE, 0000
JOHN T. ADKISSON, 0000
PATRICK D. AIELLO, 0000
JEFFREY R. ALLEN, 0000
BRADLEY J. APPLEGATE, 0000
WESLEY A. BEAM, JR., 0000
JOHN N. BELLINGER, JR., 0000
JOHN D. BLEDSOE, JR., 0000
THOMAS M. BOTCHIE, 0000
PAUL D. BROWN, JR., 0000
STANLEY E. CLARKE III, 0000
WILLIAM T. CLAYTON, 0000
FRED D. COVINGTON, JR., 0000
JOHN R. DALLAS, JR., 0000
VINCENT P. DANG, 0000
ROBERT S. DEMPSTER, 0000
SHARON S. DIEFFENDERFER, 0000
DOROTHY J. DONNELLY, 0000
GARY L. EBBEN, 0000
RICHARD G. ELLIOTT, 0000
DARLENE S. FALINSKI, 0000
SHERRIE L. FOWLKES, 0000
MICHAEL W. FRANK, 0000
TONY HART, 0000
DONALD D. HARVEL, 0000
THOMAS G. HEATH, 0000
JAMES B. HINSON, 0000
CYNTHIA T. ISLIN, 0000
JOHN P. JANSON, 0000
KENNETH M. JEFFERSON, 0000
MICHAEL A. JEFFERSON, 0000
FRED R. JOHNSON, 0000
RICHARD C. JULIAN, 0000
ADAM D. KING, 0000
MARTIN G. KLEIN, 0000
TERRY L. LAWSON, 0000
GARY K. LEBARON, 0000
LONNIE J. LEE, 0000
EDWARD C. LEWIS, 0000
HENRY A. LITZ, 0000
JAMES E. MAKOWSKE, 0000
MICHAEL T. MC COLLUM, 0000
DONALD L. MC CORMACK, 0000
JAMES M. MC CORMACK, 0000
GEORGE R. MC CURDY III, 0000
PATRICK M. MEAGHER, 0000
DAVID J. MELLISH, 0000
JOHN W. MERRITT, 0000
MICHAEL D. MILLER, 0000
MARSA L. MITCHELL, 0000
PATRICK J. MOISIO, 0000
MICHAEL S. MOORE, 0000
JOHN M. MOTLEY, JR., 0000
CHARLES L. MYERS, 0000
CARL NAGEL III, 0000
BARRON V. NESSELRODE, 0000
COLIS NEWBLE, JR., 0000
RUDOLPH NUDO, JR., 0000
DEAN W. OSWALD, 0000
MICHAEL L. PEPLINSKI, 0000
CHERYL A. PRISLAND, 0000
ESTHER A. RADA, 0000
DON E. REYNOLDS, 0000
WILLIAM P. ROBERTSON, 0000
SAMUEL H. SCHURIG, 0000
DAVID G. SEAMAN, 0000
MARK F. SEARS, 0000
FRANKLIN H. SHARPE, 0000
JEFFREY A. SHELLEY, 0000
RICHARD W. SLOAN, 0000
STEVEN T. SNIPES, 0000
MARK L. STEPHENS, 0000
ROY E. UPTEGRAFF III, 0000
JACKIE W. VAUGHN, 0000
WAYNE P. WAKEMAN, 0000
STEPHANIE K. WALSH, 0000
ARTHUR N. WERTS, 0000
TONY L. WEST, 0000
PAUL H. WIETLISBACH, 0000
JOHN M. WILLIAMS, 0000
AARON K. WILSON, 0000
ROBERT P. WRIGHT, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

WILLIAM R. ACKER, 0000
BRADLEY S. ADAMS, 0000
FREDERICK L. ALLEY, 0000
DARRELL ANDERSON, 0000
MARK W. ARMSTRONG, 0000
MARK A. ARNOLD, 0000
JAMES J. BALDI, 0000
RANDALL R. BARRETT, 0000
ROBERT B. BARTLETT, 0000
GARY E. BEEBE, 0000
CHRISTIN R. BELKOWSKI, 0000
DEBORAH L. BELL, 0000
GEORGE N.J. BENTLEY, 0000
ELAINE BETSCH, 0000
ROBERT I. BLAND, 0000
BETTY A. BOWEN, 0000
RICHARD K.J. BOWERS, 0000
MARTI H. BREIDENSTEIN, 0000
HENRY D. BRINKMAN, 0000
RICHARD J. BROOKS, 0000
RICHARD H. BROWN, 0000
BRAD O. BUCHANAN, 0000
JAMES W. BUCK, 0000
KATHRYN CACIC, 0000
CHESTER CAMP, 0000
OLIN T. CARPENTER, 0000
KARL A. CHIMIAK, 0000
BETTY L. CHRISTIANSEN, 0000
WILLIAM G. CLAPP, 0000
JEAN M. CLIFFORD, 0000
WILLIAM W. COLLIER, 0000
RONNIE D. COMPTON, 0000
THOMAS R. COON, 0000
MARGARET A. COPE, 0000
STEVEN L. CORNELIUS, 0000
DAVID B. COX, 0000
VANCE S. COX, 0000
GRAY K. COYNER, 0000
JOSEPH R. CRITES, 0000
HOWARD S. CUNNINGHAM, 0000
THOMAS A. CURRAN, 0000
JOHN CZABARANEK, 0000
DAVID M. DECKMAN, 0000
ROBERT DECUBELLIS, 0000
ALBERT J. DIAMOND, 0000
CHRISTOPHER R. DIXON, 0000
MAXIMO G. DLAROTTA, 0000
PETER DOBY, 0000
JOHN M. DUNPHY, JR., 0000
LAURIE S. ELIASSON, 0000
DAVID W. ENGEL, 0000
ABRAHAM A. ENGELBERG, 0000
HARRY F. FARMER, JR., 0000
NORMAN A. FRESE, 0000
STANLEY G. FULLER, 0000
STEVEN R. FUSCHER, 0000
KARL M. GAUBY, 0000
ROBERT L. GEIGER, 0000
STEVEN J. GELFAND, 0000
GLENN D. GIANINI, 0000
DONALD E. GILLAM, 0000
GARY M. GILLESPIE, 0000
BRENDA J. GOODMAN, 0000
JACK W. GRADY, 0000
JOHN C. GRAY, 0000
VARENE T. GUMMERSALL, 0000
VIRGINIA W. HADDAD, 0000
LINDA W. HAINES, 0000
DAVID C. HALL, 0000
JUDITHE A. HANOVER, 0000
FRANCIS W. HARKINS, JR., 0000
DAVID R. HAULMAN, 0000
EMIL M. HAUSER, 0000
TERRELL K. HEBERT, 0000
STUART S. HELLER, 0000
TIMOTHY HIGGINS, 0000
JOHN C. HILDEBRAND, JR., 0000
DENNIS E. HINK, 0000
ROBERT C. HINOTE, 0000
WILLIAM J. HOAK III, 0000
E. DAVID HOARD, 0000
JAMES F. HOELSCHER, 0000
JAMES R. HOGUE, 0000
DEBORAH J. INMAN, 0000
WALFRED R. JOHNSON, 0000
JAMES P. JOYCE, 0000
JOHN C. KELLY, 0000
RICHARD L. KEMPTON, 0000
RANDALL C. KIES, 0000
STANLEY D. KING, 0000
CHARLES C. KIRK, 0000
STEVEN A. KLEIN, 0000
MICHAEL E. KNIGHT, 0000
THOMAS F. KOESTER, III 0000
MICHAEL D. KOHN, 0000
SUSAN M. KONCZAL, 0000
RICHARD A. KRAEMER, 0000
DAVID L. KRAMER, 0000
KEVIN J. KUHN, 0000
MARK A. KYLE, 0000
GLENN J. LARSEN, 0000
DONALD C. LATSON, 0000
TERRY L. LAWRENSON, 0000
ERNEST J. LEROY, 0000
JAMES N. LEWIS, JR., 0000
NORMAN E. LINDSEY, 0000
JORGE L. LLAMBES, 0000
PAULA J. LOOMIS, 0000
CHERYL A. MACH, 0000
THOMAS M. MAHONEY, 0000
BOHDAN A. MAKAREWYCZ, 0000
ANTHONY D. MARTIN, 0000
GLENN M. MARTIN, 0000
JOSEPH W. MASON, 0000
WILLIAM B. MATTA, 0000
DONALD K. MATTHEWS, 0000
CRAIG W. MC COLLUM, 0000
KAREN MC COY, 0000
ROBERT S. MC CREA, 0000
STEPHEN W. MERRILL, 0000
GREGORY L. MICHAEL, 0000
JERRY D. MILES, 0000
SUSAN L. MILOVICH, 0000
TIMOTHY H. MINER, 0000
EDWARD I. MISKER, 0000
DIANA M. MURAWSKY, 0000
DONALD W. NEAL, JR., 0000
BRUCE L. NELSON, 0000
JOHN R. NUNNALLY, JR., 0000
ELTON J. OGG, 0000
JANET M. O. PALANCA, 0000
GLENN W. PASSAVANT, 0000
JOHN W. PATTON III, 0000
KIM J. PETERSON, 0000
JOHN A. PHELPS, 0000
GREGORY A. PHILLIPS, 0000
RICHARD A. PLEZIA, 0000
PHILIP D. POLAND, 0000
LAWRENCE J. POLKABLA, 0000
HOUSTON H. POLSON, 0000
DAVID S. POST, 0000
AHART W. POWERS, JR., 0000
BOBBY F. PRAYTOR, 0000
ROBERT W. RAMSEY III, 0000
KEVIN L. REINERT, 0000
ROBERT L. RENNER, 0000
MAZHAR RISHI, 0000
RALPH W. RISSMILLER, JR., 0000
DENNIS J. ROBERTON, 0000
RICHARD O. ROBERTS, JR., 0000
JEFFERY A. ROBERTSON, 0000
SCOTT R. ROBIRDS, 0000
SHARYN ANN ROETTGER, 0000
JOHN P. RUSSELL, JR., 0000
DEREK P. RYDHOLM, 0000
PATRICK J. SANJENIS, 0000
DALE W. SANTEE, 0000
GLENN S. SCADDEN, 0000
TIMOTHY A. SCHMIDT, 0000
ROBERT G. SCHULTZ, 0000
NELLIE N. SCOTT, 0000
DEBRA A. SCULLARY, 0000
EDWARD H. SEELIGER, JR., 0000
HARVEY T. SEKIMOTO, 0000
PAMELA A. SEXTON, 0000
GARY W. SHANNON, 0000
RICHARD A. SHOOK, JR., 0000
RENATA T. SIERZEGA, 0000
WILLIAM F. SIMPSON, 0000
FLORENCIO SINGSON, 0000
KATHLEEN D. SMITH, 0000
ROBERT F. STAMPS, 0000
ROBERT A. STENEVIK, 0000
CHRISTOPHER C. STEVENS, 0000
WILLIAM J. STEVENS II, 0000
JAMES N. STEWART, 0000
DAVID L. STOUTAMIRE, 0000
MARTHA A. STOWE, 0000
STEPHEN D. STRINGHAM, 0000
TIMOTHY S. STRONGIN, 0000
JOAN SULLIVAN, 0000
ROBERT R. SWAIN, JR., 0000
CONSTANCE O. TAYLOR, 0000
TONI L. TENGELSEN, 0000
CRAIG R. THOMAS, 0000
STEPHEN W. THOMAS, 0000
HOWARD N. THOMPSON, 0000
SAMUEL G. TOTA, 0000
THEODORE L. TRUEX, 0000
CHRISTINE M. TURNER, 0000
PATRICIA L. VANDENBROEKE, 0000
ROBERT G. VITOLO, 0000
LINDA S. WADDELL, 0000
KAREN S. WAGENHALS, 0000
PATRICIA B. WALEGIR, 0000
JAMES L. WALRAVEN, 0000
RUTH M. W. WARREN, 0000
WILLIAM T. WATKINS, 0000
DENNIS D. WEAVER, 0000
JOSEPH G. WEBSTER, 0000
ROBERT G. WEST, 0000
DANIEL P. WHALEN, 0000
PAUL W. WHALEY, 0000
GREGORY B. WHITE, 0000
MICHAEL N. WILSON, 0000
JANICE M. WINKLEPLECK, 0000
JOHN T. WINTERS, JR., 0000
ARTHUR P. ZAPOLSKI, 0000
CHRISTINA M. K. ZIENO, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADES INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE AND FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT (IDENTIFIED BY AN ASTERISK(*)) UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 531:

To be colonel

ROBERT C. ALLEN, 0000
MICHAEL J. ATWOOD, 0000
DOUGLAS E. BEAKES, 0000
ALAN B. BERG, 0000
DANIEL K. BERRY, 0000
ERIC J. BRENDLINGER, 0000

ROBERT R. BURNETT, 0000
JAY A. CLEMENS, 0000
*JAMES E. COX, JR., 0000
DOMINIC A. DEFRANCIS, 0000
RAYMOND S. DOUGHERTY, 0000
*THOMAS M. DYKES, 0000
RUSSELL W. EGGERT, 0000
CARLOS ESQUIVEL, 0000
KAREN A. FOX, 0000
MELISSA H. FRIES, 0000
JOHN W. FUCHS, 0000
RUSSELL G. GELORMINI, 0000
DAVID A. GONZALES, 0000
THOMAS W. GRACE, JR., 0000
STEVEN D. GULBRANSON, 0000
STEPHEN R. HOLT, 0000
*JAMES E. HOUGAS, JR., 0000
LEO D. HURLEY, 0000
TERENCE A. IMBERY, 0000
*VIRGIL S. JEFFERSON, 0000
DAVID M. JENKINS, 0000
TIMOTHY T. JEX, 0000
ROBERT JOHNSON, 0000
DENNIS W. KELLY, JR., 0000
JAMES R. KNOWLES, 0000
*EVERETTE D. LAFON, 0000
JAMES S. LINDEMUTH, 0000
FRANK J. LORUSSO, 0000
JEFF R. MACPHERSON, 0000
*THOMAS J. MC LAUGHLIN, 0000
CHRISTOPHER C. MEDLEY, 0000
THEODORE A. MICKLE, JR., 0000
*JOHN P. MITCHELL, 0000
PAUL F. MONTANY, 0000
*VERBA A. MOORE, 0000
KENT R. MURPHY, 0000
PETER C. MUSKAT, 0000
JAMES S. NEVILLE, 0000
KEITH J. ODEGARD, 0000
REED G. PANOS, 0000
BRIAN B. PARSA, 0000
PAUL A. PHILLIPS, 0000
MARK S. RASCH, 0000
*MARK K. REED, 0000
TIMOTHY G. SANDERS, 0000
MICHAEL G. SCHAFFRINNA, 0000
DONALD C. SEDBERRY, 0000
KIMBERLY A. SLAWINSKI, 0000
RANDALL W. SMART, 0000
JOHN J. TAPPEL, 0000
WALTER L. THOMAS, 0000
DALE R. TIDABACK, 0000
ANDREW TONG, 0000
*JOHN R. TORRENT, 0000
JULIA H. TOWNSEND, 0000
*RICHARD J. TUBB, 0000
*ROBERT C. VANDERGRAAF, 0000
KRAIG S. VANDEWALLE, 0000
ROBERT P. VOGT, 0000
DOUGLAS C. WARREN, 0000
LON J. WARREN, 0000

To be lieutenant colonel

BRIAN D. AFFLECK, 0000
DALE R. AGNER, 0000
MARK K. ARNESS, 0000
*CHAD J. AULTMAN, 0000
*ERIKA V. BARGER, 0000
*MICHAEL T. BASHFORD, 0000
*DAVID M. BENDER, 0000
GARY E. BENEDETTI, 0000
JAMES R. BENNION, 0000
*ROBERT T. BENTS, 0000
*BRIAN E. BERGERON, 0000
*JOHN J. BOMALASKI, 0000
JAMES P. BONAR, 0000
JOHN P. BOUFFARD, 0000
DEBORAH K. BRADLEY, 0000
*KEITH E. BRANDT, 0000
*DIRK C. BRINGHURST, 0000
*MARK J. BRINKMAN, 0000
*ROBERT P. BUTCHER, 0000
*KEVIN J. CALLERAME, 0000
*JOHN F. CAUDILL II, 0000
*ROGER W. CHILDRESS, 0000
ANNA S. CLAYTON, 0000
*TIMOTHY PATRICK CONNALL, 0000
*LAWSON A. B. COPLEY, 0000
MICHAEL P. CURRISTON, 0000
*DOUGLAS B. CURRY, 0000
*ERNEST L. DABREO, 0000
*KEITH F. DAHLHAUSER, 0000
JEFFREY N. DAVILA, 0000
*RAJIV H. DESAI, 0000
MARK E. DIDIER, 0000
*ALDO J. DOMENICHINI, 0000
*JON M. DOSSETT, 0000
SCOTT A. DRAPER, 0000
*THOMAS J. ELTON, 0000
*BRUCE G. ENSIGN, 0000
STEVEN D. FILARDO, 0000
*DANIEL K. FLOOD, 0000
*DOUGLAS E. FORD, 0000
PAUL A. FRIEDRICHS, 0000
*LEE A. FULSAAS, 0000
*MATTHEW R. GEE, 0000
ROBERT B. GOOD, 0000
JANET T. GOODWIN, 0000
MARK D. GOODWIN, 0000
*WILLIAM K. GRAHAM, 0000
*JAY D. GRAVER, 0000
*SCOTT R. GREENING, 0000
DOUGLAS J. GRIDER, 0000
*MICHAEL D. GRINKEMEYER, 0000
*SAMUEL HAKIM, 0000
*BRIAN H. HALL, 0000
JOHN F. HAMILTON, JR., 0000
MARY F. HART, 0000
*TIMOTHY N. HICKMAN, 0000
*BARBARA A. HILGENBERG, 0000
*THOMAS S. HOFFMAN, 0000
*EDWARD G. JOHNSON, 0000
ROBERT C. JONES, 0000
*WOODSON S. JONES, 0000
*VIKRAM S. KASHYAP, 0000
*PATRICK J. KEARNEY, 0000
BRIAN S. KENDALL, 0000
BRYAN C. KING, 0000
*TIMOTHY C. KIRKPATRICK, 0000
STEVEN L. KLYN, 0000
*JOHN O. KRAUSE, 0000
*KARL P. LACKLER, 0000
JOSEPH J. LEGAN, 0000
*JOHN T. MANSFIELD, 0000
KEITH E. MC COY, 0000
*RANDALL J. MC DANIEL, 0000
ELIZABETH L. MC DONNELL, 0000
*DAVID S. MCKENNA, 0000
*JEFFREY D. MEDLAND, 0000
GARY A. MELLICK, 0000
*MATTHEW E. MITCHELL, 0000
NICOLE N. MOORE, 0000
ANDREW M. M MORAN, 0000
*KEITH H. MORITA, 0000
*MICHAEL J. MOULTON, 0000
*MARSHALL J. MURPHY, 0000
*ROGER K. MUSE, 0000
*RANDALL H. NEAL, 0000
*RORY G. OWEN, 0000
*RAFAEL A. PAGAN, 0000
*ALLAN S. PARKE, 0000
*JOHN K. PAUL III, 0000
*WILLIAM B. PERRY, 0000
*MICHAEL E. POTH, 0000
JOHN B. REED, 0000
*ROBERT V. REINHART, JR., 0000
CRAIG R. RUDER, 0000
TOD S. RUSSELL, 0000
ROBERT A. SCHMITZ, 0000
*ANNE H. SHOLES, 0000
*MARIO A. SILVA, 0000
BRETT D. SKIDMORE, 0000
*ANDREW C. STEELE, 0000
*KEVIN T. STEPHAN, 0000
*KENTON E. STEPHENS, JR., 0000
GARY N. STOKES, 0000
ALAN B. STONE, 0000
*RICHARD W. SUMRALL, 0000
*RALPH M. SUTHERLIN, 0000
*JANINE D. TAYLOR, 0000
CHARLES S. TEDDER, 0000
*GLENN L. TERRY, 0000
*WILLIAM A. THOMAS, JR., 0000
*JORGE TOBAR, 0000
MARK Y. UYEHARA, 0000
*JAMES P. VANDECAR, 0000
*FRANCESCA VASTAFALLDORF, 0000
*ELIZABETH A. WALTER, 0000
*KEVIN T. WATKINS, 0000
DANIEL C. WEAVER, 0000
RANDON S. WELTON, 0000
*LORNA A. WESTFALL, 0000
*THOMAS C. WHITE, 0000
*JAMES A. WIMSATT III, 0000
*LOLO WONG, 0000
JOHN M. YACCINO, 0000

To be major

KENT D. ABBOTT, 0000
JAYE E. ADAMS, 0000
BRIAN K. AGAN, 0000
SENTHIL ALAGARSAMY, 0000
PER K. AMUNDSON, 0000
LOY LANE ANDERSON, 0000
MARJORIE P. ANDERSON, 0000
DINA M. ANDREOTTI, 0000
CHARLES ARIZ, 0000
MARK E. AUGSPURGER, 0000
ANTHONY R. AVENTA, 0000
JEFFREY M. BABUSCHAK, 0000
WILLIAM R. BAEZ, 0000
WAYNE B. BAREFIELD, 0000
CHESTER P. BARTON III, 0000
JANET L. BEHRENHOFF, 0000
JOHN C. BENNETT, 0000
VICTOR D. BENTINGANAN, JR., 0000
JEFFREY M. BENZICK, 0000
JONATHAN W. BERRY, 0000
MICHAEL P. BERRY, 0000
SEAN E. BEYER, 0000
ARTHUR A. BLAIN, 0000
DAVID E. BLOCKER, 0000
TIMOTHY R. BONINE, 0000
TIMOTHY D. BONNIWELL, 0000
KENNETH J. BOOMGAARD, 0000
CHRISTOPHER J. BORCHARDT, 0000
STEVEN P. BOWERS, JR., 0000
LINDA R. BOYD, 0000
KIMBERLY R. BRADLEY, 0000
JOHN L. BRIDGES, JR., 0000
MATTHEW J. BRONK, 0000
JOSEPH V. BROWNE, 0000
KEVIN BRYAN, 0000
ANGELA M. BULLOCK, 0000
DANIEL F. BURIAN, 0000
GEOFFREY M. BURNS, 0000
DAVID S. BUSH, 0000
TODD R. CALLISTER, 0000
CHARLES L. CAMPBELL, 0000
JOHN T. CAMPBELL II, 0000
MARK E. CAMPBELL, 0000
DAMARIES CANDELARIO SOTO, 0000
CLAY D. CANNON, 0000
MICHAEL K. CAO, 0000
RENEE D. CARLSON, 0000
JAYSON C. CARR, 0000
JOHN S. CARRICK, 0000
ALESIA C. CARRIZALES, 0000
SCOTT C. CARRIZALES, 0000
MATTHEW B. CARROLL, 0000
JAMES A. CHAMBERS, 0000
LI ING CHANG, 0000
ARTEMIO C. CHAPA, 0000
MOLINDA M. CHARTRAND, 0000
THOMAS F. CHEATLE, 0000
BETTY CHEN, 0000
RAJA S. CHERUVU, 0000
WILLIE T. CHI, 0000
JOHN H. CHOE, 0000
DIXON L. CHRISTIAN, 0000
MARCUS CHRISTOPHER, 0000
VALERIE J. CLEGG, 0000
CATHERINE E. COGLEY, 0000
ROBERT V. COLEMAN, 0000
ROBERT T. COLLIER JR., 0000
EVE A. CONNOLLY, 0000
RACHEL S. CONRAD, 0000
JUNE M. COOK, 0000
LYNETTE CORBETT, 0000
JOHN J. COTTON, 0000
JACQUELINE COUNTRYMAN, 0000
MITCHELL W. COX, 0000
GLEN H. CRAWFORD, 0000
JENNIFER L. CRUISE, 0000
MARGARET A. CURRY, 0000
STEVEN J. CYR, 0000
SCOTT J. DARBY, 0000
JEFFREY T. DARDINGER, 0000
PIERRE ALAIN L. DAUBY, 0000
EDWIN P. DAVIS JR., 0000
KEENAN M. DAVIS, 0000
WILLIAM E. DECKER, 0000
JOAN N. DIXON, 0000
REYNOLD RODNEY MARK DLIMA, 0000
JOHN LEO DOLAN III, 0000
JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI, 0000
TERRANCE E. DONNAL JR., 0000
PETER G. DREWES, 0000
CASEY E. DUNCAN, 0000
DAVID T. DUNN, 0000
JULES R. DUVAL, 0000
NATHAN L. EASTMAN, 0000
DAVID F. EDWARDS, 0000
JOHN C. EGAN, 0000
SONIA S. ELLISOR, 0000
CHRISTINE R. ERDIELALENA, 0000
CHRISTOPHER A. ETTRICH, 0000
STACY N. EVANS, 0000
ANTHONY T. EVERHART, 0000
BLAIR W. FADEM, 0000
ROBERT A. FAIZON, 0000
STEVEN S. FARKAS, 0000
SCOTT E. FAULKNER, 0000
STEPHEN R. FEAGINS, 0000
DONNA B. FICO, 0000
DANIEL J. FLEMING, 0000
NICOLE J. FLISS, 0000
MICHAEL A. FORGIONE, 0000
ROBERT A. FORINASH, 0000
SUSAN M. FRANSSEN, 0000
TODD W. FRIEZE, 0000
LORRAINE C. GALLAGHER, 0000
MICHAEL L. GALLENTINE, 0000
CATHY GANEY, 0000
KATHLEEN A. GATES, 0000
BRUCE E. GEARHART, 0000
FLORIN C. GEORGESCU, 0000
VINOD K. GIDVANIDIAZ, 0000
STEPHEN A. GILL, 0000
TED F. GINGRICH JR., 0000
HOWARD R. GIVENS, 0000
SHERI L. GLADISH, 0000
PAUL D. GLEASON II, 0000
DAGOBERTO I. GONZALEZ JR., 0000
HEIDI S. H. GOO, 0000
RANDALL LANE GOODMAN, 0000
STEVEN W. GORDON, 0000
ROBERT A. GRAVES, 0000
KERYL J. GREEN, 0000
PATRICK M. GROGAN, 0000
JULIE A. GRONEK, 0000
DOUGLAS P. GUENTER, 0000
ANTHONY J. GULDE, 0000
SHERYL A. HAGGERTY, 0000
JOHN C. HALL, 0000
GREGG M. HALLBAUER, 0000
SHANNON P. HANCOCK, 0000
SHARON L. HARWELL, 0000
THOMAS A. HAWKINS, 0000
CRAIG L. HEINS, 0000
MELINDA B. HENNE, 0000
PATRICK E. HILL, 0000
KHAI LINH V. HO, 0000
NHUE ANH HO, 0000
DOUGLAS G. HOFF, 0000
FRANCIS T. HOLLAND, 0000
GEORGE F. HOLMES, 0000
DAVID T. HOLT, 0000
YU H. HONG, 0000
SANDRA GRAVES HOOKER, 0000
BRADFORD T. HSU, 0000
CHRISTOPHER L. HUGH, 0000
DUNCAN G. HUGHES, 0000
KATHRYN G. HUGHES, 0000
JAMES E. HUIZENGA, 0000
KARRAR HUSAIN, 0000
JAVED H. HUSSAIN, 0000
KRISTEN J. INGLIS, 0000
GRILL NOANA ISSAR, 0000

THOMAS A. JACOBSON, 0000
JOHN F. JAMES, 0000
RIMAS V. JANUSONIS, 0000
CHRISTOPHER J. JAYNE, 0000
DENISE A. JOHNSON, 0000
GREGORY L. JOHNSON, 0000
ROBERT G. JOHNSON, JR., 0000
WILLIAM T. JOHNSTON, 0000
DAVID M. JONES, 0000
LADONNA R. JONES, 0000
SAMUEL O. JONES IV, 0000
SARAH S. JONES, 0000
ROBERT F. KACPROWICZ, 0000
WARREN R. KADRMAS, 0000
LISA B. KAMERLING, 0000
DONALD L. KANE, 0000
JOHN CHOONGWHA KANG, 0000
LEONID M. KATKOVSKY, 0000
JULIE L. KELLEY, 0000
PATRICK S. KELLEY, 0000
GREGORY A. KENNEBECK, 0000
JOHN P. KENNEDY, 0000
ROBERT S. KENT, 0000
CHETAN U. KHAROD, 0000
JASMIN A. KILAYKO, 0000
JOHN K. KIM, 0000
STEVEN M. KINDSVATER, 0000
DAVID L. KING, 0000
JOSHUA A. KING, 0000
MICHELLE L. KNIGHT, 0000
RODNEY R. KNIGHT, 0000
BRIAN R. KNOPF, 0000
JAMES F. KNOWLES, 0000
TODD T. KOBAYASHI, 0000
PETER J. KOBES, 0000
THOMAS D. KOHL, 0000
DENNIS E. KOSELAK, 0000
CHARLES J. KOVALCHICK, 0000
MARK D. KRISKOVICH, 0000
NATHAN P. KWON, 0000
LIBBY A. LAKE, 0000
DARII A. LANE, 0000
DONALD J. LANE, 0000
JANICE M. LANGER, 0000
LAURA B. LANNING, 0000
HENRY K.K. LAU, 0000
DAVID P. LAUGHLIN, 0000
LAWRENCE G. LAWTON, 0000
MINH QUANG LE, 0000
CARLA B. LEE, 0000
ERNEST C. LEE, 0000
ROY E. LEE, 0000
MARK A. LEIBEL, 0000
MARK A. LEPAGE, 0000
JAMES G. LIESEN, 0000
MICHAEL C. LILLY, 0000
GREGG A. LINDSEY, 0000
DAVID C. LINN, 0000
DIANE M. LOVELL, 0000
RODOLFO M. LOZANO, 0000
GERALD D. LUCIANI, 0000
PATRICK J. MARSH, 0000
JOHN P. MARSHALL, 0000
JOHN B. MARTINIE, 0000
WALTER M. MATTHEWS, 0000
JOHN D. MC ARTHUR, 0000
RICHARD A. MC CLURE, 0000
MARK E. MC DANIEL, 0000
LESLIE G. MC DONALD, 0000
DAVID P. MC NABNEY, 0000
JEFFREY D. MC NEIL, 0000
CHARLES M. MC RANEY, 0000
MONICA A. MEDYNSKI, 0000
EVAN R. MEEKS, 0000
PAUL J. MEGEHEE, 0000
DEVI L. MERCHANT, 0000
CATHERINE A. METIVIER, 0000
LANE M. MEYER, 0000
JULIE M. MILLER, 0000
MICHAEL L. MILLER, 0000
JOHN W. B. MILLSPAUGH, 0000
DANIEL I. MIRSKI, 0000
TERENCE B. MITCHELL, 0000
JON M. MOORE, 0000
TERRALL N. MOORE, 0000
MARILYN J. MORA, 0000
SCOTT F. MORRISON, 0000
ANDREW T. MUELLER, 0000
ENEYA H. MULAGHA, 0000
DAVID W. MUNITZ, 0000
CABOT S. MURDOCK, 0000
JEFFREY G. NALESNIK, 0000
SALLY W. NALESNIK, 0000
RAMANN NALLAMALA, 0000
JUSTIN B. NAST, 0000
DOUGLAS A. NELSON, 0000
ERIC W. NELSON, 0000
STEPHEN L. NELSON, JR., 0000
THOMAS C. NEWTON, 0000
WILFREDO J. NIEVES, 0000
TOMMY S. NOGGLE, 0000
DAVID P. OHMSTEDE, 0000
NEIL M. OLSEN, 0000
CHRISTOPHER E. OLSON, 0000
DONALD T. OSBORN, 0000
JEANNE P. OSBORN, 0000
BENJAMIN W. OSBORNE, 0000
JOSEPH A. OUMA, 0000
PAMELA A. OVERMYER, 0000
RAJESH S. PADMANABHAN, 0000
JOE A. PASTRANO, 0000
ROBERT G. PATTERSON, 0000
ROBYN T. K. PATTON, 0000
CHRISTOPHER P. PAULSON, 0000
GREG M. PAVICH, 0000
BARAK PERAHIA, 0000
STEVEN D. PERRY, 0000
ANN JERRY PETERS, 0000
KENNY J. PETERSON, 0000
LINDA K. PETERSON, 0000
ALLAN S. PHILP, JR., 0000
KIMBERLY D. PIETSZAK, 0000
RAUL A. PINON, JR., 0000
AMIR PIROUZIAN, 0000
TAMARA T. PISTORIA, 0000
JOSEPH A. POCREVA, 0000
LAURA E. POLITO, 0000
BRIAN N. PORTER, 0000
JOSEPH P. PUENTE, 0000
TIMOTHY F. RAGSDALE, 0000
KARIN E. RAINEY, 0000
DANIEL S. RASKIND, 0000
MANOJ RAVI, 0000
DAVID J. RAWSON, 0000
TODD R. REULBACH, 0000
ANDREW J. REYNOLDS, 0000
KAREN C. RICHARDS, 0000
RANDY R. RICHARDSON, 0000
ADRIANNE M. RIDLEY, 0000
MARK R. ROBBINS, 0000
STACEY J. ROBINSON, 0000
JOY A. N. RODRIGUEZ, 0000
RAYMOND M. RODRIGUEZ, 0000
DAVID M. ROGERS, 0000
CHRISTOPHER S. ROHDE, 0000
MARK ROSENBERG, 0000
ERICK M. SANTOS, 0000
BRIAN S. SARACINO, 0000
ROBERT J. SCHIMMEL, 0000
KEITH E. SCHLECHTE, 0000
JAMES M. SCHMITT, 0000
ALBERT B. SCHRANER, 0000
CHRISTIE L. SCHROLL, 0000
GREGORY L. SCHUMACHER, 0000
DAREN A. SCROGGIE, 0000
FRED G. SEALE IV, 0000
NEIL E. SEETHALER, 0000
PETER H. SEIDENBERG, 0000
JO A. SHARMA, 0000
DONALD SHEETS, JR., 0000
JESSE C. SHICK, 0000
TRACY C. SHUMAN, 0000
KYLE E. SIMMERS, 0000
SCOTT A. SIMMS, 0000
PETER T. SIPOS, 0000
MARC A. SISK, 0000
JAMES A. SKROCKI, 0000
CHRISTOPHER L. SLACK, 0000
NANCY J. SMILEY, 0000
DARRELL S. SMITH, 0000
JAMES P. SMITH, 0000
JOHN T. SMITH, 0000
MICHAEL J. SMITH, 0000
PAMELA D. SMITH, 0000
BRANDON T. SNOOK, 0000
BRENT A. SONDAY, 0000
JAMES E. SPLICHAL, 0000
MARIA L. STAMP, 0000
COREY M. STANLEY, 0000
ERIC S. STANSBY, 0000
STACIE LYNN STAPLETON, 0000
GREGORY E. STEMPKY, 0000
JOHN B. STETSON, 0000
STEVEN W. STETSON, 0000
MICHAEL J. STONER, 0000
SEAN S. STOUT, 0000
DAVID L. STRUBLE, 0000
SREEKUMAR SUBRAMANIAN, 0000
KRISTIN M. SUFKA, 0000
ROBERT T. SULLIVAN, 0000
PARISA A. SUTHUN, 0000
SUSAN M. SWAYNE, 0000
EFFREY C. SWEENEY, 0000
GREGORY B. SWEITZER, 0000
MICHAEL A. TALL, 0000
BRYAN K. TALLENT, 0000
LOWELL O. TAN, 0000
NATHAN L. TAYLOR, 0000
STEVEN B. TAYLOR, 0000
PETER J. TERRY, 0000
ROBERT E. THAXTON, 0000
ABRAHAM K. THOMAS, 0000
JOHN W. THOMAS, 0000
NICOLE M. THOMAS, 0000
KATHLEEN L. TODD, 0000
JOHN M. TOKISH, 0000
MICHAEL F. TREXLER, 0000
ERIC J. TRUEBLOOD, 0000
ALICIA L. TSCHIRHART, 0000
DANIEL R. TUCKEY, 0000
GARY T. UNDERHILL, 0000
RICHARD A. VANDERWEELE, 0000
JAMES E. VANGILDER IV, 0000
RAMON E. VARGAS, 0000
JANET L. VEESART, 0000
JOANNE RUTH VOGEL, 0000
JOHN L. VOGL, 0000
STEPHEN J. VREEKE, 0000
JOHN K. WALTON, 0000
CRAIG A. WARDELL, 0000
DANIEL J. WATTENDORF, 0000
DESIREE M. WEBB, 0000
MICHAEL D. WEBB, 0000
KATHLEEN A. WEBER, 0000
KATHRYN A. WEESNER, 0000
MICHAEL J. WELSH, 0000
MARK K. WIDSTROM, 0000
LEE D. WILLIAMES, 0000
ALAN L. WILLIAMS, 0000
JONATHAN W. WILLIAMS, 0000
PAMELA M. WILLIAMS, 0000
JOHN E. WILLIAMSON, 0000
ALAN P. WIMMER, 0000
WILLIAM E. WINTER III, 0000
CHARLES P. WOOD, 0000
DAVID A. WOOD, 0000
DEBORAH S. WOODARD, 0000
BRUCE A. WOODFORD, 0000
DONALD R. WOOLEVER, 0000
BENJAMIN D. WRIGHT, 0000
FRANK K. YOUNG, 0000
JEFFREY M. YOUNG, 0000
MICHAEL R. YOUNKER, 0000
MARK A. YUSPA, 0000
RODOLFO H. ZARAGOZA, 0000
SHAWN P. ZARR, 0000
SOLOMON F. ZEWDU, 0000
RYAN J. ZUCKER, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE AND FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT (IDENTIFIED BY AN ASTERISK(*)) UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 531:

To be Lieutenant Colonel

FREDERICK H. ABBOTT III, 0000
THOMAS G. ABBOTT, 0000
JOHN T. ACKERMAN, 0000
TIMOTHY A. ADAM, 0000
BRYAN C. ADAMS, 0000
LINDA M. ADAMS, 0000
MARCELLA F. ADAMS, 0000
KATHERINE A. ADAMSON, 0000
EDWARD J. ADELMAN, 0000
MERRILL E. ADKISON, 0000
MARK A. AICHER, 0000
JAMES J. ALBRECHT, 0000
CHERYL D. ALLEN, 0000
MICHAEL J. ALLSHOUSE, 0000
JUAN ALVAREZ, 0000
BRIAN D. AMOS, 0000
KENNETH E. ANDERSEN, 0000
BRIAN K. ANDERSON, 0000
DOUGLAS P. ANDERSON, 0000
RICHARD D. ANDERSON, 0000
STANLEY ANDRAY, 0000
EMILY B. ANDREW, 0000
CAROL ANN BARCLAY ANDREWS, 0000
WESLEY R. ANDRUES, 0000
JOHN J. ANDUAGAARIAS, 0000
DAVID W. ANGLE, 0000
JOHANN J. ANTLFINGER, 0000
TIMOTHY G. APEL, 0000
MELISSA J. APPLEGATE, 0000
ANDREW L. ARACE, 0000
LORENZO C. ARAGON, 0000
STUART K. ARCHER, 0000
GARY A. ARDES, 0000
MARK R. ARLINGHAUS, 0000
CHARLES P. ARMENTROUT, 0000
DENNIS M. ARMSTRONG, 0000
TERRY W. ARMSTRONG, 0000
DEAN M. ARNDORFER, 0000
MARILYN A. ARNOLD, 0000
MATTHEW J. ARTH, 0000
BLAINE A. ASATO, 0000
DUSTIN G. ASHTON, 0000
WILLIAM J. ASTORE, 0000
JANET C. AUGUSTINE, 0000
TIMOTHY A. AVEY, 0000
PETER D. AXELSON, 0000
JAMES B. AYERS, 0000
THOMAS P. AZAR, 0000
STEVEN L. BABCOCK, 0000
BRIAN J. BABIN, 0000
AMY K. BACHELOR, 0000
STEVEN E. BACHMANN, 0000
BERNARD BADAMI, 0000
ROBERT S. BAERST, 0000
BRENT G. BAILEY, 0000
CHRISTOPHER J. BAIN, 0000
ANDREW B. BAKER, 0000
JAMES H. BAKER, 0000
LONNY P. BAKER, 0000
SCOTT A. BAKER, 0000
ROBERT E. BAMBERG, 0000
JON P. BANKS, 0000
RONALD L. BANKS, 0000
ARTHUR M. BANNER III, 0000
RENEE A. BARALLINMAN, 0000
DONALD J. BARNES, 0000
MICHAEL J. BARNES, 0000
SHAWN J. BARNES, 0000
ALAN BARTHOLOMEW, 0000
MATTHEW R. BARTLETT, 0000
STEVEN L. BASHAM, 0000
ROGER W. BASL, 0000
JEFFERY S. BATEMAN, 0000
LAWRENCE J. BATES, 0000
ERIC J. BATWAY, 0000
KAREN M. BAUGH, 0000
CHARLES R. BAUMGARDNER, 0000
JAY A. BAUMGARTNER, 0000
JAMES R. BAXTER, 0000
KERRY L. BEAGHAN, 0000
DEBRA F. BEAN, 0000
DEBORAH S. BEATTY, 0000
PHILLIP J. BEAUDOIN, 0000
DIANE L. BECK, 0000
NIKOLAUS W. BEHNER, 0000
ARTHUR T. BEISNER II, 0000
DAVID L. BELL, 0000
KEVIN T. BELL, 0000
BRIAN C. BELLACICCO, 0000
ROBERT P. BENDER, JR., 0000
DAVID M. BENNETT, JR., 0000
JANET BENT, 0000
SCOTT D. BERGER, 0000
RODNEY K. BERK, 0000
CRAIG A. BERLETTE, 0000

TIMOTHY P. BERRY, 0000
GREGORY D. BEST, 0000
MICHAEL R. BEST, 0000
TOM J. BIANCO, 0000
MARK D. BIBLER, 0000
GREGORY W. BICE, 0000
CHARLES S. BIEVER, 0000
MICHAEL A. BIEWEND, 0000
JEFFREY B. BIGELOW, 0000
NEIL R. BILLINGS, 0000
RICHARD S. BINGER, 0000
MATTHEW W. BIRCH, 0000
DAVID P. BIROS, 0000
TIMOTHY C. BISCHOFF, 0000
JOHN W. BLACK, 0000
MICHAEL B. BLACK, 0000
BRENDA J. BLACKMAN, 0000
JODY L. BLANCHFIELD, 0000
CLIFTON D. BLANKS, 0000
LAWRENCE K. BLAVOS, 0000
BRIAN A. BLAZICKO, 0000
STEPHEN M. BLIZZARD, 0000
PETER G. BLOCK, 0000
MARK A. BLUME, 0000
JOHN D. BOBBITT, 0000
LEE W. BODENHAUSEN, 0000
JOSEPH BOLTERSDORF, 0000
CRAIG A. BOND, 0000
MARK D. BONTRAGER, 0000
STEPHEN R. BOOTH, 0000
LYNN L. BORLAND, 0000
DAVID E. BOSSERT, 0000
KATHLEEN E. BOWMAN, 0000
TODD A. BOYD, 0000
VICKI M. BOYD, 0000
CHARLES R. BRACKENHOFF, 0000
ALAN E. BRADY, 0000
STEPHAN P. BRADY, 0000
JAMES R. BRANDT, 0000
WALTER BRECEVIC, 0000
JEAN J. BRENNAN, 0000
SETH P. BRETSCHER, 0000
MICHAEL T. BREWER, 0000
PETER G. BREWER, 0000
MICHAEL P. BRIGNOLA, 0000
RODNEY K. BRITTENHAM, 0000
JEFFREY A. BROCK, 0000
BRAD T. BROEMMEL, 0000
LEONARD L. BROSEKER, 0000
TODD M. BROSZ, 0000
CHARLES P. BROTHERS, JR., 0000
GARY D BROWN, 0000
GERALD Q. BROWN, 0000
GLENN E. BROWN, 0000
MICHAEL A. BROWN, 0000
ROBERT B. BROWN, 0000
MARK ANTHONY BROWN, 0000
THOMAS J. BROWNING, 0000
TINA M. BROYLES, 0000
KAREN L. BRUCE, 0000
ROBERT A. BRUCE, 0000
JOSEPH R. BRYAN, 0000
EMILY ANN BUCKMAN, 0000
WILLIAM J. BUECHEL, 0000
BRIAN D. BUELL, 0000
JOHN M. BUKOWINSKI, 0000
DOUGLAS L. BULLOCK, 0000
HEIDI H. BULLOCK, 0000
KENT T. BURKHARDT, 0000
ANGELA C. BURNS, 0000
DOUGLAS H. BURNS, 0000
KELLY D. BURNS, 0000
LESLIE C. BURNS, 0000
LINDA F. W. BUSCH, 0000
THOMAS A. BUSSIERE, 0000
MICHAEL G. BUTEL, 0000
MITCHEL H. BUTIKOFER, 0000
LAWRENCE M. BUTKUS, 0000
DEBORAH C. BUTLER, 0000
ROBERT J. BUTLER, 0000
STEPHEN D. BUTLER, 0000
ANTHONY M. BUTTERS, 0000
ANDREW L. BUTTS, 0000
FORREST F. BUTTS III, 0000
BRADLEY G. BUTZ, 0000
THOMAS A. BYRGE, JR., 0000
WILLIAM F. CAIN, JR., 0000
MICHAEL G. CALDWELL, 0000
KEVIN P. CALLAHAN, 0000
KATHERINE M. CALLIES, 0000
PETER P. CAMIT, 0000
GORDON S. CAMPBELL, 0000
MICHAEL A. CANNA, 0000
JAMES V. CANNIZZO, 0000
PATRICIA A. CAPLE, 0000
CHARLES G. CAPPS, 0000
RENEE M. CAREY, 0000
SEAN K. CAREY, 0000
KENNETH D. CARLSON, 0000
LAURIE R. CARPENTIER, 0000
DENNIS L. CARR, 0000
MICHAEL J. CARR, 0000
DAVID J. CARRELL, 0000
MICHAEL W. CARRELL, 0000
JEFFREY A. CARROTHERS, 0000
BRENT CARTAGENA, 0000
CURTIS R. CARTER, 0000
JOHN F. CARTER, 0000
PAUL L. CARTER III, 0000
GREGORY WARREN CARTER, 0000
TED E. CARTER, JR., 0000
RICKY W. CARVER, 0000
LYLE W. CARY, 0000
LOUIS A. CASALE, 0000
BRIAN K. CASSIDAY, 0000
GERARD A. CASTELLI, 0000
DAVID A. CASTILLO, 0000
EDGAR S. CASTOR, 0000
JOSEPH E. CASTRO, 0000
CHARLES E. CATOE, 0000
FRANK M. CAVUOTI, 0000
SYLVIA E. CAYETANO, 0000
BILLY P. CECIL II, 0000
JACK J. CELIE, 0000
JUANITA M. CELIE, 0000
ANTHONY J. CERVENY, JR., 0000
DAVID B. CHANDLER, 0000
JOHN T. CHANDLER, 0000
STEVEN R. CHARBONNEAU, 0000
CHRISTOPHER W. CHARLES, 0000
JACQUELINE N. CHARSAGUA, 0000
JOHN E. CHERRY, 0000
GARY D. CHESLEY, 0000
PHILIP C. CHEVALLARD, 0000
MICHAEL L. CHING, 0000
DALE R. CHRISTENSEN, 0000
DELBERT G. CHRISTMAN, 0000
ALLAN J. CHROMY, 0000
CHRISTOPHER M. CICERE, 0000
ROBERT D. CLAMPITT, 0000
CECIL J. CLARK, JR., 0000
DOUGLAS L. CLARK, 0000
JOHN B. CLARKE, 0000
MAX A. CLAYTON, JR., 0000
ROBERT M. CLEARY, 0000
CHEVALIER P. CLEAVES, 0000
MARK L. CLIFFORD, 0000
PATRICIA R. CLOUD, 0000
JAY S. CLOUTIER, 0000
STEVEN A. COFFIN, 0000
KERRI A. COLE, 0000
KEVIN J. COLE, 0000
RONALD A. COLEMAN, 0000
CARY A. COLLINS, 0000
DALE K. COLTER, 0000
RONALD C. COMEAU, 0000
JAMES L. COMFORT, 0000
DONALD J. COMI, 0000
PAUL M. COMMEAU, 0000
THOMAS W. CONNELLY, 0000
KIMERLEE L. CONNER, 0000
MICHAEL P. CONNOLLY, 0000
WILLIAM D. CONNORS, 0000
JULIE A. CONSTABLE, 0000
CREIGHTON W. COOK, JR., 0000
JAMES L. COOK, 0000
WILLIAM S. COOKE, 0000
CHRISTOPHER M. COOMBS, 0000
DAVID B. COOMER, 0000
MARK A. COOTER, 0000
SHAUN P. COPELIN, 0000
CRAIG R. COREY, 0000
DONALD M. CORLEY, 0000
RICKY J. CORNELIO, 0000
JEFFREY S. CORNELL, 0000
JAY A. COSSENTINE, 0000
JOHN A. COTE, 0000
TIMOTHY J. COTHREL, 0000
ANTHONY J. COTTON, 0000
CHRISTOPHER D. COTTS, 0000
JAMES D. COUCH, 0000
JOHN P. COULTER, 0000
MAUREEN J. COUNTER, 0000
PETER J. COURTNEY, 0000
LAWRENCE J. COX, 0000
SAMUEL E. COX, 0000
DOUGLAS M. CRABB, 0000
BRIAN J. CRAMER, 0000
ROBERT P. CRANNAGE, 0000
ROBERT J. CRAVEN, 0000
DAN S. CRAWFORD, 0000
GEORGE R. CROUSE, 0000
JAMES W. CROWHURST, 0000
JOHN S. CROWN, 0000
ROBERT L. CUMMINGS, JR., 0000
ANN CUNNINGHAM, 0000
HAROLD J. CUNNINGHAM, JR., 0000
BRETT M. CUPP, 0000
THOMAS F. CURRAN, JR., 0000
TOM P. CURRIE, JR., 0000
ANDRE K. CURRY, 0000
DANNY R. CURTIS, 0000
ROBERT L. CURTIS, 0000
JAMES R. CVANCARA, 0000
MARGARET J. CZAPIEWSKI, 0000
THERESA A. DALYHANGER, 0000
JAMES C. DAMOUR, 0000
DARREN R. DANIELS, 0000
WILLIAM B. DANSKINE, 0000
ROBERT G. DANTONIO, 0000
JOHN L. DARGAN, 0000
KEITH A. DARLINGTON, 0000
ALAN D. DAVIS, 0000
DANNY L. DAVIS, 0000
DIANNE C. DAVIS, 0000
HOWARD C. DAVIS, 0000
GEORGE E. DAY, JR., 0000
DANIEL R. DEBREE, 0000
ANTHONY K. DECKARD, 0000
JOHN C. DEEMS, 0000
BUDDY E. DEES, JR., 0000
PATRICIA W. J. DEES, 0000
DOUGLAS W. DEHART, 0000
WILLIAM P. DELANEY, 0000
CORDELL A. DELAPENA, JR., 0000
JOSEPH M. DELGRANDE, 0000
SEBASTIANO DELISO, 0000
JANET M. DELTUVA, 0000
MARK E. DELUCA, 0000
RICHARD C. DEMARS, 0000
WILLIAM C. DEMASO, 0000
STEPHEN R. DEMERS, 0000
DANIEL L. DEMOTT, 0000
MICHAEL H. DEMOULLY, 0000
DONALD T. R. DERRY, 0000
MARIO V. DESANCTIS, 0000
BRUCE T. DESAUTELS, 0000
VIRGINIA B. DESIMONE, 0000
JOHN A. DEWITT II, 0000
MARK E. DEYSHER, 0000
NANCY A. DEZELL, 0000
JOSEPH E. DIANA, 0000
MILTON E. DIAZ, 0000
MARC DICOCCO, 0000
THERESA L. DIFATO, 0000
STEPHEN A. DIFONZO, 0000
KATHRYN A. DILLOW, 0000
GREGORY E. DITZLER, 0000
LAURENCE A. DOBROT, 0000
KRISTEN J. DOLAN, 0000
RAMONA L. DOLSON, 0000
TIMOTHY M. DOMEK, 0000
THOMAS J. DONALDS, 0000
EDWIN F. DONALDSON III, 0000
STEVEN G. DONATUCCI, 0000
DAVID L. DONLEY, JR., 0000
BRIAN P. DONNELLY, 0000
STEVE DONOVAN, 0000
ROBERT C. DOOLEY, 0000
RODERICK E. DORSEY, JR., 0000
MARK E. DOTSON, 0000
DEBRA L. DOTY, 0000
DEBRA J. DOUCETTE, 0000
JOSEPH T. DOUGHERTY, 0000
CLIFTON DOUGLAS, JR., 0000
DWAYNE E. DOVER, 0000
JACK R. DOWNEY, 0000
BRIAN J. DUDDY, 0000
GEOFFREY V. DUDLEY, 0000
ALFRED U. DUENAS, 0000
RALPH W. DUESTERHOEFT, 0000
VALENTINE J. DUGIE, 0000
ROBERT J. DUKAT, 0000
ANTHONY D. DUNBAR, 0000
CHARLES A. DUNN II, 0000
RICHARD B. DUNN, 0000
SCOTT L. DUNN, 0000
JOHN H. DYCK, 0000
STEVEN C. DYE, 0000
DAVID J. DZARAN, 0000
GARY J. DZUBILO, 0000
CHARLES W. EASTMAN, 0000
LINDA LEE EATON, 0000
TROY A. EDGELL, 0000
JON D. EDWARDS, 0000
KENNETH A. EDWARDS, 0000
MARTIN L. EDWARDS, 0000
ROBERT P. EGAN, 0000
DANIEL L. EICKMEIER, 0000
DARREN J. ELDRIDGE, 0000
MICHAEL G. ELLIOTT, 0000
STEPHEN M. ELLIOTT, 0000
DAVID F. ELLIS, 0000
LAURENCE E. ELLIS, 0000
LEON E. ELSARELLI, 0000
GEORGE A. EMILIO, 0000
CHRISTOPHER T. EMMERT, 0000
BRUCE A. ENSOR, 0000
SCOTT B. ERICKSON, 0000
SCOTT J. ERICKSON, 0000
ELVIRA R. ESPINOZA, 0000
TERESA L. ETHEN, 0000
JOYCE A. EVANS, 0000
MYRA L. EVANS-MANYWEATHER, 0000
ROYCE E. EVES, 0000
MARK S. EWART, 0000
JAMES A. FABER, 0000
KAROLEN KAY FAHRNI, 0000
ELLIOT T. FAIR III, 0000
JAMES E. FAIRCHILD, 0000
MARK R. FAIRCHILD, 0000
MARK B. FALKE, 0000
MICHAEL A. FANTINI, 0000
JEFFREY L. FANTO, 0000
JOHN H. FARRELL, 0000
RAYMOND E. FARRELL, JR., 0000
BRIDGET I. FATH, 0000
FRANCIS J. FAUPEL, 0000
SUZANNE F. FELD, 0000
THOMAS J. FELDHAUSEN, 0000
ROLAND D. FENTON, JR., 0000
GLENN A. FERGUSON, 0000
TIMOTHY G. FERNER, 0000
SYLVIA E.D. FERRY, 0000
SUZANNE FILION, 0000
EDWARD M. FINCKE, 0000
TIMOTHY J. FINNEGAN, 0000
GREG A. FINNEY, 0000
MARK E. FISCHER, 0000
SCOTT A. FISCHER, 0000
RICHARD N. FISH, 0000
CAROL A. FISHER, 0000
SUSAN D. FISK, 0000
ANNE F. FITCH, 0000
THOMAS A. FITCH, 0000
JAY S. FITZGERALD, 0000
KEVIN J. FLEMING, 0000
MICHAEL J. FLERI, 0000
GARY D. FLINCHBAUGH, 0000
PHILIP J. FLUHR, 0000
CHARLES P. FLYNN, 0000
ROGER B. FOGLEMAN, 0000
JAMES M. FOLEY, 0000
SAMMY J. FONG, 0000
TERRIE D. FORD, 0000
LESLIE A. FORMOLO, 0000
JOHN D. FORZATO, 0000
LYNNE A. FOSS, 0000
DAVID I. FOSTER, 0000
MICHAEL W. FOSTER, 0000
KEVIN L. FOX, 0000

GABRIEL S. FRANCO, 0000
ANTHONY R. FREDERICK, 0000
DAVID EUGENE FREEMAN, 0000
THOMAS A. FRANK FREESE, 0000
KEVIN R. FRISBIE, 0000
DAVID B. FRYE, 0000
ALGENE FRYER, 0000
KEVIN G. GABOS, 0000
STEPHEN O. GAINES II, 0000
SHERRI S. GALANTE, 0000
PHILLIP GALES, 0000
FRANK P. GALLAGHER, 0000
TODD A. GANGER, 0000
JOHN W. GARDNER, 0000
INGE GEDO, 0000
CEDRIC D. GEORGE, 0000
PETER E. GERSTEN, 0000
RICHARD B. GERTZ, 0000
JEFFREY I. GETTLE, 0000
BRUCE E. GIESIGE, 0000
JOHN E. GILMOUR, 0000
MARTIN T. GIMBUS, 0000
RICHARD T. GINDHART, JR., 0000
JEFFREY L. GINGRAS, 0000
DOUGLAS S. GLEISNER, 0000
JOHN R. GLOCK, 0000
DERRILL T. GOLDIZEN, 0000
GARY P. GOLDSTONE, 0000
MELISSA K. GONZALEZ, 0000
RICHARD A. GONZALUDO, 0000
MARK W. GOOCH, 0000
DAVID M. GOODE III, 0000
CARL C. GOODISON, 0000
PAULA J. GOODMAN, 0000
MICHAEL S. GOODWIN, 0000
REID M. GOODWYN, 0000
SCOTT R. GORDON, 0000
MICHAEL A. GOYETTE, 0000
JOHN K. GRAHAM, 0000
CARL S. GRAMLICK, 0000
JAMES F. GRANT, JR., 0000
MARTIN E. GRANUM, 0000
PATRICIA A. GRAULTY, 0000
TIMOTHY G. GRAVELLE, 0000
LAWRENCE C. GRAY II, 0000
RUTH E. GRAYSON, 0000
GARRY M. GREEN, 0000
ROBERT T. GREEN, 0000
SCOTT B. GREENE, 0000
STEVEN K. GREGORCYK, 0000
CYNTHIA J. GREY, 0000
JOSEPH N. GRIFFIN, 0000
PAUL A. GRIFFITH, JR., 0000
MATTHEW P. GROOVER, 0000
MAURICE G. GROSSO, 0000
TRACI D. GUARINIELLO, 0000
PAUL H. GUEMMER, 0000
THOMAS A. GUINN, 0000
JAMES C. GUNN, 0000
ERIC G. GUNZELMAN, 0000
JEFFREY H. GUSTAFSON, 0000
MICHAEL E. GUY, 0000
RYAN K. HAALAND, 0000
RENEE M. HAAS, 0000
RICHARD S. HAAS, 0000
ROBERT D. HACKETT III, 0000
WADE E. HADER, 0000
LANCE C. HAFELI, 0000
JOHN W. HAGEN, 0000
DANIEL E. HAGMAIER, 0000
DAVID G. HAGSTROM, 0000
KATHERINE M. HAHN, 0000
TAMMY M. HAIGHT, 0000
CRAIG W. HALL, 0000
JAMES R. HALL, 0000
KURT D. HALL, 0000
MARK C. HALLISEY, 0000
JAMES R. HAM, 0000
PAUL J. HAMACHER, 0000
JAMES D. HAMILTON, 0000
STEPHEN F. HAMILTON, 0000
JACQUELINE S. HAMLIN, 0000
JAMES E. HAMMETT, JR., 0000
RICHARD A. HAND, 0000
WILLIAM S. HANDY, 0000
RONALD B. HANKES, 0000
GREGORY M. HANNON, 0000
GARY R. HANSON, 0000
CHARLENE J. HARDING, 0000
PAUL R. HARDY, 0000
CHARLES M. HARMON, 0000
STEVEN M. HARMON, 0000
DANE E. HARREL, 0000
CHRISTOPHER A. HARRINGTON, 0000
JERRY S.G. HARRINGTON, 0000
KEITH D. HARRIS, 0000
KEVEN E. HARSHBARGER, 0000
MARK E. HARTER, 0000
QUINTIN H. HARTT, JR., 0000
JAMES F. HARVELL, 0000
JOSEPH M. HASTINGS, 0000
BERLAIN HATFIELD, JR., 0000
STEPHEN C. HATLEY, 0000
DARYL J. HAUCK, 0000
ROBERT D. HAUGHIAN, 0000
JEFFREY A. HAUSMANN, 0000
DAVID P. HAWKINS, 0000
MARK J. HAWLEY, 0000
MONIA L. HAYES, 0000
JANET A. HAYHURST, 0000
JEFFREY A. HAYS, 0000
MICHAEL T. HEALY, 0000
FRANKLIN P. HEATH, JR., 0000
JAMES B. HECKER, 0000
RICHARD L. HEDGPETH, 0000
VICTOR L. HEDGPETH, 0000
*SHARON M. HEFFNER, 0000
BRIAN K. HEFLIN, 0000
STEPHEN L. HEFLIN, 0000
JANET C. HEGARTY, 0000
FRANK R. HEINSOHN, 0000
DONNA C. HEINZ, 0000
JOSEPH S. HEIRIGS, 0000
GARLAND S. HENDERSON, 0000
GORDON B. HENDRICKSON, 0000
MICHAEL D. HENNESSY, 0000
JOHN M. HENNIGAN, 0000
STEPHEN E. HENNING, 0000
CURTIS E. HENRY, 0000
RICHARD I. HERMANSEN, 0000
MICHAEL D. HERNDON, 0000
CLIFTON G. HERTEL, 0000
KENNETH P. HESSION, 0000
GORDON S. HETHERINGTON, 0000
JOHN R. HICKMAN, 0000
WILLIAM S. HICKMAN, 0000
DANIEL K. HICKS, 0000
KERRY D. HICKS, 0000
PATRICK C. HIGBY, 0000
JOHN F. HILBING, 0000
STEPHEN C. HILL, 0000
SCOTT WILLIAM HILL, 0000
JAMES B. HILLER, 0000
HAROLD D. HINCKS, 0000
LAWRENCE W. HINKIN, 0000
ELLWOOD P. HINMAN IV, 0000
JAMES A. HIRD, 0000
YVETTE P. HIRD, 0000
DAVID A. HLATKY, 0000
MARK A. HOBSON, 0000
GENE L. HODGE, 0000
WILLIAM R. HODGKISS, 0000
GREG J. HOFFMAN, 0000
LINDA K. HOGAN, 0000
DOROTHY A. HOGG, 0000
SUSAN M. HOGG, 0000
KARLAN B. HOGGAN, 0000
RICHARD L. HOLBROOK, 0000
ALAN R. HOLCK, 0000
RODNEY L. HOLDER, 0000
TAMARA S. HOLDER, 0000
BLAINE D. HOLT, 0000
CHRISTIAN D. HONKANEN, 0000
ROBERT G. HONTZ, 0000
LYSA P. HOPSON, 0000
MARK D. HORN, 0000
MICHAEL H. HORN, 0000
MICHAEL J. HORNITSCHEK, 0000
PAUL R. HORST, JR., 0000
KIRK G. HORTON, 0000
GLENN R. HOVER, 0000
DOUGLAS C. HOWARD, JR., 0000
ROBERT S. HOWARD, 0000
JOHN T. HRUBY, 0000
CAROL L. HUBBARD, 0000
LLOYD F. HUBBARD, 0000
ROBERT B. HUBER, 0000
SAMUEL HUDSPATH, 0000
JOHN D. HUFFSTUTTER, 0000
MONTGOMERY C. HUGHSON, 0000
DONALD L. HUGULEY, JR., 0000
DALE R. HUHMANN, 0000
ERIC N. HUMMER, 0000
DAVID A. HUNI, 0000
BRIAN E. HUNT, 0000
RONALD L. HUNTLEY, 0000
JEFFREY L. HUPY, 0000
RICHARD D. HURLEY, 0000
JOHN W. HURSEY, 0000
MARK L. HUSON, 0000
DIRK M. HUTCHISON, 0000
TIMOTHY D. HUTCHISON, 0000
ROBERT D. HYDE, 0000
WINTHROP C. IDLE, 0000
BRET L. INDERMILL, 0000
GERARDO INUMERABLE, JR., 0000
SUSAN L. IRONS, 0000
PAUL E. IRWIN JR., 0000
WILLIAM P. ISLER JR., 0000
DAWN G. JACKSON, 0000
JEFFREY A. JACKSON, 0000
BRETT L. JAMES, 0000
TERRY C. JAMES, 0000
GARY E. JANDZINSKI, 0000
SHAWN J. JANSEN, 0000
STACEY L. JANSEN, 0000
BARBARA A. JARRETT, 0000
RICHARD S. JARVIS, 0000
VINCENT B. JEFFERSON, 0000
BENJAMIN W. JENKINS, 0000
JAY R. JENNINGS, 0000
CARL V. JERRETT, 0000
DANIEL R. JODER, 0000
VINCENT J. JODOIN, 0000
BRUCE G. JOHNSON, 0000
CHARLES D. JOHNSON, 0000
DAVID C. JOHNSON, 0000
DONALD B. JOHNSON, 0000
JAMES C. JOHNSON, 0000
JAMES L. JOHNSON, 0000
OSWALD L. JOHNSON, 0000
RENEE M. JOHNSON, 0000
ROBERT N. JOHNSON, JR., 0000
STEPHEN S. JOHNSON, 0000
ANGELA V. JOHNSON-HUGHES, 0000
BRUCE W. JONES, 0000
CHARLES E. JONES, JR., 0000
DIMITRI K. JONES, 0000
DONALD R. JONES, 0000
GEORGE E. JONES, JR., 0000
HOWARD G. JONES III, 0000
WESTON W. JONES, 0000
JODI S. JORDAN, 0000
LAURIE A. JORDAN, 0000
LEWIS E. JORDAN JR., 0000
MICHAEL J. JORDAN, 0000
JOSHUA JOSE, 0000
VINCENT T. JOVENE, JR., 0000
DOUGLAS W. JUBACK, 0000
WARD F. JUEDEMAN, 0000
JOEL B. JUNKER, 0000
CHERYL ANN JUNKER, 0000
THOMAS Z. JUNYSZEK, 0000
JUDSON J. JUSELL, 0000
JOHN H. KAFER, 0000
RANDEE B. KAISER, 0000
JOHN J. KAPLAN, 0000
PATRICIA A. KARABA, 0000
HANS R. KASPAR, 0000
CHARLES V. KASTENHOLZ, 0000
MICHAEL D. KEATON, 0000
HAROLD W. KECK, JR., 0000
RICKY L. KEELING, 0000
EDWARD N. KEEN, 0000
MICHAEL H. KEIFER, 0000
CHAN W. KEITH, 0000
KEITH R. KELLER, 0000
DAVID H. KELLEY, 0000
ELIZABETH KELLY, 0000
PATRICK M. KELLY, 0000
POLLY S. KENNY, 0000
DAVID A. KENSINGER, 0000
ELIZABETH B. KERR, 0000
DAVID A. KERSEY, 0000
RANDALL T. KERSEY, 0000
GREGORY L. KESLER, 0000
RICHARD B. KEYES, 0000
MOHAMMED A. KHAN, JR., 0000
BRENDA M. KHOURY, 0000
DAVID A. KILCHER, 0000
KEVIN L. KILPATRICK, 0000
HARRY R. KIMBERLY III, 0000
DONALD FRANCIS KIMMINAU, 0000
GREGORY R. KINCAID, 0000
CRAIG K. KING, 0000
DALE G. KING, 0000
RALPH F. KING III, 0000
WALTER J. KING, 0000
GALEN P. KIRCHMEIER, 0000
DONALD E. KIRKLAND, 0000
SCOTT ALAN KISER, 0000
JEFFERY T. KLAY, 0000
JERRY G. KLINE, 0000
STEVEN V. KNUTSON, 0000
JEFFREY A. KOCH, 0000
LAURA J. KOCH, 0000
DONALD J. KOCHANSKI, 0000
DONALD A. KOEHLER, 0000
KEVIN P. KOEHLER, 0000
STEVEN S. KOEHLER, 0000
FREDERICK M. KOENNECKE, 0000
JOHN T. KONOPKA, 0000
STEPHEN W. KORNS, 0000
KEITH J. KOSAN, 0000
EDWARD J. KOSLOW, 0000
DAVID J. KOSSLER, 0000
EDWARD A. KOSTELNIK, JR., 0000
MARILYN H. KOTT, 0000
KATHLEEN A. KOURY, 0000
JOHN A. KOVALCIN, 0000
STEPHEN R. KOWALSKI, 0000
EDWARD C. KRAFT III, 0000
BARBARA A. KRAUSE, 0000
MICHAEL V. KRUEGER, 0000
ROBERT W. KUHN, JR., 0000
EDWARD J. KULAS, JR., 0000
DAVID A. KULESH, 0000
DAVID R. KUNSELMAN, 0000
WILLIAM A. KURLANDER, 0000
DAVID W. KYGER, 0000
JAMES D. LABOMBARD, 0000
STUART L. LABOVITZ, 0000
FRANKLIN D. LADSON, 0000
JOHN S. LAING, 0000
LARRY LAIRD, 0000
ALAN T. LAKE, 0000
STEVEN K. LAMBERT, 0000
JEFFERY H. LAMOTHE, 0000
DAVID G. LANDFAIR, 0000
CYNTHIA M. LANDRUMTSU, 0000
CAROL L. LANE, 0000
STEPHEN A. LANGFORD, 0000
CHARLES R. LANGLAIS, 0000
BART W. LANGLAND, 0000
LOUIS E. LAPORTE, 0000
GARY W. LARBERG, 0000
SCOTT C. LARRIMORE, 0000
WAYNE A. LARSEN, 0000
DONALD M. LARSON, 0000
JAMES R. LASCHE, 0000
JOHN A. LASLEY, 0000
KELLY J. LATIMER, 0000
SHARON MARY LATOUR, 0000
JOHN A. LAUB, JR., 0000
PHILIP J. LAWLOR, 0000
ARDENE M. LAWRENCE, 0000
WILLIAM G. LAWRENCE, JR., 0000
STUART P. LAY, 0000
ANN K. LEE, 0000
ARNOLD E. M. LEE, 0000
EUGENE K. LEE II, 0000
JILL H. LEE, 0000
JONI R. LEE, 0000
KEVIN A. LEE, 0000
KEVIN L. LEEK, 0000
PAUL J. LEGENDRE III, 0000
DAVID A. LEGGE, 0000
CEDRIC E. LEIGHTON, 0000
STEVEN G. LEONARD, 0000
ANTHONY D. LEPPELLERE, 0000
PAUL W. LESAINT, 0000

ANDREW R. LESNICK, 0000
JAMES B. LESSEL, 0000
LEE K. LEVY II, 0000
MARK LEWANDOWSKI, 0000
RONALD F. LEWANDOWSKI, 0000
JAMES A. LEWIS III, 0000
JERRY D. LEWIS, 0000
ROBERT A. LEWIT, 0000
DARWINA M. LIGUORI, 0000
DENNIS E. LILEIKIS, 0000
MICHAEL L. LINDAUER, 0000
STEPHEN T. LING, 0000
TAMARA L. LINK, 0000
LISA M. LIPSCOMB, 0000
DENNIS W. LISHERNESS, 0000
MARK J. LITTLE, 0000
ROBERT A. LITTRELL, 0000
RICKY J. LOCASTRO, 0000
DAVID M. LOFTUS, 0000
ANTHONY M. LOGUE, 0000
ANTHONY S. LOMBARDO, 0000
JOHN W. LONG, 0000
RANDY R. LONG, 0000
STEVEN R. LOOTENS, 0000
IVAN LOPEZ, 0000
JAMES R. LORRAINE, 0000
PHILIP E. LOUDEN, JR., 0000
IRENE T. LOVATO, 0000
JEFFREY S. LOWDERMILK, 0000
MICHAEL T. LUFT, 0000
JAMES P. LUKE, 0000
THOMAS P. LUKENIC, 0000
KEVIN M. LYNCH, 0000
JOHN M. LYONS, 0000
LORI A. MACIAS, 0000
NINA D. MACK, 0000
CRAIG S. MACLEOD, 0000
STEPHEN D. MACLEOD, 0000
SCOTT A. MACQUEEN, 0000
BRIAN J. MAGERS, 0000
ROBERT P. MAGGARD, 0000
JOSEPH B. MAGUIRE, 0000
THOMAS O. MAJOR, 0000
VICTOR J. MAKELA, 0000
PATRICK C. MALACKOWSKI, 0000
CHERYL L. MALONE, 0000
DAVID M. MALONEY, 0000
DENNIS M. MALONEY, 0000
ROSA M. MANCHA, 0000
KEVIN J. MANION, 0000
MICHAEL A. MANKUS, 0000
TIMOTHY A. MANNING, 0000
CHAD T. MANSKE, 0000
RAYMOND C. MAPLE, 0000
STEVEN G. MARCH, 0000
EDWARD G. MARCHAND, 0000
RONALD MARCHIONI, 0000
RICHARD S. MARKS, 0000
ROBERT E. MARMELSTEIN, 0000
RONALD L. MARSELLE, 0000
SONDRA K. MARSTON, 0000
KIRK MARTIN, 0000
PAUL F. MARTIN, 0000
TODD A. MARTIN, 0000
RICHARD A. MARTINEZ, 0000
JEFFREY K. MASON, 0000
MAUREEN E. MASSEY, 0000
STEPHEN G. MASTERS, 0000
MICHAEL J. MASUCCI, 0000
JOSE A. MATA, 0000
TODD H. MATHES, 0000
MARK D. MATTISON, 0000
KEVIN L. MATTOCH, 0000
MARY E. MATUSIEWICZ, 0000
GARY A. MAUSOLF, 0000
SCOTT G. MAW, 0000
KAREN E. MAYBERRY, 0000
GILLOUS R. MAYS II, 0000
LAURELI MAZIK, 0000
RICHARD H. MC BRIDE, JR., 0000
JACKIE L. MC CARTHY, 0000
DOUGLAS A. MC CARTY, 0000
ROBERT A. MC CAUGHAN, 0000
PATRICK A. MC CLELLAND, 0000
EDWARD R. MC CLESKEY, 0000
DAVID C. MC CORMICK, 0000
KIMBERLEY A. MC CRAE, 0000
PATRICK J. MC CREA, 0000
JAMES D. MC CULLOUGH, 0000
JOHN F. MC CUNE, 0000
AMY K. MC DANIELS, 0000
KEVIN J. MC ELROY, 0000
MARY F. MC FADDEN, 0000
MICHAEL L. MC GEE, 0000
PATRICIA I. MC GINNIS, 0000
JAMES J. MC GOVERN, 0000
MATTHEW M. MC GOVERN, 0000
MICHAEL J. MC INERNEY, 0000
PAUL S. MC INTYRE, 0000
KENNETH A. MC KELLAR, 0000
EDWARD L. MC KINZIE, 0000
CALLIS L. MC LAIN, 0000
JAMES MC LEAN, JR., 0000
MARK A. MC LEAN, 0000
LAURIE J. MC MULLAN, 0000
JOSEPH W. MC NAMEE, 0000
MARGARET M. MC NEILL, 0000
KENNETH E. MC NULTY II, 0000
JOANNE P. MC PHERSON, 0000
SHARYN N. MC WHORTER, 0000
JOHN S. MEADOR, 0000
DARREN D. MEDLIN, 0000
MARCIA R. MEEKSEURE, 0000
JAMES J. MEERSMAN, 0000
RICHARD MELLO, 0000
LAWRENCE J. MELLON, 0000
LIONEL S. MELLOTT, 0000
BRIAN S. MELTON, 0000
MICHAEL E. MENNING, 0000
DWIGHT M. MENTZER, JR., 0000
IVAN L. MERRITT, 0000
ALAN R. METZLER, 0000
JOHN H. MEYER III, 0000
KIMBERLY A. MEYER, 0000
VICKI D. MICHETTI, 0000
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JAMES W. MILROY, 0000
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JEFFERY G. MINTZLAFF, 0000
M. J. MITCHELL, 0000
MICHAEL A. MITCHELL, 0000
ROBERT M. MITCHELL, 0000
SCOTT E. MITCHELL, 0000
KATHRYN M. MOENE, 0000
MARK H. MOL, 0000
CHRISTOPHE P. MONAHAN, 0000
DAVID R. MONISMITH, 0000
SAM H. MONTGOMERY, JR., 0000
MANUEL R. MONTOYA, 0000
JAY H. MONTROSS, 0000
JAMES W. MOORE, 0000
KEVIN R. MOORE, 0000
WINFRED G. MOORE, 0000
LUIS O. MORALES, 0000
ERIC G. MORAN, 0000
MICHAEL JOHN MORAN, 0000
SUSAN N. MORELAND, 0000
GEORGE G. MORETTI, 0000
JAMES A. MORGAN, 0000
KEITH W. MORGAN, 0000
MARTIN S. MORGAN, JR., 0000
MARYDARLENE MORGAN, 0000
MATTHEW E. MORGAN, 0000
MICHAEL B. MORGAN, 0000
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JOHN C. MORLEY, 0000
PATRICK D. MORONEY, 0000
BRETT E. MORRIS, 0000
CHARLES R. MORRISON, 0000
MARSHALL T. MORRISON, 0000
WILLIAM J. MORROW, JR., 0000
BARBARA I. MOSSL, 0000
JOSEPH R. MOTSAY, 0000
STEPHEN K. MOULTON, 0000
MARIO N. MOYA, 0000
DANIEL V. B. MULLEN, 0000
KEVIN M. MULVIHILL, 0000
DOUGLAS G. MURDOCK, 0000
KEVIN M. MURNANE, 0000
ANTHONY R. MURPHY, 0000
MONTE J. MURPHY, 0000
PAUL R. MURPHY, 0000
JAMES E. MURRAY, 0000
GREGORY J. MYERS, 0000
EDWARD P. NAGLER, 0000
MARK K. NAKANISHI, 0000
KENT L. NAMIKAS, 0000
JUAN C. NARVID, 0000
EARL R. NASON, 0000
CONRADO E. NAVARRO, 0000
GUY C. NEDDO, 0000
MARIA K. NEFF, 0000
BRIAN K. NELSON, 0000
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ROGER W. NELSON, 0000
KURT M. NEUMAN, 0000
SCOTT A. NEUMANN, 0000
DALLAS N. NEWSOME, 0000
HARRY N. NEWTON, 0000
HIAWATHA K. NEWTON, 0000
KEITH E. NICKLES, 0000
STEVEN P. NIEHOFF, 0000
CRAIG K. NIIYA, 0000
PERRY L. NOUIS, 0000
WILLIAM K. NUGENT JR., 0000
CRAIG M. NYGAARD, 0000
PERRY R. OAKS, 0000
JAMES W. O'BRIEN, 0000
JOHN L. O'BRIEN, 0000
MARY F. O'BRIEN, 0000
TIMOTHY J. O'BRIEN, 0000
BRIAN E. O'CONNOR, 0000
MARY K. ODAHL, 0000
RICHARD A. ODDO, 0000
CHRISTOPHER J. ODELL, 0000
JAMES R. OELGOETZ JR., 0000
THOMAS R. O'HARA, 0000
MICHAEL J. O'KEEFE, 0000
ROSALINDA C. OLIVER, 0000
STEPHEN W. OLIVER JR., 0000
WESLEY A. OLSON, 0000
LISA A. H. ONAGA, 0000
MICHAEL F. O'NEAL, 0000
STEPHEN E. OREAR, 0000
BRIAN V. ORTMAN, 0000
KATHLEEN O'SULLIVAN, 0000
GREGORY S. OTEY, 0000
CHARLES A. OWEN, 0000
JONATHAN M. OWENS, 0000
SCOTT A. OWENS, 0000
BRETT C. OXMAN, 0000
RANDOLPH A. PAGAN, 0000
FREDERIC C. PAGE, 0000
JILL S. PAGE, 0000
JESS D. PALMER, 0000
STEVEN C. PANGER, 0000
JEAN PAPROCKI JR., 0000
CHRISTOPHER L. PARKER, 0000
LAMAR D. PARKER, 0000
RANDALL C. PARKER, 0000
TIMOTHY H. PARMER, 0000
TERRY W. PARROTT, 0000
JAMES B. PARSONS, 0000
TERRY A. PARSONS, 0000
WILLIAM C. PASZKIEWICZ, 0000
ERIC J. PAUL, 0000
NANCY J. PAUL, 0000
DALE L. PAYNE, 0000
ERIC R. PAYNE, 0000
ANDREW H. PEARS, 0000
FRANK C. PEARSON II, 0000
JANICE C. PEGRAM, 0000
MICHAEL E. PELLETIER, 0000
THOMAS PEPPARD, 0000
MICHAEL H. PERALES, 0000
STEVEN J. PERENCHIO, 0000
CARMEN F. PERONE JR., 0000
MELVYN T. J. PERREIRA JR., 0000
CATHERINE M. PERRO, 0000
CLIFTON PERRY, 0000
WANDA C. PERRY, 0000
MITCHELL A. PETERSEN, 0000
JAMES P. PETERSON, 0000
MARY E. PETERSON, 0000
PATRICIA J. PETNICKI, 0000
GREGORY J. PETREQUIN, 0000
HERBERT PHILLIPS JR., 0000
JAMES M. PHILLIPS JR., 0000
JOHN M. PHILLIPS, 0000
PAUL E. PHILLIPS, 0000
JAMES A. PICKLE, 0000
DAVID R. PIERCE, 0000
MARLENE R. PIETROCOLA, 0000
MEGHAN R. PILGER, 0000
ANN M. PINC, 0000
MICHAEL A. PIPAN, 0000
JOHN F. PISTOLESSI, 0000
JERRY P. PITTS, 0000
PHILIP A. PLATT, 0000
JOHN A. PLAZA, 0000
BRIAN S. PLETCHER, 0000
JOHN M. PLETCHER, 0000
PRESTON M. PLOUS, 0000
MICHAEL R. PLUMMER, 0000
CLAUDE J. POITRAS, 0000
MARK S. PONTI, 0000
ROBERT B. POST, 0000
GREGORY L. POTTER, 0000
TONY POUNDS, 0000
GEORGE M. PRASCSAK JR., 0000
*JERRY A. PRASS, 0000
WILLIAM D. PREASKORN, 0000
STEVEN J. PRESTON, 0000
ROGER B. PRICE, 0000
JEFFREY W. PRICHARD, 0000
JOHN W. PROBST, 0000
KAREN A. PULLEN, 0000
KRISTIN M. PURDY, 0000
RUSSELL J. QUINN, 0000
STEVEN E. RADEMACHER, 0000
STEVEN G. RAFFERTY, 0000
JON V. RAMER, 0000
ROSE A. RAMIREZ, 0000
RONALD R. RATTON, 0000
JOHN T. RAUCH, JR., 0000
CHRISTIAN P. RAUSCHENBACH, 0000
CYNTHIA K. RAUSOBOTKA, 0000
*REDMOND M. RAUX, 0000
GREGORY C. RAY, 0000
PHILIP C. REAMY, 0000
REID D. REASOR, 0000
JAMES C. REAVIS, 0000
NIMA D. REAVIS, 0000
JOSEPH L. RECTOR, 0000
GREGORY M. REDICK, 0000
FRANK J. REDNER, JR., 0000
DARREN J. REED, 0000
JAMES F. REED, 0000
GLENN C. REEDY, 0000
REX W. REES, 0000
ROBERT M. REESE, 0000
KURT L. REESMAN, 0000
MARY E. REGISTER, 0000
G. D. REICHARD, 0000
CALVIN E. REID, JR., 0000
MICHAEL J. REIN, 0000
JEFFREY S. RENNER, 0000
STELLA R. RENNER, 0000
ROBERT A. RENNICKER, 0000
DAVID A. RETH, 0000
ROBERT C. REVILLE, 0000
LEONIDAS D. REYES, 0000
BART R. RHODES, 0000
ALAN G. RIBA, 0000
ROBERT B. RICARTE, 0000
JOHN F. RICHARDS, JR., 0000
JAMES P. RICHTER, 0000
DOUGLAS B. RIDER, 0000
GEORGE E. RIEBLING, 0000
JAMES G. RIEMENS-VAN LAARE, 0000
DARRELL L. RIGGS, 0000
KEVIN F. RILEY, 0000
JAMES P. RIORDAN, 0000
GEORGE A. RISSE, 0000
MICHAEL P. RITS, 0000

ROBERT G. RITTER, 0000
STEPHEN B. RITTER, 0000
JOSE A. RIVERAGAUD, 0000
JAMES C. RIX, 0000
ANTHONY D. ROAKE, 0000
RICHARD F. ROBEL, JR., 0000
ALBERT E. ROBERTSON, JR., 0000
ERICA ROBERTSON, 0000
JEFFREY K. ROBINSON, 0000
JOSEPH H. ROBINSON, 0000
KATHRYN L. ROBINSON, 0000
PHILLIP L. ROBINSON, 0000
KEVIN E. ROBITAILLE, 0000
RICHARD K. ROCKWELL, 0000
EVAN G. ROELOFS, 0000
JAMES G. ROLLINS, 0000
ANTHONY ROMANO, 0000
CRAIG W. ROMERO, 0000
JUDITH I. ROSEN, 0000
THOMAS F. ROSHETKO, 0000
AUTUMN K. ROSS, 0000
GEORGE H. ROSS III, 0000
JOSEPH J. ROSSACCI, 0000
FRANK J. ROSSI, 0000
GLENN G. ROUSSEAU, 0000
JAMES A. ROUSSEAU, 0000
RONALD C. ROUX, 0000
DAVID B. ROYAL, 0000
ARTHUR E. ROZIER, 0000
WILLIAM R. RUCK II, 0000
STANLEY RUFF, 0000
RICHARD J. RUGGIERO, 0000
MARK H. RUMPH, 0000
JANE E. RUSSELL, 0000
JOHN A. RUTKOWSKI, 0000
CRAIG A. RUTLAND, 0000
KATHLEEN D. RYAN, 0000
MARK R. RYDELL, 0000
LINDA MAUREEN RYERSE, 0000
RAYMOND A. SABLE, 0000
JOHN M. SAGHERA, 0000
KATHLEEN C. SAKURA, 0000
LORI S. SALGADO, 0000
JEFFREY M. SALING, 0000
RONALD L. SAMIC, 0000
DANIEL SANCHEZ, 0000
RAUL N. SANCHEZ, 0000
JOHN C. SANDERS, 0000
RONALD J. SANDERS, 0000
MICHAEL D. SANDQUIST, 0000
CLAUDIA L. SANDS, 0000
JOHN P. SANTACROCE, 0000
ORAZIO F. SANTULLO, JR., 0000
MICHAEL D. SARCHET, 0000
JOHN D. SCARBOROUGH, 0000
BRIAN M. SCHAAF, 0000
SCOTT A. SCHAEFFLER, 0000
JEFFREY L. SCHAFF, 0000
DIRK D. SCHALCH, 0000
JOSEPHINE F. SCHANTZ, 0000
GREGORY J. SCHILLER, 0000
JOSEPH V. SCHMIDT, 0000
PAUL G. SCHMIDT, 0000
JOSEPH P. SCHMITZ, 0000
ERIC W. SCHNAIBLE, 0000
STEVEN M. SCHNEIDER, 0000
THOMAS A. SCHNEIDER, 0000
THOMAS M. SCHORSCH, 0000
MARIA L. SCHREFFLER, 0000
LISA M. SCHULZLATSIS, 0000
GREGORY E. SCHWAB, 0000
JAMES E. SCHWENKE, 0000
ALTON J. SCOTT, 0000
BRYAN E. SCOTT, 0000
JOHN P. SCOTT, 0000
TOI V. SCRENCI, 0000
KENNETH E. SCRITCHFIELD, 0000
THOMAS B. SCRUGGS, 0000
KEITH A. SEAMAN, 0000
BRIAN G. SEARCY, 0000
PATRICIA K. F. SEARCY, 0000
BARRE R. SEGUIN, 0000
PAUL S. SEKETA, 0000
JOHN SELLERS, 0000
DANIEL J. SETTERGREN, 0000
GEORGE H. SEWELL III, 0000
THOMAS J. SEXTON, 0000
DONALD L. SHAFFER, 0000
MARTHA T. SHAFFER, 0000
SHARON A. SHAFFER, 0000
BRUCE G. SHAPIRO, 0000
JOHN S. SHAPLAND, 0000
ANDRE G. SHAPPELL, 0000
ROBERT B. SHARP, JR., 0000
THOMAS J. SHARPY, 0000
PETRA L. SHARRETT, 0000
GARY L. SHAW, 0000
ROBERT S. H. SHAW, 0000
RUSSELL J. SHAW, JR., 0000
STUART J. SHAW, 0000
STEPHEN E. SHEA, 0000
STEVEN C. SHEPARD, 0000
JIMMY SHEPPARD, JR., 0000
JOHN T. SHEPPARD, 0000
GARY D. SHERWOOD, 0000
JOSEPH T. SHINNICK, 0000
MICHAEL D. SHIRLEY, 0000
THOMAS P. SHOAF, 0000
EDWARD F. SHOCK, 0000
DOUGLAS G. SHRYOCK, 0000
DENNIS W. SHUMAKER, 0000
ROBERT B. SHUMATE, 0000
SANDRA J. SHURMAN, 0000
BRADFORD J. SHWEDO, 0000
RODNEY S. SIBILA, 0000
LANCE B. SIGMON, 0000
JAMES K. SIKES, 0000
DOROTHY A. SILVANIC, 0000
JOHN C. SIMMONS, 0000
OLGA B. SIMONS, 0000
DENNIS J. SIMPSON, 0000
JON T. SIMS, JR., 0000
ROBERT W. SINGLETON, 0000
KENNETH G. SIPPERLY, JR., 0000
DAVID G. SIZOO, 0000
PAUL A. SJOBERG, 0000
TRACEY S. SKELTON, 0000
MICHAEL R. SKIDMORE, 0000
JADE A. SKINNER, 0000
JOHN A. SKINNER, 0000
ROBERT J. SKINNER, 0000
PAUL J. SKOWRONEK, 0000
JAMES C. SLIFE, 0000
BOBBY J. SMALL, JR., 0000
TRACY A. SMIEDENDORF, 0000
ALLAN J. SMITH, 0000
DANIEL L. SMITH, 0000
DAVID C. SMITH, 0000
DAVID R. SMITH, 0000
DOREEN A. SMITH, 0000
DOUGLAS F. SMITH, 0000
GEORGE M. SMITH, 0000
JURGEN W. SMITH, 0000
KATHLEEN A. SMITH, 0000
MICHAEL S. SMITH, 0000
MONICA R. SMITH, 0000
PAUL L. SMITH, 0000
SCOTT F. SMITH, 0000
STEVEN A. SMITH, 0000
SUZANNE L. SMITH, 0000
FRANK T. SMOLINSKY, 0000
ERICK A. SNELLMAN, 0000
DAVID E. SNYDER, 0000
GREGORY D. SNYDER, 0000
JEFFREY A. SNYDER, 0000
DAVID I. S. SOBRINO, 0000
JANET L. SOMLYAY, 0000
CHRISTOPHER T. SORRENTINO, 0000
ROBIN G. SOULE, 0000
JAMES A. SPAULDING, 0000
JEFFREY S. SPEAR, 0000
MICHAEL W. SPENCER, 0000
WILLIAM J. SPENDLEY, JR., 0000
JOHN M. SPILKER, 0000
MARK S. SPILLMAN, 0000
MICHAEL J. SPITZ, 0000
SCOTT A. SPRENGER, 0000
BRUCE E. SPRINGS, 0000
STEVEN W. STAGNER, 0000
STEVEN R. STALLINGS, 0000
ROBERT F. STAMMLER, 0000
STEPHEN W. STARKS, 0000
JON K. STATON, 0000
LYNDSAY A. STAUFFER, 0000
SCOTT A. STEFANOV, 0000
JOHN H. STEIN, 0000
MARCY A. STEINKE-FIKE, 0000
JON R. STEPHENS, 0000
NICOLE S. STERMER, 0000
JAYNE E. STETTO, 0000
DAVID F. STEWART, 0000
GREGORY A. STEWART, 0000
MICHAEL H. STICKNEY, 0000
EDWARD S. STINCHCOMB, 0000
CHARLES K. STITT, JR., 0000
MARY A. STOCKDALE, 0000
GEORGE R. STOLLER, JR., 0000
ERIC J. STONE, 0000
PATRICK M. STONEHAM, 0000
JEFFREY N. STOUT, 0000
LESLIE STOUTE, 0000
TYRONE A. STRACHAN, 0000
GERALD E. STREFF, 0000
STEPHEN B. STREHLE, 0000
STEPHEN L. STROM, 0000
MICHAEL R. STROUD, 0000
ROBERT C. STROUD, 0000
SCOTT A. STURGILL, 0000
SHARON K. SUGHRU, 0000
JOHN J. SULLIVAN, 0000
DAVID B. SUMRELL, 0000
JON M. SUTTERFIELD, 0000
RICKY E. SWARD, 0000
JAMES A. SWEENEY III, 0000
KEITH A. SWENSEN, 0000
THOMAS J. SWIDEREK, 0000
SHANNON W. SWITTS, 0000
RICHARD J. TAGLANG, JR., 0000
EDWARD J. TANNER, 0000
JOSE C. TAURO III, 0000
JANET T. TAYLOR, 0000
JON M. TAYLOR, 0000
THOMAS J. TENPENNY, 0000
CHRISTOPHER I. TERRY, 0000
THOMAS J. THIBODEAU, 0000
EDWIN R. THOELE, 0000
EVAN C. THOMAS, 0000
JON T. THOMAS, 0000
WILLIAM L. THOMAS, JR., 0000
CAREY S. THOMPSON, 0000
CHARLES F. THOMPSON, 0000
CHERYL H. THOMPSON, 0000
STEVEN B. THOMPSON, 0000
STEVEN L. THOMPSON, 0000
TERRACE B. THOMPSON, 0000
PATRICIA F. THON, 0000
THOMAS R. TIGHE, 0000
THERESA C. TILLOCK, 0000
TIMOTHY A. TIPPETT, 0000
ROBERT W. TOMASINO, 0000
JAMES J. TOMASZEWSKI, 0000
EDWARD B. TOMME, 0000
WILLIAM L. TONGUE, 0000
DAVID F. TOOMEY III, 0000
CAMERON W. TORRENS, 0000
KEVIN L. TOY, 0000
LAURA L. TRENT, 0000
PHILLIP C. TRIPLETT, JR., 0000
RANDALL C. TRITT, 0000
HARRY A. TRUHN, 0000
ERIC P. TRUMBLE, 0000
MARC TRUUMEES, 0000
JAMES M. TUCCI, 0000
CAREY F. TUCKER, 0000
DAVID L. TURNER, 0000
RANDY B. TYMOFICHUK, 0000
CONSTANTINE TZAVARAS, 0000
MICHAEL ULISSE, 0000
STEPHEN G. UYEHATA, 0000
CHRISTOPHER R. VALLE, 0000
ROBIN P. VANDERBERRY, 0000
DAVID G. VANDERVEER, JR., 0000
DEBORAH L. VANDEVEN, 0000
WENDY P. VANDYKE, 0000
SCOTT M. VANNESS, 0000
WILLIAM J. VAUGHT, JR., 0000
JOSEPH A. VENEZIANO, 0000
EDUARDO L. VICENCIO, 0000
JAMES G. VICK, 0000
ANGELA M. VINCENT, 0000
STEPHEN MICHAEL VINICA, 0000
JEAN N. VITE, 0000
TAMMY A. VON BUSCH, 0000
SCOTT R. VOSKOVITCH, 0000
*STEPHEN ALLEN VOYT, 0000
JAMES B. WAGER JR., 0000
ROBERT S. WAINNER, 0000
FRANKLIN S. WALDEN, 0000
ROBERT M. WALKER, 0000
ROBERT M. WALKER, 0000
GERALD B. WALKINGTON, 0000
JANICE D. WALLACE, 0000
JON D. WALZ, 0000
CHRISTOPHER A. WARACK, 0000
BRIAN K. WARD, 0000
CHARLES H. WARD, JR., 0000
MICHAEL P. WARD, 0000
THOMAS B. WARD, 0000
WARREN G. WARD, 0000
RICHARD E. WARREN, 0000
JAY J. WARWICK, 0000
ROBERT A. WASHBURN II, 0000
ROBERT A. WASSERMAN, 0000
HAROLD E. WATERS, JR., 0000
BARBARA K. WATKINS, 0000
TERRY WATKINS, 0000
CHARLES F. WATTERSON, 0000
WILLIAM A. WAUGAMAN, 0000
BRADLEY A. WAYLAND, 0000
PAUL A. WEBB, 0000
REBECCA E. WEIRICK, 0000
JERRY K. WELDON II, 0000
SUZANNE O'REILLY WELLS, 0000
JAMES A. WENTWORTH, 0000
JAY M. WENTZELL, 0000
JOSEPH D. WERCINSKI, 0000
PHILIP V. WESTERFIELD, 0000
BRYAN T. WHEELER, 0000
MATTHEW T. WHELAN, 0000
PETER A. WHELAN, 0000
JOHN W. WHISENHUNT, 0000
DOUGLAS A. WHITE, 0000
DOUGLAS R. WHITE, 0000
STEVEN C. WHITE, 0000
OVETA M. WHITE-ABISOGUN, 0000
STEPHEN N. WHITING, 0000
JAMES R. WHITTON, 0000
SCOTT G. WIERSCHKE, 0000
KARL J. WIERSUM, 0000
DAVID A. WILKINS, 0000
ALBERT H. WILLIAMS, JR., 0000
FRANK Q. WILLIAMS, 0000
JOSEPH S. WILLIAMS, 0000
RICHARD K. WILLIAMS, 0000
DAVID L. WILLIAMSEN, 0000
MARY A. WILLMON, 0000
HENRY T. WILSON, 0000
MICHAEL R. WILSON, 0000
PATRICK A. WILSON, 0000
STEVEN P. WINKLMANN, 0000
MICHAEL F. WINTERS, 0000
JEFFREY A. WITKO, 0000
BRIAN K. WITT, 0000
ELIZABETH A. WOISH, 0000
GARY M. WOLBERT, 0000
MICHAEL K. WOLF, 0000
ANITA R. WOLFE, 0000
DALLAS A. WOLFE, 0000
FRED L. WOOD, 0000
JOHNNY L. WOOD, 0000
TIMOTHY S. WOODRUFF, 0000
TYRONE M. WOODYARD, 0000
RICHARD A. WOOLEY, 0000
GUY T. WORTHINGTON, 0000
LORI A. WORTMAN, 0000
CHRISTOPHER F. WRENN, 0000
BROOKS D. WRIGHT, 0000
JOHN D. WRIGHT, 0000
RICHARD N. WRIGHT, 0000
ERIC J. WYDRA, 0000
ROBERT T. WYNN, 0000
DAVID L. YANG, 0000
LAURIE L. YANKOSKY, 0000
EDWARD K. YANKSON, 0000
KENNETH L. YAPHE, 0000
DARRELL E. YOST, 0000
DOUGLAS E. YOUNG, 0000
HARRIET L. YOUNG, 0000
MICHAEL V. YUILL, 0000
PAUL J. ZABBO, 0000
TODD M. ZACHARY, 0000

DANIEL R. ZAHIRNIAK, 0000
ROBERT J. ZALESKE, 0000
NOEL ZAMOT, 0000
JOHN L. ZAWASKY, 0000
EDWARD C. ZICK, 0000
DONALD M. ZIMMERMAN, 0000
GARY R. ZIMMERMAN, 0000
PAUL J. ZOLLMANN, 0000
DANIEL C. ZOOK, 0000
KIMBERLEE B. ZORICH, 0000
LOUIS V. ZUCCARELLO, 0000
MICHAEL F. ZUPAN, 0000

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

MARK DICKENS, 0000
EDWARD TIMMONS, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT IN THE MEDICAL CORPS (IDENTIFIED BY AN ASTERISK (*)) UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531, 624 AND 3064:

To be lieutenant colonel

*JOSEPH N. DANIEL, 0000 MC

To be major

LESLIE W. SMITH, 0000 MC
GEORGINA YOUNG, 0000 MC
PHILLIP HOLMES, 0000 MC

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be colonel

JOE R. BEHUNIN, 0000
COMMODORE L. MANN, 0000
DONALD P. MCMAHON, 0000
JAMES A. OBRIEN, 0000
ROBERT L. PETRONE, 0000
LINWOOD M. SAWYER, 0000
RANDALL E. SMITH, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12211:

To be colonel

ROBERT G. CARMICHAAEL, JR., 0000
DABNEY T. GILLIAM, JR., 0000
LARRY R. JONES, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

JAMES P. CONTRERAS, 0000
RUSSELL K. PRICE, 0000
LORENZO RIDDICK, 0000
ROBERT D. WILLIAMS, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADES INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY NURSE CORPS (AN) AND FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT (IDENTIFIED BY AN ASTERISK (*) UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531, 624 AND 3064:

To be lieutenant colonel

CHERYL E. CARROLL, 0000 AN

To be major

*SUSAN R. MEILER, 0000 AN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS AND FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT (IDENTIFIED BY AN ASTERISK(*)) UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624, 531, AND 3064:

To be major

*JEFFREY A. ARNOLD, 0000 JA
PHILIP B. BANDY, 0000 JA
PATRICK A. BARNETT, 0000 JA
*SHANE E. BARTEE, 0000 JA
*CHERYL E. BOONE, 0000 JA
*GREGORY L. BOWMAN, 0000 JA
*DANIEL G. BROOKHART, 0000 JA
*KRISTA K. BUSH, 0000 JA
KAREN H. CARLISLE, 0000 JA
*LAURA L. CASULLI, 0000 JA
*GARY P. CORN, 0000 JA
*MICHELLE E. CRAWFORD, 0000 JA
*PAUL T. CYGNAROWICZ, 0000 JA
*WENDY P. DAKNIS, 0000 JA
JOHN C. DEHN, 0000 JA
*DEVON L. DONAHUE, 0000 JA
KATHRYN A. DONNELLY, 0000 JA
*JAMES M. DORN, 0000 JA
*STACY E. FLIPPIN, 0000 JA
*JAMES J. GIBSON, 0000 JA
*CHRISTIAN M. GIFFORD, 0000 JA
*ALTON L. GWALTNEY III, 0000 JA
JEFFREY C. HAGLER, 0000 JA
*STEVEN P. HAIGHT, 0000 JA
*AMILCAR A. HERNANDEZ, 0000 JA
*NEWTON W. HILL, 0000 JA
*SEAN K. HOWE, 0000 JA
*MARC A. HOWZE, 0000 JA
ROBERT P. HUSTON, 0000 JA
*BRADLEY J. JAN, 0000 JA
*TRACY A. JANKE, 0000 JA
*LAURA K. KLEIN, 0000 JA
MICHAEL L. KRAMER, 0000 JA
*ARDEN B. LEVY, 0000 JA
*DONALD G. LOBEDA, JR., 0000 JA
*CHARLES D. LOZANO, 0000 JA
*JOSEPH L. MARSHALL, 0000 JA
JENNIFER H. MCGEE, 0000 JA
*JAMES R. MCKEE, JR., 0000 JA
*CRAIG E. MERUTKA, 0000 JA
*RICHARD V. MEYER, 0000 JA
*TODD S. MILLIARD, 0000 JA
*SUZANNE G. MITCHEM, 0000 JA
*SAMUEL W. MORRIS, 0000 JA
*MICHAEL L. NORRIS, 0000 JA
*JOEL A. NOVAK, 0000 JA
*JOHN N. OHLWEILER, 0000 JA
*CYNTHIA G. OLSEN, 0000 JA
*PAUL J. PERRONE, JR., 0000 JA
*JOSEPH A. PIXLEY, 0000 JA
*JUAN A. PYFROM, 0000 JA
*MICHAEL L. ROBERTS, 0000 JA
KEVIN K. ROBITAILLE, 0000 JA
*LORRAINE ROWBO, 0000 JA
*MATTHEW P. RUZICKA, 0000 JA
MALCOLM G. SCHAEFER, 0000 JA
PAULA I. SCHASBERGER, 0000 JA
*WILLIAM A. SCHMITTEL, 0000 JA
THOMAS R. SERRANO, 0000 JA
*JEFFREY L. SPEARS, 0000 JA
*JUSTIN S. TADE, 0000 JA
*STACEY J. TERWILLIGER, 0000 JA
*VINCE T. VANEK, 0000 JA
*KATHERINE A. VARNEY, 0000 JA
*JERIA B. WARD, 0000 JA
CHARLES L. YOUNG, 0000 JA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN THE NURSE CORPS (AN), MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS (MS), MEDICAL SPECIALIST CORPS (SP) AND VETERINARY CORPS (VC) AND FOR REGULAR APPOINTMENT (IDENTIFIED BY AN ASTERISK (*)) UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624, 531, AND 3064:

To be major

*CARA M. ALEXANDER, 0000 MS
*PATRICIA J. ALLEN, 0000 MS
BRIAN ALMQUIST, 0000 MS
CARLOS C. AMAYA, 0000 AN
*SHARON M. AMAYA, 0000 AN
*CAROLYN ANDERSEN, 0000 AN
*RICHARD D. ARES, 0000 SP
*GARRETT R. BAER, 0000 SP
SHAUN M. BAILEY, 0000 MS
TRACY L. BAKER, 0000 AN
*JOHN E. BALSER, 0000 SP
*DANIEL T. BARNES, 0000 MS
*MARQUETTA A. BARNES, 0000 AN
STEPHEN A. BARNES, 0000 MS
*CORINA M. BARROW, 0000 AN
*BRIAN E. BARTHELME, 0000 MS
*RENE M. BATTISTA, 0000 SP
BEVERLY A. BEAVERS, 0000 MS
*DONNA E. BEED, 0000 MS
*ROGER L. BEHRMAN, 0000 SP
*DEBORAH L. BELANGER, 0000 AN
BRIAN E. BENHAM, 0000 AN
*GRETA L. BENNETT, 0000 MS
*EARL G. BENSON, 0000 SP
*RACHELLE M. BESEMAN, 0000 MS
WILLIAM J. BETTIN, 0000 MS
*LEE W. BEWLEY, 0000 MS
*MELVIN F. BISHOP, 0000 MS
*KEVIN M. BONDS, 0000 MS
JOSE A. BONILLA, 0000 MS
*BRIAN E. BOUTILIER, 0000 SP
CHADWICK A. BOWERS, 0000 MS
LAURA E. BOWERS, 0000 MS
*CORRINA A. BRADFORD, 0000 MS
*RICKY W. BRETTHAUER, 0000 SP
*WILLIAM T. BRISCOE, 0000 MS
*SONYA R. BROWN, 0000 MS
TERRY J. BROWN, 0000 AN
DAVID J. BROYHILL, 0000 MS
*WESLEY E. BURNETT, 0000 MS
*JENNIFER B. CACI, 0000 MS
*CHERYL Y. CAMERON, 0000 MS
*WEYMAN E. CANNINGTON, 0000 MS
*GAVIN H. CARMICHAEL, 0000 MS
*JOHN J. CASEY III, 0000 MS
RONALD M. CASHION, 0000 AN
*RANDEL C. CASSELS, 0000 AN
*DAVID A. CERVANTES, 0000 AN
JOSEPH B. CHAPMAN, 0000 AN
*JOSE L. CHAVEZ, 0000 MS
*THOMAS R. COE, 0000 AN
CHRISTOPHER P. COLEY, 0000 MS
*MARY L. CONNELL, 0000 MS
*VICKIE L. CONNOLLY, 0000 SP
JENIFER M. CONSTANTIAN, 0000 AN
*JERRY A. COOK, 0000 MS
DEREK C. COOPER, 0000 MS
*ANTONIO E. COPELAND, 0000 MS
*OLIVERIO CORCHADOMEDINA, 0000 SP
*ROBERT S. CORNES, 0000 MS
*BRIAN D. CRANDALL, 0000 MS
KATHLEEN F. CURRAN, 0000 AN
ELLEN S. DALY, 0000 MS
*ALAN M. DAUS, 0000 MS
*GWENDOLYN L. DAVIS, 0000 AN
*MARY B. DAVIS, 0000 AN
*PAUL J. DEAN, 0000 MS
RALPH W. DEATHERAGE, 0000 MS
DAVID H. DENNEY, 0000 MS
*VIRGINIA M. DESWARTE, 0000 MS
*KARL M. DEVLIN, 0000 MS
*MARK W. DICK, 0000 MS
*DIANE S. DIEHL, 0000 AN
MARK J. DOLE, 0000 MS
*PROSPERO C. DONAN, 0000 AN
*JOHN E. DULAVERIS, 0000 AN
*MICHAEL L. DUPREE, 0000 MS
*JOSEPH C. DUPUIS, 0000 MS
*SUSAN C. EASLEY, 0000 MS
*JOHN P. EDDY, 0000 MS
*BONNIE B. EILAT, 0000 SP
*AUSTIN W. ELLIOTT, 0000 MS
LAURA M. ELLIOTT, 0000 MS
*ANNE M. EMSHOFF, 0000 VC
*KATHLEEN M. FEELEY, 0000 AN
LAURA L. FEIDER, 0000 AN
*STEPHEN A. FELT, 0000 VC
*WILLIAM R. FINNEARTY II, 0000 MS
*SARAH L. FLASH, 0000 SP
*DERRICK W. FLOWERS, 0000 MS
*RONALD S. FOLEY, 0000 MS
DAVID J. FUGAZZOTTO, JR., 0000 MS
*JOSEPH F. GALL, 0000 AN
YVETTE L. GAMBREL, 0000 AN
*MATTHEW B. GARBER, 0000 SP
*KIMBERLY S. GARCIA, 0000 AN
*JUANITA GAUSS, 0000 AN
*HAROLD J. GEOLINGO, 0000 MS
*CHARLINE GEREPKA, 0000 AN
DAVID R. GIBSON, 0000 MS
STEPHEN L. GOFFAR, 0000 SP
*CHERYL B. GOGGINS, 0000 MS
*ROBERT A. GOODMAN, 0000 VC
*MONTEZ GORRELLGOODE, 0000 AN
*JOHN H. GOURLEY, 0000 AN
*MARJORIE A. GRANTHAM, 0000 MS
*ANTHONY L. GREEN, 0000 MS
*JERRY L. GREEN, JR., 0000 AN
*LISA GREEN, JR., 0000 AN
*MICHELLE S. GREENE, 0000 MS
*CHRISTOPHER A. GRUBER, 0000 MS
*HEATHER B. GUESS, 0000 AN
KURT A. GUSTAFSON, 0000 MS
SAM E. HADDAD JR., 0000 MS
*HERMAN HAGGRAY, JR., 0000 MS
*THOMAS F. HAIGLER, 0000 SP
*GARY L. HALL, 0000 SP
KELLY M. HALVERSON, 0000 MS
*MICHAELE M. HAMMEL, 0000 MS
MARY E. HARGROVE, 0000 AN
*CHERYL R. HARRIS, 0000 AN
*ELLIS HARRIS, 0000 MS
*EULYNNE HARRISON, 0000 AN
*JAMES A. HAWKINS, JR., 0000 MS
*JUDITH M. HAWKINS, 0000 AN
*MICHAEL D. HEATH, 0000 MS
*CHRISTINE J. HELD, 0000 SP
*DIANNE T. HELINSKI, 0000 SP
*VERNELL J. HENDERSON, 0000 AN
*JUDITH A. HIGGINBOTHAM, 0000 AN
*CRISTL E. HIGHTOWER, 0000 AN
*THOMAS M. HILL, 0000 MS
*MARK L. HOHSTADT, 0000 MS
*HENRY E. HOLLIDAY III, 0000 MS
*TERRI J. HOLLOWAYPETTY, 0000 AN
WILLIAM G. HOWARD, 0000 MS
*ROBERT F. HOWE, 0000 MS
*JAMES N. HOWELL, 0000 AN
*TIMOTHY D. HOWER, 0000 MS
*JULIE K. HUDSON, 0000 SP
*CHARLES C. HUNGER, 0000 SP
*MICHAEL HURTADO, 0000 AN
*KAREN A. HUTCHINS, 0000 AN
*LEONICIA O. ICAYAN, 0000 AN
*MARK A. IRELAND, 0000 MS
*JENNIE M. IRIZARRY, 0000 AN
*ANDREA R. JACKSON, 0000 AN
*SHELLEY B. JAMES, 0000 AN
*SUPING JIANG, 0000 MS
*WILLIAM D. JUDD, 0000 MS
DARLENE M. JULKOWSKI, 0000 AN
*BRADLEY J. KAMROWSKIPOPPEN, 0000 MS
*NINA A. KAPLAN, 0000 VC
*HEIDI C. KAUFMAN, 0000 SP
*CHRISTOPHER E. KELLER, 0000 VC
NICOLE L. KERKENBUSH, 0000 AN

MARIALORNA P. KERL, 0000 AN
GREGORY L. KIMM, 0000 MS
*LELA C. KING, 0000 MS
KRIESTIN L. KLEINSCHMIDT, 0000 AN
*ROBERT A. KNEELAND, 0000 MS
JANET L. KUBAS, 0000 AN
*ELLEN M. KURT, 0000 MS
*YVETTE J. LANDRUM, 0000 MS
*FELICIA D. LANGEL, 0000 VC
*CHRISTOPHER J. LANIER, 0000 VC
*BRUCE R. LANUM, 0000 AN
*LINDA A. LAPOINTE, 0000 AN
*ABRAHAM A. LEDOUX, 0000 MS
*JANET A. LESLIE, 0000 VC
*JOHN F. LESO, 0000 MS
*ROBERT A. LETIZIO, 0000 MS
*STEVE J. LEWIS, 0000 MS
*BRADLEY A. LIEURANCE, 0000 MS
*ALAN D. LINDSLEY, 0000 SP
*KENNETH R. LOPEZ, 0000 VC
*WILLIAM H. LOVELL, 0000 MS
*MICHAEL W. LUCE, 0000 AN
*DARYL J. MAGOULICK, 0000 AN
ERIC M. MAROYKA, 0000 MS
*THOMAS M. MARTIN, 0000 MS
*LEONARDO M. MARTINEZ, 0000 AN
*MACY F. MCGINTY, 0000 AN
LEIGH K. MCGRAW, 0000 AN
*LINDA J. MCKINNEYWILSON, 0000 AN
*SANDRA N. MCNAUGHTON, 0000 AN
*ANTHONY L. MCQUEEN, 0000 MS
*SUSAN R. MEILER, 0000 AN
*DAVID MENDOZA, 0000 AN
*ANTHONY C. MONTELEONE, 0000 VC
*JULIO C. MONTERO, 0000 VC
*TROY E. MOSLEY, 0000 MS
STEPHEN C. MOSS II, 0000 MS
ELIZABETH A. MURRAY, 0000 AN
*MARGARET S. NEIDERT, 0000 VC
*CHUNG C. NELSON, 0000 MS
*ANTHONY R. NESBITT, 0000 MS
*MALETA J. NOVAK, 0000 AN
*STEVEN J. NOVAK, 0000 AN
*ROBIN L. ODELL, 0000 AN
*GERMAINE D. OLIVER, 0000 MS
*MACK C. OQUINN, JR., 0000 MS
JOHN M. ORSINGHER, 0000 MS
*PAUL H. OWEN, 0000 SP
*HANNAH S. PARK, 0000 AN
*LARRY R. PATTERSON, 0000 MS
DIANE L. PAULSON, 0000 AN
*TIMOTHY L. PENDERGRASS, 0000 SP
*KENNETH B. PERKINS, 0000 SP
*JAMES L. PERRINE, 0000 AN
*LILLIAN M. PETERSON, 0000 AN
*BETH J. PETTITWILLIS, 0000 AN
*SHANA L. PHILLIPS, 0000 VC
*PATRICK J. PIANALTO, 0000 MS
PATRICK W. PICARDO, 0000 MS
*JASON G. PIKE, 0000 MS
*DEBORAH M. PINATHOMAS, 0000 AN
*ANDRE R. PIPPEN, 0000 MS
*NOEL G. POINDEXTER, 0000 AN
*PATRICK B. POLK, 0000 AN
*JOSEPH A. PONCE, 0000 MS
*RICHARD M. PRIOR, 0000 AN
*ANGELA C. QUINTANILLA, 0000 AN
RONALD R. RAGIN, 0000 MS
*CHRISTOPHER W. RICHARDS, 0000 MS
*ROBERT S. RICHARDS, 0000 MS
*PEDRO J. RICO, 0000 VC
KEITH A. RIGDON, 0000 MS
JEFFERY F. RIMMER, 0000 MS
*DAVID C. RINALDI, 0000 AN
*OSCAR RIVERA, 0000 AN
*BRADLEY L. ROBINSON, 0000 MS
CHERYL L. ROBINSON, 0000 AN
*JENNIFER L. ROBISON, 0000 AN
*THOMAS R. RYLANDER, JR., 0000 MS
NANCY A. SADDLER, 0000 AN
MAUREEN A. SALAFAI, 0000 AN
*WILLIE E. SALLIS, 0000 SP
*HELEN A. SANTIAGO, 0000 SP
MICHAEL P. SASSANO, 0000 MS
JANE F. SCHILLACI, 0000 MS
CLINTON W. SCHRECKHISE, 0000 MS
*LOUIS J. SCHWARTZ, 0000 MS
*KRYSTAL R. SCOFIELDJOHNSON, 0000 AN
*SHAWN J. SCOTT, 0000 SP
*CARLOS SEGURA JR., 0000 SP
*CHAD M. SEKUTERA, 0000 AN
SHONNEIL W. SEVERNS, 0000 MS
*SCOTT W. SHAFFER, 0000 SP
*SONYA C. SHAW, 0000 AN
DAVID R. SHOEMAKER, 0000 MS
*MAURICE L. SIPOS, 0000 MS
*WAYNE R. SLICTON, 0000 SP
*DARIA J. SMITH, 0000 MS
JOHN V. SMITH, 0000 MS
MICHAEL W. SMITH, 0000 MS
*MARGARET S. SOBIECK, 0000 AN
*CHERYL D. SOFALY, 0000 VC
*MATTHEW D. SOMMER, 0000 AN
ERIC B. SONES, 0000 MS
*PORTIA C. SORRELLS, 0000 MS
*MIAN S. SPRAGUE, 0000 AN
*DENISE L. SQUIRE, 0000 MS
*JOYCE E. SQUIRES, 0000 AN
*BREW M. STANFA, 0000 MS
DANIEL L. STARMAND, 0000 AN
WILLIAM F. STARNES, 0000 MS
*THOMAS J. STEINBACH, 0000 VC
CARMEN A. STELLA, 0000 AN
*MARK STEVENS, 0000 SP
DANIEL C. STEWART, 0000 MS
*ELIZABETH STORY, 0000 SP
*LOUIS R. STOUT, 0000 AN
*MICHAEL W. SUMMERS, 0000 SP
*NANCY L. SWEET, 0000 AN
*BRUCE C. SYVINSKI, 0000 MS
KATHERINE E. TAYLORBAKER, 0000 AN
*MARTIN E. TENNEY, 0000 MS
*LAURA A. THOMAS, 0000 MS
*ROSALIND E. THOMAS, 0000 AN
*TODD M. THOMAS, 0000 VC
*DAVID M. THOMPSON, 0000 MS
*TONY N. TIDWELL, 0000 MS
MARGA TOILLIONSTEFFENSMEIE, 0000 MS
*ROBER TORRESCARTAGENA, 0000 MS
*CLIFTON M. TRINIDAD, 0000 SP
*LAURA R. TRINKLE, 0000 MS
*KARLOW V. TUTT, 0000 AN
*ALAN K. UEOKA, 0000 MS
*JOAN E. ULSHER, 0000 MS
*COMBS D. UPSHAW, 0000 AN
*RONALD C. VANROEKEL, 0000 MS
VERONICA A. VILLAFRANCA, 0000 AN
KEITH A. WAGNER, 0000 MS
RONALD D. WALKER, 0000 MS
*THOMPSON E. WALL, 0000 AN
*TRACY S. WALLACE, 0000 AN
*TRAVIS W. WATSON, 0000 MS
RICHARD M. WEBB, 0000 MS
*KARL A. WERBOVETZ, 0000 MS
*WILLIAM C. WERLING, 0000 SP
DAVID A. WESTON, 0000 AN
ROBIN M. WHITACRE, 0000 MS
*KIMBERLY A. WHITTEN, 0000 VC
*KENDRA P. WHYATT, 0000 AN
*THOMAS S. WIECZOREK, 0000 MS
*PATRICIA M. WILLIAMS, 0000 SP
*YVETTE WOODS, 0000 SP
*KRISTIN K. WOOLLEY, 0000 MS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

DONALD M. ADKINS, 0000
FRANCISCO ALICEA, JR., 0000
CHARLES D. ALLEN, 0000
PERRY D. ALLMENDINGER, 0000
THOMAS A. ALLMON, 0000
DAVID L. ANDERSON, 0000
DONNIE P. ANDERSON, 0000
GUSTAF E. ANDERSON III, 0000
JOSEPH ANDERSON III, 0000
NICHOLAS J. ANDERSON, 0000
JAMES A. ANGELOSANTE, 0000
BILLY W. ANTLEY, JR., 0000
WILLIAM R. APPLEGATE, 0000
JEFFREY A. APPLEGET, 0000
KEITH A. ARMSTRONG, 0000
STEPHEN D. AUSTIN, 0000
JAMES F. BABBITT, 0000
DOUGLAS S. BAKER III, 0000
THOMAS P. BALTAZAR, 0000
MARK F. BARNETTE, 0000
DANIEL BARRETO, 0000
PATRICIA A. BAXTER, 0000
WILLIAM D. BEATTY III, 0000
WADE B. BECNEL, 0000
DAVID F. BEDEY, 0000
JAMES D. BEIRNE, 0000
ROBERT M. BELL, 0000
THOMAS B. BENNETT, 0000
JANICE M. BERRY, 0000
PAUL A. BETHKE, 0000
MICHAEL G. BETTEZ, 0000
DAMIAN P. BIANCA, 0000
STEPHEN G. BIANCO, 0000
ROY C. BIERWIRTH, 0000
DONALD A. BIRD, 0000
MICHAEL D. BISACRE, 0000
JOHN M. BLAINE, JR., 0000
ALBERT M. BLEAKLEY JR., 0000
MICHAEL E. BOATNER, 0000
JOHN M. BOLCHOZ, 0000
JOHN H. BONE, JR., 0000
DAVID J. BONGI, 0000
DOUGLAS C. BONNER, 0000
JOHN A. BONSELL, 0000
STEVEN R. BOSHEARS, 0000
MICHAEL BOWMAN, 0000
DARRYL M. BRADLEY, 0000
THOMAS L. BRANZ, 0000
CHARLES B. BRESLIN, 0000
MARC P. BRODEUR, 0000
RICHARD W. BROOKS, 0000
DAVID W. BROWN, 0000
HEIDI V. BROWN, 0000
MATTHEW J. BROWN, 0000
ROBERT B. BROWN, 0000
WILFRED F. BROWN, JR., 0000
STEPHEN D. BUCK, 0000
RONALD M. BUFFKIN, 0000
VICTOR A. BUNDE, 0000
JOHN D. BURKE, 0000
RONALD B. BYRNES, JR., 0000
MARK J. CAIN, 0000
STEPHEN T. CAMPBELL, 0000
MICHAEL CARDARELLI, 0000
GARY B. CARNEY, 0000
ROBERT L. CARNEY, 0000
SHERRY L. CARPENTER, 0000
DOUGLAS E. CARROLL, 0000
LANCE S. CARROLL, 0000
FREDERICK L. CARTER, 0000
MICHAEL B. CERVONE, 0000
JIMMY J. CHANDLER, 0000
GARY H. CHEEK, 0000
JOHN A. CHRISTENSEN III, 0000
BENJAMIN R. CLARK, 0000
MICHAEL D. CLAY, 0000
JAMES D. CLEGG, 0000
DONALD A. COE, 0000
JACK COLLINS, 0000
LYNN A. COLLYAR, 0000
JOE E. CONLEY, 0000
ARTHUR W. CONNOR, JR., 0000
ROBERT T. COOK, JR., 0000
RANDALL G. CONWAY, 0000
STEVEN R. CORBETT, 0000
MICHAEL A. CORDES, 0000
MICHAEL J. CORLEY, 0000
KENDALL P. COX, 0000
STEVEN J. COX, 0000
WILLIAM T. CROSBY, 0000
JESSE R. CROSS, 0000
BRENDA F. CRUTCHFIELD, 0000
WINFRED S CUMMINGS, 0000
ERICKSON D. CYPHER, 0000
STEVEN M. CZEPIGA, 0000
DENISE F. DAILEY, 0000
HENRY J. DAVIS, 0000
KEVIN A. DAVIS, 0000
LAUREN S. DAVIS, JR., 0000
MARK J. DAVIS, 0000
RICHARD A. DAVIS, 0000
DONALD W. DAWSON III, 0000
RICHARD P. DEFATTA, 0000
WILLIAM M. DEKANICH, 0000
SERGIO DELAPENA, 0000
JAMES F. DEMING, 0000
ROBERT J. DEVLIN, 0000
MICHAEL W. DEYOUNG, 0000
MANUEL A. DIEMER, 0000
KEVIN M. DIETRICK, 0000
PHILIP J. DISALVO, 0000
GERALD A. DOLINISH, 0000
WILLIAM F. DONAHER, 0000
GOODE G. DORMAN III, 0000
RANDAL A. DRAGON, 0000
WAYNE DRAKE, 0000
SHARON R. DUFFY, 0000
RAYMOND J. DUNCAN, JR., 0000
PETER P. DURR, 0000
TIMOTHY E. EAYRE, 0000
SCOTT A. EHRMANTRAUT, 0000
JERRY B. ELLIOTT, 0000
BRYAN W. ELLIS, 0000
DAVID R. ELLIS, 0000
RICHARD T. ELLIS, 0000
MARVIN A. ENGLERT, 0000
ADOLPH H. ERNST III, 0000
MARK J. ESHELMAN, 0000
ALLEN C. ESTES, 0000
PHILIP M. EVANS, 0000
ROBERT C. FAILLE, JR., 0000
MARK D. FEIERSTEIN, 0000
DONALD M. FERRELL, 0000
JON E. FINKE, 0000
MICHAEL S. FLANAGAN, 0000
DOUGLAS L. FLETCHER, 0000
MICHAEL T. FLYNN, 0000
MICHAEL D. FORMICA, 0000
MICHAEL E. FOX, 0000
STEVEN G. FOX, 0000
BERNARD P. GABRIEL, 0000
WAYNE L. GARCIA, 0000
JOHN P. GARDNER, 0000
WILLIAM B. GARRETT III, 0000
DANIEL L. GARVEY, 0000
GREGORY P. GASS, 0000
FRANCIS K. GATES III, 0000
WILLIAM M. GAVORA, 0000
MARK D. GELHARDT SR, 0000
HOA GENERAZIO SR, 0000
CHARLES L. GIBSON SR, 0000
TIMOTHY J. GIBSON, 0000
CECIL D. GIDDENS, 0000
JOHN H. GILL, 0000
TROY E. GILLELAND, JR., 0000
AARON P. GILLISON, 0000
DOUGLAS GLOVER, 0000
MARK V. GLYNN, 0000
RUSSELL D. GOLD, 0000
WALTER M. GOLDEN, JR., 0000
FELIX O. GONZALES, SR, 0000
ROBERT L. GORDON III, 0000
CLIFFORD P. GRAHAM, 0000
JAMES E. GRANGER, 0000
GUS E. GREENE, 0000
DANIEL G. GREY, 0000
WILLIAM F. GRIMSLEY, 0000
ROBERT L. GROLLER, 0000
MARK L. GROTKE, 0000
JOSE A. GUADALUPE, 0000
ROBERT T. GUGLIELMI, 0000
GASPER GULOTTA, 0000
DAVID D. HALE, 0000
MATTHEW T. HALE, 0000
JOHN C. HAMILTON, 0000
WILLIAM W. HAMILTON, JR., 0000
KIRT T. HARDY, 0000
FRANK L. HARMAN III, 0000
JAMES H. HARPER, 0000
THELMA P. HARPER, 0000
GARY R. HARTER, 0000
AARON C. HARVEY III, 0000
DEREK J. HARVEY, 0000
MARK I. HAUGHS, 0000
ROBERT B. HAVERTY, 0000
THOMAS A. HEANEY, JR., 0000
KURT M. HEINE, 0000
MICHAEL R. HELMICK, 0000
EMORY R. HELTON, 0000
JAMES M. HEVERIN III, 0000
JAMES R. HICKEY, 0000
BRADFORD C. HILDRETH, 0000

RICHARD W. HOBERNICHT, 0000
FREDERICK B. HODGES, 0000
MICHAEL J. HOFF, 0000
SAMUEL A. HOLLOWAY, 0000
CHARLES W. HOOPER, 0000
RUSSELL J. HRDY, 0000
JAMES H. HUGGINS II, 0000
SUSAN L. HUGGLER, 0000
JACK D. HUMPHREY JR., 0000
BRIAN R. HURLEY, 0000
MARK S. HURLEY, 0000
ANTHONY R. IERARDI, 0000
RONALD G. ISOM, 0000
JAN P. ITHIER, 0000
JOHN W. IVES, 0000
KOREY V. JACKSON, 0000
MARTIN A. JACOBY, 0000
LARRY W. JAMESON, 0000
PETER S. JANKER, 0000
LESTER C. JAURON, 0000
RICHARD B. JENKINS, 0000
DOROTHY T. JOHNSON, 0000
MARK H. JOHNSON, 0000
RODNEY E. JOHNSON, 0000
FREEMAN E. JONES, 0000
JON M. JONES, 0000
WILLIE C. JORDAN, 0000
JAMES M. JOYNER, 0000
JOSEPH JUDGE III, 0000
RICHARD G. JUNG, SR., 0000
WILLIAM E. KAISER, JR., 0000
CHARLES T. KALLAM, 0000
JOHN A. KARDOS, 0000
ANTHONY B. KAZMIERSKI, 0000
WILLIAM T. KEEGAN, 0000
WILLIAM D. KENDRICK, 0000
RICHARD P. KENNEY, 0000
WILLIAM G. KIDD, 0000
THOMAS S. KIDWELL, 0000
CHARLES H. KING III, 0000
ROGER L. KING, 0000
ROBERT T. KLEPPINGER, 0000
WILLIAM K. KLIMACK, 0000
JARED A. KLINE, 0000
JOHN C. KNIE, 0000
DALE A. KNIERIEMEN, 0000
CHRISTINE B. KNIGHTON, 0000
THOMAS L. KONING, 0000
FRANCIS X. KOSICH, 0000
KELLY D. KRUGER, 0000
LINDA L. KRUGER, 0000
MARCUS A. KUIPER, 0000
CHARLES M. KUYK, 0000
THOMAS L. LACROSSE, 0000
HOWARD D. LAINE, 0000
KEVIN T. LAMAR, 0000
JEFFREY P. LAMOE, 0000
COREY R. LANGENWALTER, 0000
JAMES P. LARSEN, 0000
ROBERT K. LAWRENCE, 0000
GARY A. LEE, 0000
JEAN M. LEGARE, 0000
MARY A. LEGERE, 0000
VICTORIA A. LEIGNADIER, 0000
JUDITH K. LEMIRE, 0000
STEVEN M. LEMONS, 0000
JAMES L. LEONARD, 0000
FRANK G. LESTER III, 0000
GABRIEL F. LEYVA, 0000
JAMES A. LIEN, 0000
ANTHONY S. LIETO, 0000
MARILYNN K. LIETZ, 0000
MICHAEL S. LINNINGTON, 0000
MARK T. LITTEL, 0000
MARK K. LITTLEJOHN, 0000
GARY A. LONGHANY, 0000
JOHN R. LUCE, 0000
ALAN R. LYNN, 0000
KENNETH A. MADDOX, 0000
MARK W. MAIERS, 0000
JANE F. MALISZEWSKI, 0000
AUGUST R. MANCUSO III, 0000
HENRY MANNING III, 0000
ELTON R. MANSKE, 0000
JULIE T. MANTA, 0000
EDWIN H. MARTIN, 0000
JAMES N. MARTIN, 0000
ALEX MASCELLI, 0000
MARY J. MASON, 0000
FREDERICK J. MAXWELL, 0000
THEODORE M. MAYER, 0000
WILLIAM C. MAYVILLE, 0000
LARRY D. MC CALLISTER, 0000
HARRY W. MC CLELLAN, JR., 0000
JAMES C. MC CONVILLE, 0000
THOMAS J. MC COOL, 0000
CURTIS L. MC COY, 0000
MATTHEW P. MC GUINESS, 0000
COLLEEN L. MC GUIRE, 0000
DAVID J. MC KENNA, 0000
DONALD G. MC MILLIAN, 0000
JAMES R. MEREDITH, 0000
PAUL D. MEREDITH, 0000
DAN C. MEYER, 0000
JEFFREY C. MEYER, 0000
ROBERT W. MILFORD, 0000
RICHARD D. MILLER, JR., 0000
WILLIAM J. MILLER, 0000
MARK A. MILLEY, 0000
AINSWORTH B. MILLS, 0000
JOHN R. MINAHAN, 0000
ANITA R. MINNIEFIELD, 0000
JOHNNY F. MITCHELL, 0000
STEPHEN D. MITCHELL, 0000
JAMES E. MOENTMANN, 0000
MICHAEL E. MOODY, 0000
JOSEPH A. MOORE JR., 0000
CHRISTOPHER P. MOOSMANN, 0000
CHERYL A. MORGAN, 0000
JAMES R. MULVENNA, 0000
JOSEPH V. MUSCARELLA, 0000
RICHARD P. MUSTION, 0000
WILLIAM P. NANRY, 0000
ANTHONY D. NEAL, 0000
ROBERT S. NELSON, 0000
RONALD A. NEWTON, 0000
THOMAS E. NICKERSON, 0000
JAMES C. NIXON, 0000
KEVIN S. NOONAN, 0000
WILLIAM B. NORMAN, 0000
KEITH S. NORRIS, 0000
DOUGLAS J. NORTON, 0000
HENRY J. NOWAK, 0000
DEAN A. NOWOWIEJSKI, 0000
DONALD C. OLSON, 0000
JUAN L. ORAMA, 0000
CHARLES C. OTTERSTEDT, 0000
PHILLIP B. OWENS, 0000
MICHAEL G. PADGETT, 0000
RALPH G. PALLOTTA, 0000
JAMES PALSHA, 0000
RAYMOND P. PALUMBO, 0000
JAMES P. PARKER, 0000
GARY S. PATTON, 0000
JOSEPH E. PECORARO, 0000
RICHARD N. PEDERSEN, 0000
JOSEPH E. PEDONE, 0000
DAVID R. PELIZZON, 0000
JOHN M. PEPPERS, 0000
ALVIN A. PERKINS, 0000
CHRISTOPHER S. PERKINS, 0000
LARRY D. PERKINS, 0000
MARK W. PERRIN, 0000
RALPH J. PERRY, 0000
STEVEN E. PETERS, 0000
DAVID D. PHILLIPS, 0000
ROBERT F. PIDGEON, 0000
DANA J. PITTARD, 0000
PATRICK N. PLOURD, 0000
PETER J. PODBIELSKI, 0000
LAWRENCE J. PORTOUW, 0000
TERRENCE M. POTTER, 0000
CURTIS D. POTTS, 0000
MICHAEL A. POWELL, 0000
JOHN S. PRALL JR., 0000
STANLEY C. PRECZEWSKI, 0000
NANCY L. PRICE, 0000
RICHARD PROIETTO, 0000
DAVID N. PRUITT, 0000
JEFFREY L. PUTZ, 0000
JEFFREY A. RARIG, 0000
VALERIE A. RASMUSSEN, 0000
WILLIAM RASMUSSEN, 0000
GEORGE H. RHYNEDANCE, 0000
SHELLEY A. RICHARDSON, 0000
THOMAS J. RICHARDSON, 0000
WAYNE P. RICHARDSON, 0000
WALTER RIEDLE JR., 0000
JAMES A. ROBARDS JR., 0000
RONALD V. ROBINSON, 0000
MICHAEL E. ROUNDS, 0000
PETER J. ROWAN, 0000
STEVE A. ROWE, 0000
ROBERT A. ROWLETTE JR., 0000
DAVID A. ROZELL, 0000
FREDERICK S. RUDESHEIM, 0000
STEVEN L. RUNDLE, 0000
DANIEL J. RUSSELL, 0000
KEVIN D. SADERUP, 0000
WILLIAM P. SAIA, 0000
MILLARD V. SALES JR., 0000
DONALD G. SALO JR., 0000
SUE A. SANDUSKY, 0000
EDWARD J. SANNWALDT, 0000
RICHARD G. SCHENCK, 0000
RODNEY H. SCHMIDT, 0000
STEPHEN G. SCHMITH, 0000
DAVID A. SCHNEIDER, 0000
RANDLE E. SCOTT, 0000
TEDDY R. SEEL, 0000
STEVEN P. SEMMENS, 0000
JOHN E. SEWARD, 0000
DAVID W. SHAFFER, 0000
LAWRENCE G. SHATTUCK, 0000
PATRICK L. SHERMAN, 0000
KENNETH D. SHIVE, 0000
STEVEN W. SHIVELY, 0000
RICHARD C. SHRANK, 0000
JOHN A. SIMPSON JR., 0000
STANLEY L. SIMS, 0000
NATHAN K. SLATE, 0000
WILLIAM M. SLAYTON, 0000
NATHANIEL H. SLEDGE JR., 0000
ANTOINETTE G. SMART, 0000
JON P. SMART, 0000
BILLY R. SMITH, 0000
EUGENE A. SMITH, 0000
JEFFREY C. SMITH, 0000
JOSEPH M. SMITH, 0000
KEITH A. SMITH, 0000
MICHAEL SMITH, 0000
TODD R. SMITH, 0000
CHARLES T. SNIFFIN, 0000
DAVID B. SNODGRASS, 0000
KATHLEEN G. SNOOK, 0000
THOMAS F. SPELLISSY, 0000
JOHN J. SPINELLI, 0000
LEE A. STAAB, 0000
MARTIN N. STANTON, 0000
THOMAS H. STANTON, 0000
MARK L. STAPLETON, 0000
KURT J. STEIN, 0000
CAROLYN A. STEWART, 0000
KURT S. STORY, 0000
HENRY M. STPIERRE, 0000
KEVIN P. STRAMARA, 0000
RICKI L. SULLIVAN, 0000
THOMAS L. SWAREN, 0000
RICHARD E. TALLEY, 0000
GEORGE E. TEAGUE, 0000
DAVID A. TEEPLES, 0000
SCOTT E. THEIN, 0000
FRANK J. THEISING, 0000
ALBERT P. THOMAS, JR., 0000
KELLY J. THOMAS, 0000
RAYMOND A. THOMAS III, 0000
JERRY D. THOMASON, 0000
MASON W. THORNAL, 0000
TERENCE M. TIDLER, 0000
FRANK P. TODD, 0000
THOMAS G. TORRANCE, 0000
KONRAD J. TRAUTMAN, 0000
KEVIN G. TROLLER, 0000
STANLEY Q. TUNSTALL, SR., 0000
LORRAINE E. TYACKE, 0000
KURT F. UBBELOHDE, 0000
LEWIS L. VANDYKE, 0000
GILBERTO VILLAHERMOSA, 0000
WILLIAM C. VOGT, 0000
JEFFREY D. VORDERMARK, 0000
ALLAN R. VOSBURGH, 0000
PAUL H. VOSTI, 0000
PATRICK D. VYE, 0000
SUSAN K. WAGNER, 0000
GARY R. WALLACE, 0000
BETTE R. WASHINGTON, 0000
GEORGE K. WASHINGTON, 0000
BEN W. WEINER, 0000
JASON S. WEINTRAUB, 0000
DAVIS S. WELCH, 0000
DONALD J. WELCH, JR., 0000
STEPHEN K. WEST, 0000
JOHN F. WHARTON, 0000
GARY W. WHITEHEAD, 0000
CHARLES K. WILLIAMS, 0000
KEWYN L. WILLIAMS, 0000
MARVIN W. WILLIAMS, 0000
RICHARD A. WILLIAMS, 0000
DANIEL M. WILSON, JR., 0000
MARILEE D. WILSON, 0000
WALTER E. WININGER, JR., 0000
JOHN W. WISEMAN II, 0000
PETER V. WOJCIK, 0000
ROBERTA A. WOODS, 0000
JEFFREY W. YAEGER, 0000
BRUCE P. YOST, 0000
THOMAS W. YOUNG, 0000
CURT S. ZARGAN, 0000
PETER J. ZIELINSKI, 0000
X0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY CHAPLAINS (CH) UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 3064:

To be colonel

HANSON R. BONEY, 0000 CH
DAVID H. BRADFORD, 0000 CH
WILFRED BREWSTER, JR., 0000 CH
JAMES R. GRIFFITH, 0000 CH
MICHEAL A. HOYT, 0000 CH
CLARKE L. MCGRIFF, 0000 CH
DANIEL A. MILLER, 0000 CH
DANIEL K. NAGLE, 0000 CH
REES R. STEVENS, 0000 CH
REINALDO VELEZ, 0000 CH
JAMES E. WALKER, 0000 CH
WILLIAM D. WILLETT, 0000 CH

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

JOSEPH D. APODACA, 0000
CHARLES A. JOHNSON, JR., 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

JOHN A. AHO, 0000
SCOTT D. AIKEN, 0000
BENJAMIN P. ALLEGRETTI, 0000
BERN J. ALTMAN, 0000
BRIAN J. ANDERSON, 0000
JOEL D. ANDERSON, 0000
EUGENE N. APICELLA, 0000
ROBERT K. ARMSTRONG, JR., 0000
TIMOTHY T. ARMSTRONG, 0000
VAUGHN A. ARY, 0000
JOE D. BAKER II, 0000
KATHY A. BANNICK, 0000
DENNIS J. BARHAM, 0000
JOHN D. BARTH, 0000
KEVIN M. BARTH, 0000
RICHARD W. BAXTER, 0000
JAMES C. BECKER, JR., 0000
MICHAEL H. BELDING, 0000
RONNIE A. BERNAL, 0000
MONTE G. BIERSCHENK, 0000
MITCHELL S. BIONDICH, 0000
TRENT BLACKSON, 0000
GREGORY F. BOND, 0000
DAVID H. BOOTH, 0000
EUGENE N. BOSE, 0000
ROBERT L. BOWDEN III, 0000

JOSEPH G. BOWE, 0000
MICHAEL R. BOWERSOX, 0000
PETER L. BOWLING, 0000
JEFFRY S. BRADY, 0000
IRIC B. BRESSLER, 0000
GARY E. BROWN, JR., 0000
MICHAEL P. BRUEN, 0000
ERIC V. BRYANT, 0000
JAMES E. BUDWAY, 0000
DAVID L. BURCHINAL, 0000
ADRIAN W. BURKE, 0000
GERARD K. BURNS, 0000
MICHAEL H. BURT, 0000
BRETT K. BURTIS, 0000
JOHN M. BUTTERWORTH, 0000
BRENNAN T. BYRNE, 0000
BRIAN J. BYRNE, 0000
GREGORY R. CALDWELL, 0000
PATRICK J. CAMPBELL, 0000
JOHN W. CARL, 0000
CARL W. CARRELL, 0000
CHARLES K. CARROLL, 0000
FRANCIS X. CARROLL, 0000
CARLEN T. CHARLESTON, 0000
JAMES B. CHARTIER, 0000
CHARLES G. CHIAROTTI, 0000
JAMES W. CLARK, JR., 0000
JAMIE E. CLARK, 0000
KENNETH W. CLARK, 0000
ROBERT D. CLARK, 0000
THOMAS S. CLARK III, 0000
CRAIG R. CLEMENT, 0000
ROBERT C. CLEMENTS, 0000
ROBERT W. COATE, 0000
DAVID W. COFFMAN, 0000
RICHARD D. COLEMAN, JR., 0000
ADAM J. COPP, 0000
STEPHEN P. CORCORAN, 0000
GEOFFREY A. CORSON, 0000
WILLIAM R. COSTANTINI, 0000
JOHN D. COWLEY, 0000
EDWIN B. COYL III, 0000
DOUGLAS F. CROMWELL, 0000
KRISTA J. CROSETTO, 0000
RONALD R. DALTON, 0000
NEWELL B. DAY II, 0000
JEFFERY E. DEAROLPH, 0000
RICHARD A. DEFOREST, 0000
PATRICK M. DELATTE, 0000
PETER L. DELORIER, 0000
JAMES G. DERDALL, 0000
KURT E. DIEHL, 0000
MARK V. DILLARD, 0000
WILLIAM L. DOLLEY, 0000
GREGORY M. DOUQUET, 0000
ROBERT T. DURKIN, 0000
DANIEL W. ELZIE, 0000
CLAYTON O. EVERS, JR., 0000
JOACHIM W. FACK, 0000
MARK C. FELSKE, 0000
PATRICK D. FORD, 0000
TIMOTHY S. FOSTER, 0000
STEVEN D. FOX, 0000
MICHAEL M. FRAZIER, 0000
BENNETT C. FREEMON, 0000
SCOTT B. FROSCH, 0000
STEPHEN J. GABRI, 0000
JAMES M. GANNON, 0000
ROBERT L. GARDNER, 0000
DAVID P. GARNISH, 0000
KENNETH E. GASKILL, JR., 0000
ROBERT W. GATES, 0000
BRAD R. GERSTBREIN, 0000
THOMAS C. GILLESPIE, 0000
BRENT P. GODDARD, 0000
ROBERT G. GOLDEN III, 0000
GILBERTO C. GONZALEZ, 0000
THOMAS A. GORRY, 0000
KIMBERLY A. GRAHAM, 0000
DAVID S. GRANTHAM, 0000
ANTHONY J. GRECO, JR., 0000
MICHAEL S. GROGAN, 0000
KEVIN L. GROSS, 0000
BRETT J. GROSSHANS, 0000
MICHAEL A. GROVES, 0000
ROLANDO GUZMAN, 0000
GREGG T. HABEL, 0000
JOHN R. HAHN, 0000
RONALD D. HAHN, JR., 0000
JACK Q. HALL, 0000
JEFFREY W. HANNAY, 0000
TIMOTHY G. HANSON, 0000
JOSEPH K. HAVILAND, 0000
JEFFREY M. HAYNES, 0000
BRENT HEARN II, 0000
JEFFREY J. HEDERER, 0000
KENNETH S. HELFRICH, 0000
DALE W. HERDEGEN, 0000
DAN P. HICKEY, 0000
PATRICK R. HOGAN, 0000
JAMES A. HOGBERG, 0000
LARRY J. HOLCOMB, 0000
CHRISTOPHER B. HOUSER, 0000
MICHAEL J. HOWER, 0000
MICHAEL R. HUDSON, 0000
JAY L. HUSTON, 0000
STEVEN M. IMMEL, 0000
JEROME A. JACKSON, 0000
RUSSELL E. JAMISON, JR., 0000
HAROLD D. JOHNSON III, 0000
KIM C. JOHNSON, 0000
MICHAEL J. JOHNSON, 0000
WILLIAM A. JOHNSON, 0000
KEVIN M. JONES, 0000
MICHAEL S. JONES, 0000
CHARLES A. KELLY, 0000
KEVIN M. KELLY, 0000
STEVEN A. KELLY, 0000
PAUL J. KENNEDY, 0000
PHILLIP W. KENOYER, 0000
BRIAN D. KERL, 0000
ERIC P. KESSLER, 0000
ASAD A. KHAN, 0000
ROBERT F. KILLACKEY, JR., 0000
EARNEST D. KING, 0000
JAMES C. KING II, 0000
KEVIN D. KING, 0000
CHARLES L. KIRKLAND, 0000
DOUGLAS R. KLEINSMITH, 0000
DARRIC M. KNIGHT, 0000
BARRY L. KRAGEL, 0000
BERNARD J. KRUEGER, 0000
PAUL A. KUCKUK, 0000
KEVAN B. KVENLOG, 0000
JAMES G. KYSER IV, 0000
MICHAEL E. LANGLEY, 0000
MICHAEL L. LAWRENCE, 0000
PAUL J. LEBLANC, 0000
GARY C. LEHMANN, 0000
LAWRENCE S. LOCH, 0000
PATRICK G. LOONEY, 0000
MATTHEW A. LOPEZ, 0000
JON K. LOWREY, 0000
KENNETH D. LOY, 0000
MARC L. MAGRAM, 0000
JOAQUIN F. MALAVET, 0000
JOHN C. MALIK III, 0000
JOHN P. MANGOLD, 0000
JOSEPH C. MARELLO, JR., 0000
RONALD J. MARTIN, 0000
WAYNE R. MARTIN, 0000
ANTONIO J. MATTALIANO, JR., 0000
TERESA F. MCCARTHY, 0000
ROB B. MCCLARY, 0000
MARC D. MCCOY, 0000
MICHAEL V. MCDONALD, 0000
RUSSELL O. MCGEE, 0000
MARK D. MCGRAW, 0000
STEPHEN A. MEDEIROS, 0000
MARK W. MELORO, 0000
JEFFREY L. MERCHANT, 0000
LAWRENCE E. MICCOLIS, 0000
LAUREN R. MIHLON, 0000
ROBERT M. MILLER, 0000
MICHAEL T. MIZE, 0000
MICHAEL F. MORRIS, 0000
DONALD C. MORSE, 0000
CHRISTEN A. NIELSEN, 0000
JAMES E. NIERLE, 0000
STEPHEN G. NITZSCHKE, 0000
GREGG P. OLSON, 0000
DAVID P. OLSZOWY, 0000
JOHN P. OROURKE, 0000
ROY A. OSBORN, 0000
DAVID F. OVERTON, 0000
STEPHEN M. PACE, 0000
RICK A. PAGEL, 0000
MICHAEL S. PALERMO, JR., 0000
HOWARD T. PARKER, JR., 0000
RUSSELL A. PAULSEN, 0000
DUANE B. PERRY, 0000
NORMAN L. PETERS, 0000
DONNA J. PETIT, 0000
ROBERT G. PETIT, 0000
DAVID K. PIGMAN, 0000
JOHN M. POLLOCK, 0000
RICHARD R. POSEY, 0000
CATHY M. POWALSKI, 0000
LAULIE S. POWELL, 0000
JOEL R. POWERS, 0000
DAVID A. RABABY, 0000
ROBERT N. RACKHAM, JR., 0000
MICHAEL R. RAMOS, 0000
PATRICK L. REDMON, 0000
TERENCE W. REID, 0000
CARL A. REYNOSO, 0000
JOSEPH P. RICHARDS, 0000
CURTIS M. ROGERS III, 0000
DAVID S. ROWE, 0000
JEREMIAH I. RUPERT, 0000
SPENCER RUTLEDGE III, 0000
PHILIP G. RYNN, 0000
STANLEY W. SALAMON, 0000
STEVE SCHEPS, 0000
TODD W. SCHLUND, 0000
ROBERT C. SCHUTZ IV, 0000
GARRY S. SCHWARTZ, 0000
RUSSELL W. SCOTT III, 0000
DOUGLAS L. SEAL, 0000
SCOT S. SEITZ, 0000
CHRISTOPHER A. SHARP, 0000
MARK V. SHIGLEY, 0000
MATTHEW SHIHADEH, 0000
MARTIN H. SITLER, 0000
BARTON S. SLOAT, 0000
GEORGE W. SMITH, JR., 0000
JAY C. SMITH, 0000
RANDALL W. SMITH, 0000
RUSSELL H. SMITH, 0000
MATTHEW J. SMITHMECK, 0000
ANDREW L. SOLGERE, 0000
MICHAEL R. STAHLMAN, 0000
RODDY STATEN, 0000
RICHARD V. STAUFFER, JR., 0000
THEODORE J. STOUT, 0000
DANNY R. STRAND, 0000
FREDERICK W. STURCKOW, 0000
ARTHUR T. STURGEON, JR., 0000
DANIEL J. SULLIVAN, 0000
DIANNE L. SUMNER, 0000
SUSAN C. SWANSON, 0000
JEROME E. SZEWCZYNSKI, 0000
KATHY L. TATE, 0000
DAVID M. TAYLOR, 0000
MARK A. TAYLOR, 0000
DON M. THANARS, 0000
ALAN L. THOMA, 0000
GREGORY S. THOMAS, 0000
JOSEPH J. THOMAS, 0000
WILBERT E. THOMAS, 0000
KENNETH G. THOMPSON, 0000
FRANK D. TOPLEY, JR., 0000
NORBERT J. TORRES, 0000
ERIC M. TRANTER, 0000
ERIC B. TREWORGY, 0000
BRAD E. VALDYKE, 0000
ALVIN J. VANSTEENBERGEN, 0000
JOSE F. VAZQUEZ, 0000
THOMAS M. VILAS, 0000
ROBERT E. WALLACE, 0000
RONALD D. WALLACE, 0000
JOHN S. WALSH, 0000
THOMAS W. WARD, 0000
PAUL J. WEBER, 0000
ROBERT K. WEINKLE, JR., 0000
ROBERT F. WENDEL, 0000
RICHARD M. WERSEL, JR., 0000
MICHAEL B. WEST, 0000
KEVIN L. WHITE, 0000
VICTOR WIGFALL II, 0000
JAMES M. WILLIAMS, 0000
ROBERT C. WOMELSDORF, 0000
MICHAEL K. WOODWARD, 0000
LLOYD A. WRIGHT, 0000
DANIEL D. YOO, 0000
JOHN J. YUHAS, JR., 0000
JEFFREY R. ZELLER, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be colonel

WILLIAM S. AITKEN, 0000
GREGORY S. AKERS, 0000
JUAN G. AYALA, 0000
THOMAS B. BAILEY III, 0000
MARK H. BAMBERGER, 0000
DAVID J. BARILE, 0000
THOMAS BRANDL, 0000
RAYMOND T. BRIGHT, 0000
JOSEPH A. BRUDER IV, 0000
CATKIN M. BURTON, 0000
WILLIAM H. CALLAHAN, JR., 0000
THOMAS L. CARIKER, 0000
JEFFREY L. CASPERS, 0000
JOSEPH D. CASSEL, JR., 0000
GUY M. CLOSE, 0000
ARTHUR J. CORBETT, 0000
MATTHEW A. DAPSON, 0000
KEVIN J. DELMOUR, 0000
ROBERT W. DESTAFNEY, 0000
JOE D. DOWDY, 0000
ROBERT J. DRUMMOND, 0000
MICHAEL A. DYER, 0000
LAURIN P. ECK, 0000
KEITH B. FERRELL, 0000
RICHARD J. FINDLAY, 0000
MICHAEL E. FINNIE, 0000
GEORGE E. FLEMING III, 0000
WARREN J. FOERSCH, 0000
KENNETH P. GARDINER, 0000
DAVID C. GARZA, 0000
THOMAS E. GLAZER, 0000
TERRANCE A. GOULD, 0000
WILLIAM W. GRIFFEN, JR., 0000
JAMES E. HARBISON, 0000
WILLIAM J. HARTIG, 0000
MICHAEL L. HAWKINS, 0000
DAVID R. HEINZ, 0000
KEVIN G. HERRMANN, 0000
JOHN P. HOLDEN, 0000
GLENN M. HOPPE, 0000
JAMES R. HOWCROFT, 0000
WILLIAM D. HUGHES III, 0000
TIMOTHY L. HUNTER, 0000
DOUGLAS J. JEROTHE, 0000
RONALD J. JOHNSON, 0000
ROBERT E. JOSLIN, 0000
DAVID P. KARCHER, JR., 0000
STEVEN M. KEIM, 0000
KEVIN L. KELLEY, 0000
LAWRENCE M. KING, JR., 0000
JOSEPH M. LANCE III, 0000
JAMES B. LASTER, 0000
KEITH A. LAWLESS, 0000
TIMOTHY G. LEARN, 0000
BEVELY G. LEE, 0000
ALAN R. LEWIS, 0000
MARC C. LIEBER, 0000
ERIC T. LITAKER, 0000
STEPHEN P. LYNCH, 0000
CRAIG A. MARSHALL, 0000
JEFFERY L. MARSHALL, 0000
FRANK D. MAZUR, 0000
EDWARD M. MCCUE III, 0000
KENNETH F. MCKENZIE, JR., 0000
DANIEL L. MCMANUS, 0000
CRAIG M. MCVAY, 0000
LEO A. MERCADO, JR., 0000
JONATHAN G. MICLOT, 0000
DAVID J. MOLLAHAN, 0000
JOHN E. MONTEMAYOR, 0000
MEDIO MONTI, 0000
CHARLES R. MYERS, 0000
CHRISTOPHER E. O'CONNOR, 0000
KEITH A. OLIVER, 0000
ROGER J. OLTMAN, 0000
BERNARD E. O'NEIL, 0000
JOHN E. PAGE, 0000
ANTHONY B. PAIS, 0000

MICHAEL J. PAULOVICH, 0000
KAREN S. PROKOP, 0000
JOHN C. PROSS, 0000
THOMAS F. QUALLS, JR., 0000
DAVID G. REIST, 0000
WILLIAM E. RIZZIO, JR., 0000
ROBERT L. RUSCH, 0000
MICHAEL L. SAWYERS, 0000
MICHAEL H. SCHMITT, 0000
KEITH A. SEIWELL, 0000
MARK S. SHAFER, 0000
GARY P. SHAW, 0000
ROLF A. SIEGEL, 0000
CHRISTOPHER H. SONNTAG, 0000
COSMAS R. SPOFFORD, 0000
BYRON F. STEBBINS, 0000
MARTIN J. SULLIVAN, 0000
SUSAN G. SWEATT, 0000
PETER J. TALLERI, 0000
JOHN A. TERRELL, 0000
DWIGHT E. TRAFTON, 0000
ROBERT S. TROUT, 0000
PETER T. UNDERWOOD, 0000
GLENN L. WAGNER, 0000
ROBERT P. WAGNER III, 0000
ALAN W. WALLACE, 0000
ROBERT S. WALSH, 0000
DAVID L. WALTER, 0000
GLENN M. WALTERS, 0000
GARY A. WARNER, 0000
PATRICIA F. WARREN, 0000
MICHAEL M. WEBER, 0000
OTTO W. WEIGL, JR., 0000
ANTHONY J. WENDEL III, 0000
GARY L. WILLISON, 0000
DAVID M. WUNDER, 0000
LON M. YEARY, 0000
RONNY L. YOWELL, 0000
DOUGLAS P. YUROVICH, 0000

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be commander

EDWARD SCHAEFER, 0000

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 5721.

To be lieutenant commander

TERRY W. BENNETT, 0000
ANTHONY C. CREGO, 0000
GREGORY T. ECKERT, 0000
JOHN C. GROVE, 0000
MARK A. HOCHSTETLER, 0000
JAMES W. HUDSON, 0000
AARON JOHNSON, 0000
JOHN P. MERLI, 0000
STEVEN B. MULESKI, 0000
STEVEN K. SPEIGHT, 0000
NATHAN B. SUKOLS, 0000
JON B. WALSH, 0000
LAWRENCE R. WILSON, 0000

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

KENT W. ABERNATHY, 0000
CARLO J. ACCARDI, 0000
FREDERICK AIKENS, 0000
WILLIAM L. ALDRED, JR., 0000
BOYD L. ALEXANDER, 0000
ANTHONY ALFORD, 0000
CHARLES M. ALLEN, JR., 0000
JAMES M. ALLEN, 0000
PATRICK D. ALLEN, 0000
RONALD C. ALLEN, 0000
JOHN R. ALVARADO, 0000
NICHOLAS C. AMODEO, 0000
ROMA J. AMUNDSON, 0000
MARCIA L. ANDREWS, 0000
PERRY E. ANTHONY, 0000
JAMES F. ARGABRIGHT, 0000
JAMES W. ATCHISON, 0000
MICHAEL E. AVAKIAN, 0000
PETER M. AYLWARD, 0000
JOHN T. BAKER, 0000
ROBERT K. BALSTER, 0000
PAUL BARABANI, 0000
LOGAN B. BARBEE, 0000
CHRISTOPHER R. BARBOUR, 0000
HUGH G. BARCLAY IV, 0000
KENNETH P. BARDEN, JR., 0000
JOHN I. BARNES III, 0000
WAYNE C. BARR, JR., 0000
PERRY E. BARTH, 0000
TIMOTHY L. BARTHOLOMEW, 0000
DAVID E. BASSERT, JR., 0000
GARY W. BAUMANN, 0000
RICHARD A. BAYLOR, 0000
RICHARD L. BAYSINGER, 0000
WILLIAM G. BEARD, 0000
DONALD L. BELANGER, 0000
THOMAS A. BELOTE, 0000
ROY C. BENNETT, 0000
RICHARD J. BERESFORD, 0000
LAWRENCE E. BERGESON, 0000
MARCELO R. BERGQUIST, 0000
GEORGE M. BESHENICH, 0000
VICTORIA A. BETTERTON, 0000
VICTOR A. BETZOLD, 0000
LETTIE J. BIEN, 0000
DONALD J. BILLONI, 0000
EDWARD J. BINSEEL, 0000
ERNEST BIO, 0000
CHARLES D. BLAKENEY, 0000
ROBERT C. BLIX, 0000
JOSEPH G. BLUME, JR., 0000
KEITH J. BOBENMOYER, 0000
ROBERT C. BOLTON, 0000
PHILLIP BOOKERT, 0000
CANFIELD D. BOONE, 0000
THOMAS P. BOYLE, JR., 0000
JAMES F. BOYNTON, JR., 0000
PAMELA J. BRADY, 0000
ALLEN E. BREWER, 0000
GORDON M. BREWER, 0000
PHILIP S. BREWSTER III, 0000
WILLIAM E. BRITTIN, 0000
DEBRA A. BROADWATER, 0000
CURTIS R. BROOKS, 0000
TILDEN L. BROOKS, JR., 0000
MICHAEL P. BROWN, 0000
STEVEN L. BROWN, 0000
LOUIS J. BRUNE III, 0000
WILLIAM J. BRUNKHORST, 0000
RALPH T. BRUNSON, 0000
RICHARD L. BUCK, 0000
TERRY L. BULLER, 0000
ROBERT W. BURNS, 0000
CHARLES N. BUSICK, 0000
THOMAS D. BUTLER, JR., 0000
GLEN CADLE, JR., 0000
JOHNNIE L. CAHOON, JR., 0000
SAMUEL E. CANIPE, 0000
THOMAS W. CAPLES, 0000
HUBERT D. CAPPS, 0000
PHILIP R. CARLIN, 0000
BRUCE W. CARLSON, 0000
ANTHONY J. CARLUCCI, 0000
MELVIN J. CARR, 0000
JOHN D. CARROLL, 0000
ROOSEVELT CARTER, JR., 0000
MARK A. CENTRA, 0000
WALTER B. CHAHANOVICH, 0000
ROBERT J. CHANDLER JR., 0000
ROBERT L. CHILCOAT, 0000
MARK J. CHRISTIAN, 0000
DONALD L. CHU, 0000
MICHAEL L. CHURCH, 0000
ALAN D. CHUTE, 0000
EUGENE CLARK, 0000
RICHARD L. CLARK, 0000
ROBERT G. CLARK, 0000
WILLIAM J. CLEGG III, 0000
LESTER L. CLEMENT, 0000
WILLIAM G. COBB, 0000
GERALD W. COCHRANE, 0000
WILLIAM B. COLLINS, 0000
PETER M. COLLOTON, 0000
MARTIN D. COMPTON, 0000
MICHELE G. COMPTON, 0000
CHARLES R. CONN, 0000
JAMES A. CORMAN, 0000
STEPHEN G. CORRIGAN, 0000
JAMES W. CORRIVEAU, 0000
ROBERT O. CORTEZ, 0000
BILLY J. COSSON, 0000
HARRY E. COULTER JR., 0000
BRARRY A. COX, 0000
WARREN G. CRECY, 0000
JOSEPH A. CUELLAR, 0000
WILLIAM N. CULBERTSON, 0000
WALTER R. CYRUS, 0000
JEAN L. DABREAU, 0000
JOHN A. DAROCHA, 0000
DAVID M. DAVISON, 0000
MICHAEL E. DEBOLD, 0000
ROBERT F. DELCAMPO, 0000
WILLIAM DENEKE, 0000
LYNNE E. DERIE, 0000
JOSEPH R. DEWITT, 0000
RONALD F. DIANA, 0000
JOSEPH B. DIBARTOLOMEO, 0000
RICHARD R. DILLON, 0000
THADDEUS A. DMUCHOWSKI, 0000
JAMES M. DOBBINS, 0000
HARRY C. DOBSON, 0000
MICHAEL F. DOSSETT, 0000
WILLIAM C. DOWD, 0000
JAMES D. DOYLE, 0000
JOSEPH H. DOYLE, 0000
DONALD A. DRISCOLL, 0000
DEBRA A. DUBOIS, 0000
ROGER B. DUFF, 0000
DONALD C. DURANT, 0000
KENT J. DURING, 0000
LOUIS R. DURNYA, 0000
JOHN B. DWYER, 0000
RONALD J. DYKSTRA, 0000
MARK M. EARLEY, 0000
STEVEN D. ECKER, 0000
MARI K. EDER, 0000
GREGORY B. EDWARDS, 0000
KENNETH D. EDWARDS, 0000
THOMAS R. EICHENBERG, 0000
DAVID J. ELICERIO, 0000
DALE G. ELLIS, 0000
KATHLEEN K. ELLIS, 0000
ALLAN L. ENRIGHT, 0000
WILLIAM L. ENYART JR., 0000
THOMAS P. ERSFELD, 0000
BEVERLY J. ERTMAN, 0000
GEORGE C. ESCHER, 0000
CARL W. EVANS, 0000
WILLIAM C. FALKNER, 0000
JOHN M. FARENISH, 0000
JACKIE D. FARR, 0000
GERALD T. FAVERO, 0000
PETER S. FEDORKOWICZ, 0000
DONALD P. FIORINO, 0000
ROLAND A. FLORES, 0000
PATSY M. FLOYD, 0000
DOUGLAS J. FONTENOT, 0000
GERALD W. FONTENOT, 0000
ROBERT G. FORD, 0000
HENRY J. FORESMAN JR., 0000
BRIAN A. FORZANI, 0000
FOSTER F. FOUNTAIN, 0000
WALTER E. FOUNTAIN, 0000
PETER D. FOX, 0000
STEPHEN R. FRANK, 0000
DALE L. FRINK, 0000
DONALD W. FULLER, 0000
PAMELA A. FUNK, 0000
JAMES L. GABRIELLI, 0000
BERTRAND R. GAGNE, 0000
RONALD S. GALLIMORE, 0000
ALBERT J. GARDNER, 0000
GLENN H. GARDNER, 0000
JAMES P. GARDNER, 0000
RICHARD A. GARZA, 0000
JERRY T. GASKIN, 0000
REGINALD B. GEARY, 0000
RICHARD P. GEBHART, 0000
DAVID L. GERSTENLAUER, 0000
DANIEL G. GIAQUINTO, 0000
GERALD G. GIBBONS JR., 0000
WILLIAM J. GLASSER, 0000
WILLIAM J. GOTHARD, 0000
MARTIN L. GRABER, 0000
ROBERT D. GRAMS, 0000
ANTHONY J. GRATSON, 0000
THOMAS R. GREATHOUSE, 0000
ELLEN P. GREENE, 0000
TERRY L. GREENWELL, 0000
DAVID J. GROVUM, 0000
MICHAEL A. GRUETT, 0000
RAUL A. GRUMBERG, 0000
WILLIAM C. HAASS, 0000
WILLIAM B. HAGOOD, 0000
JEANETTE G. HALL, 0000
RICK D. HALL, 0000
ROBERT E. HAMMEL, 0000
EMANUEL HAMPTON, 0000
ROBERT C. HARGREAVES, 0000
BLAKE L. HARMON, 0000
LINDA C. HARREL, 0000
DONALD J. HARRINGTON, 0000
EARNEST L. HARRINGTON, JR., 0000
STEPHEN J. HATCH, 0000
MARK C. HATFIELD, 0000
FLOYD D. HAUGHT, 0000
REED T. HAUSER, 0000
LAWRENCE M. HAYDEN, 0000
ROBERT W. HAYES, JR., 0000
WILLIAM J. HAYES, 0000
HARRY W. HELFRICH IV, 0000
KARL D. HELLER, 0000
HOWARD W. HELSER, 0000
CARY R. HENDERSON, 0000
KATHY L. HENNES, 0000
JEFFREY W. HETHERINGTON, 0000
JAMES D. HOGAN, 0000
GAROLD D. HOLCOMBE, 0000
FRANK E. HOLLAND III, 0000
THOMAS M. HOLLENHORST, 0000
NOREEN J. HOLTHAUS, 0000
GREGORY R. HOOSE, 0000
THOMAS F. HOPKINS, 0000
DEBORAH Y. HOWELL, 0000
MELVIN A. HOWRY, 0000
STEPHAN K. HUCAL, 0000
JOHN C. HUDSON, 0000
PAUL F. HULSLANDER, 0000
STEPHEN J. HUMMEL, 0000
BERNIE R. HUNSTAD, 0000
CHARLES H. HUNT, JR., 0000
LIMUEL HUNTER, JR., 0000
PAUL J. HUTTER, 0000
JAMES G. IVEY, 0000
ROBERT C. JACKLE, 0000
MARK H. JACKSON, 0000
RAYMOND JARDINE, JR., 0000
STEPHANIE A. JEFFORDS, 0000
DANIEL J. JENSEN, 0000
MARK A. JENSEN, 0000
CRAIG D. JOHNSON, 0000
DAVID H. JOHNSON, 0000
ERIC P. JOHNSON, 0000
FREDERICK J. JOHNSON, 0000
JEFFREY W. JOHNSON, 0000
ROBERT W. JOHNSON, 0000
SCOTT W. JOHNSON, 0000
GARY L. JONES, 0000
KAFFIA JONES, 0000
TED S. KANAMINE, 0000
JAMES M. KANE, 0000
JANIS L. KARPINSKI, 0000
GUSTAV G. KAUFMANN, 0000
WILLIAM J. KAUTT III, 0000
DEMPSEY D. KEE, 0000
GARY E. KELLY, 0000
LARRY T. KIMMICH, 0000
GARY G. KLEIST, 0000
PETER KOLE, JR., 0000
GERY W. KOSEL, 0000
RANDOLPH J. KRANEPUHL, 0000
DONALD L. KREBS, 0000
JOHN R. KREYE, 0000
KIRK M. KRIST, 0000
NORMA J. KRUEGER, 0000

RANDALL W. LAMBRECHT, 0000
MARK E. LANDERS, 0000
WILLIAM H. LANDON, 0000
LENWOOD A. LANDRUM, 0000
ROBERT E. LANDSTROM, 0000
DOUGLAS J. LANGE, 0000
DAVID E. LECKRONE, 0000
JERRY G. LEDOUX, 0000
SCOTT D. LEGWOLD, 0000
JEFFREY L. LEIBY, 0000
RICHARD L. LEMMERMAN, 0000
PETER S. LENNON, 0000
RICHARD A. LENNON, 0000
JAMES W. LENOIR, 0000
GREGORY W. LEONG, 0000
ROBERT S. LEPIANKA, 0000
LESTER H. LETTERMAN, 0000
GLENN R. LEVAR, 0000
ALBAN LIANG, 0000
PATRICIA LINDGRENGRICHNIK, 0000
ELIZABETH J. LIPPMANN, 0000
DENNIS A. LITTLE, 0000
DAVID A. LIVELY, 0000
ROGER A. LIVINGSTON, 0000
JOHN I. LODEN, 0000
CORY L. LOFTUS, 0000
HENRY S. LONG, JR., 0000
TOM C. LOOMIS, 0000
FELIPE J. LOPEZ, 0000
JERRY G. LOVE, 0000
ROBERT L. LOWERY, JR., 0000
DAVID M. LOWRY, 0000
JOHN D. LYBRAND, JR., 0000
NEIL D. MACKENZIE II, 0000
CHRISTINE T. MALLOS, 0000
HENRY M. MARTIN, JR., 0000
SHIRLEY M. MARTIN, 0000
HECTOR M. MARTIR, 0000
MATTHEW G. MASNIK, 0000
LARRY J. MASSEY, 0000
ROBERT A. MAST, JR., 0000
JOHN R. MATHEWS, 0000
TERRELL W. MATHEWS, 0000
JEFF W. MATHIS III, 0000
MICHAEL D. MATZ, 0000
GEORGE P. MAUGHAN, 0000
WILLIAM R. MAY, 0000
ELLSWORTH E. MAYFIELD, 0000
JOSE S. MAYORGA, JR., 0000
MICHAEL E. MC CALISTER, 0000
DENNIS P. MC CANN, 0000
MATTHEW A. MC COY, 0000
WEYMAN W. MC CRANIE, JR., 0000
JERRY T. MC DANIEL, 0000
COLONEL Z. MC FADDEN, 0000
GARY R. MC FADDEN, 0000
MICHAEL W. MC HENRY, 0000
BYRON W. MC KINNON, 0000
GARY A. MC KOWN, 0000
LESA M. MC MANIGELL, 0000
KURT M. MC MILLEN, 0000
KENNETH B. MC NEEL, 0000
DAVID A. MC PHERSON, 0000
ADOLPH MC QUEEN, 0000
KENNETH D. MC RAE, 0000
ARSENY J. MELNICK, 0000
GLENN L. MELTON, 0000
EDWIN MENDEZ, 0000
JOHN M. MENTER, 0000
MICHAEL E. MERGENS, 0000
THOMAS E. MERTENS, 0000
GERALD L. MEYER, 0000
EVAN G. MILLER, 0000
GREGORY R. MILLER, 0000
RUFUS C. MITCHELL, 0000
BLAISE S. MO, 0000
RANDY M. MOATE, 0000
DOUGLAS MOLLENKOPF, 0000
CHARLES E. MOORE, 0000
JOHN D. MOORS, JR., 0000
WILLIAM J. MORRISSEY, 0000
RONALD O. MORROW, 0000
CRAIG H. MORTON, 0000
BRUCE E. MUNSON, 0000
PATRICK A. MURPHY, 0000
ROBERT E. MURPHY, 0000
STEPHEN T. NAKANO, 0000
JOSE A. NANEZ, JR., 0000
DAVID B. NELSON, JR., 0000
HOMER I. NEWTON, 0000
CHARLES D. NICHOLS, JR., 0000
TERRY R. NOACK, 0000
MICHELE H. NOEL, 0000
RALPH E. NOOKS, JR., 0000
MARY R. NORRIS, 0000
PAUL T. NOTTINGHAM III, 0000
JOHN M. NOWAK, 0000
CASSEL J. NUTTER, JR., 0000
WAYNE A. OAKS, 0000
PATRICK J. ODONNELL, 0000
CLIFFORD A. OLIVER, 0000
KEITH D. OLIVER, 0000
RICHARD E. OLSON, 0000
ISAAC G. OSBORNE, JR., 0000
SHERRY L. OWNBY, 0000
THOMAS L. PAGE, 0000
THOMAS PALGUTA, 0000
RONALD J. PARK, 0000
WILLIAM H. PATTERSON III, 0000
ROBERT W. PATTY, 0000
TOMMY W. PAULK, 0000
VERNON D. PAYETTE, 0000
TIMOTHY W. PAYNE, 0000
STEVEN M. PEACE, 0000
WILLIAM B. PEARRE, 0000
JUAN F. PEDRAZACOLON, 0000
DAVID C. PERKINS, 0000
DARRYL M. PERRILLOUX, 0000
THOMAS M. PERRIN, 0000
FRANCIS P. PETRELL, 0000
LAWRENCE PEZZA, JR., 0000
GREGORY W. PHELPS, 0000
JAMES F. PHILLIPS, 0000
DONALD W. PIPES, 0000
STANLEY C. PLUMMER, 0000
GEORGE W. POGGE, 0000
BOBBY B. POLK, 0000
LOUIS T. PONTILLO, 0000
BARBARA J. POOLE, 0000
JERRY D. PORTER, 0000
CARL J. POSEY, 0000
WAYNE A. PRATT, 0000
EDWARD H. PREISENDANZ, 0000
RICHARD J. PREVOST, 0000
JOHN M. PRICKETT, 0000
KENNETH H. PRITCHARD, 0000
DAVID E. PURTEE, 0000
LARRY E. RAAF, 0000
CURT M. READ, 0000
DEBORAH R. READ, 0000
NORMAN L. REDDING, JR., 0000
LARRY D. REESE, 0000
TIMOTHY J. REGAN, 0000
ROBERT C. REGO, 0000
PRICE L. REINERT, 0000
TIMOTHY R. RENSEMA, 0000
DANIEL M. REYNA, 0000
BARRY L. REYNOLDS, 0000
CHARLES W. RHOADS, 0000
KENNETH W. RIGBY, 0000
WILLIAM D. ROBERTS, 0000
JOSEPH L. ROGERS, 0000
LARRY E. ROGERS, 0000
KEITH C. ROGERSON, 0000
CARROLL ROHRICH, 0000
MICHAEL E. ROPER, 0000
ALAN E. RUEGEMER, 0000
JON R. RUIZ, 0000
JAMES P. RUPPER, 0000
MILLARD C. RUSHING, 0000
JOSEPH T. SAFFER, 0000
RANDALL M. SAFIER, 0000
CHARLES D. SAFLEY, 0000
LLOYD F. SAMMONS, 0000
RAFAEL SANCHEZ, 0000
GREGORY J. SANDERS, 0000
RICHARD L. SANDERS, 0000
JOHN C. SANFORD, 0000
GUS L. SANKEY, 0000
ANGEL L. SARRAGA, 0000
JAMES M. SCHAEFER, 0000
WESLEY H. SCHERMANN, JR., 0000
AUSTIN SCHMIDT, 0000
RONALD M. SCHROCK, 0000
JAMES A. SCHUSTER, 0000
BARBARA A. SCHWARTZ, 0000
BRION L. SCHWEBKE, 0000
DENNIS E. SCOTT, 0000
LOUIS J. SCOTTI, 0000
HENRY P. SCULLY, 0000
DENNIS S. SEARS, 0000
THOMAS J. SELLARS, 0000
KAREN J. SHADDICK, 0000
ANTHONY S. SHANNON, 0000
LEN D. SHARTZER, 0000
FREDERICK A. SHAW III, 0000
DANIEL E. SHEAROUSE, 0000
DONALD H. SHEETS, 0000
GARY E. SHEFFER, 0000
JAMES E. SHEPHERD, 0000
RICHARD J. SHERLOCK, JR., 0000
SAMUEL M. SHILLER, 0000
STANLEY P. SHOPE, 0000
KING E. SIDWELL, 0000
KEITH D. SIMMONS, 0000
CHARLES R. SINGLETON, 0000
JOHN J. SKOLL, 0000
BRENDA G. SMITH, 0000
CHERYL A. SMITH, 0000
LARRY E. SMITH, 0000
MICHAEL D. SMITH, 0000
RONALD B. SMITH, 0000
SIMS H. SMITH, 0000
MICHAEL R. SNIPES, 0000
SHELDON R. SNOW, 0000
WILLIAM S. SOBOTA, JR., 0000
GLENN A. SONNEE, 0000
NORMAN R. SPERO, 0000
PHILIP W. SPIES, JR., 0000
REX A. SPITLER, 0000
EDDY M. SPURGIN, 0000
ROBERT P. STALL, 0000
MARCY A. STANTON, 0000
DAVID E. STARK, 0000
CHARLES M. STEELMAN, 0000
THOMAS S. STEFANKO, 0000
JEANETTE L. STERNER, 0000
STANLEY M. STRICKLEN, 0000
GEORGE M. STRIPLING, 0000
JAMES M. STRYKER, 0000
JAMES C. STUBBS, 0000
THOMAS R. SUTTER, 0000
ANDREW A. SWANSON, 0000
STANLEY P. SYMAN, 0000
DENIS H. TAGA, 0000
FRANCIS B. TAVENNER, JR., 0000
BENNY M. TERRELL, 0000
BURTHEL THOMAS, 0000
KEVIN D. THOMAS, 0000
NANCY A. THOMAS, 0000
RANDAL E. THOMAS, 0000
GEORGE C. THOMPSON, 0000
KARL C. THOMPSON, 0000
DOUGLAS R. THOMSON, 0000
PHILLIP J. THORPE, 0000
RONALD L. THORSETT, 0000
TERRY E. THRALL, 0000
EMELIO K. TIO, 0000
JAMES B. TODD, 0000
RICHARD K. TREACY, 0000
WILLIAM D. TROUT, 0000
CARL E. TURNER, 0000
MICHAEL J. ULEKOWSKI, 0000
THOMAS J. UMBERG, 0000
ROBERT L. VALENCIA, 0000
RICHARD C. VINSON, 0000
RAYMOND D. WADLEY, 0000
SCOTT D. WAGNER, 0000
DONALD P. WALKER, 0000
WILLIAM A. WALSH, 0000
ANDREW C. WARD, 0000
ROBERT S. WARREN, 0000
MARVIN R. WARZECHA, 0000
ROBERT E. WATSON, 0000
CRAIG A. WEBBER, 0000
BILLY H. WELCH, 0000
CHRIS H. WELLS, 0000
CAMILLA K. WHITE, 0000
JAMES R. WHITE, 0000
NORMAN J. WHITE, 0000
MICHAEL J. WHITEHEAD, 0000
THOMAS M. WHITESIDE, JR., 0000
FRANCIS B. WILLIAMS III, 0000
JOE D. WILLINGHAM, 0000
RODNEY E. WILLIS, 0000
SUZANNE H. WILSON, 0000
JEFFRY K. WOLFE, 0000
KENNETH W. WOODARD, 0000
CLAUDELL WOODS, 0000
HARLEY K. WOOSTER, JR., 0000
GLENN R. WORTHINGTON, 0000
JOHN M. WUTHENOW, 0000
WILLIAM C. YOUMANS, 0000
DAVID K. YOUNG, 0000
ROBERT E. YOUNG, 0000

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A PROCLAMATION HONORING SENATOR JIM CARNES

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following to my colleagues:

Whereas, Senator Carnes has been named chairman of the Senate Energy, Natural Resources and Environment Committee.

Whereas, Senator Carnes has been named vice-chairman of the Finance and Financial Institutions Committee.

Whereas, Senator Carnes will also sit on the Agriculture, and Highways and Transportation Committees.

Whereas, Senator Carnes has continuously demonstrated his commitment and love for his family, his community and his country, I am honored to call him a friend and a constituent.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MADRID PROTOCOL IMPLEMENTATION ACT

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Madrid Protocol Implementation Act. This implementing legislation for the Protocol related to the Madrid Agreement on the International Registration of Marks was introduced in the past four Congresses. While the Administration has not forwarded the treaty to the Senate for ratification, the introduction of this legislation is important in that it sends a signal to the international community, U.S. businesses, and trademark owners that the Congress is serious about our Nation becoming part of a low-cost, efficient system for the international registration of trademarks.

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) administers the Protocol, which in turn operates the international system for the registration of trademarks. This system would assist our businesses in protecting their proprietary names and brand-name goods while saving cost, time, and effort. This is especially important to our small businesses which may only be able to afford world-wide protection for their marks through a low-cost international registration system.

The Madrid Protocol took effect in April 1996 and currently binds 12 countries. Without the participation of the United States, however, the Protocol may never achieve its purpose of providing a one-stop, low-cost shop for trademark applicants who can—by filing one application in their country and in their language—receive protection by each member country of the Protocol.

In previous Congresses, the Department of State objected to ratification based on its dispute with the European Community over a voting rights procedure that would apply to the administration of the treaty. An acceptable resolution to this problem was reached during the 106th Congress, and the House passed the bill under suspension of the rules without opposition. Unfortunately, Senate ratification of the Protocol and passage of the implementing language were derailed as result of a private dispute over a mark (''Havana Club'') between a rum distiller (Bacardi) and a French concern (Pemod) which formed a joint venture with the Cuban government. Although negotiations to develop an acceptable compromise failed, it is my understanding that the Senate and trademark community will redouble their efforts to resolve this problem during the present term.

Mr. Speaker, it is important to move this legislation forward as a way of encouraging all parties involved in the Bacardi dispute to intensify their negotiations. House consideration of the Protocol will also assure American trademark holders that the United States stands ready to benefit imminently from its ratification.

I urge my colleagues to support the Madrid Protocol Implementation Act.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF LITHUANIA'S INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I wish to honor Lithuania's Independence Day, which occurred on February 16th . This is the 83rd Anniversary of this historic event.

The Republic of Lithuania declared independence on February 16, 1918. The Lithuanian people enjoyed a 22 year period of self-rule and freedom before the occupation of the Soviet Union in 1940. Their traumatic times did not end there. In 1941, Nazi Germany invaded and 90% of Lithuania's 250,000 Jews were killed. The Soviets regained control over the area in 1944, resulting in a 46 year occupation, during which 700,000 Lithuanians were either deported to Siberia, forced into exile, imprisoned or shot.

Throughout all of their struggles, the Lithuanian people never gave up on their dream of independence. In 1990, they were the first Baltic State to secede from the Soviet Union and declare independence. After a hard fought struggle with the former Soviet empire, Lithuania finally regained independence.

I offer my congratulations on the stability of the country as a republic with a strong hold on democracy and a growing economy. I wish the Republic of Lithuania the best as they work for full integration into the world community, NATO and the European Union.

The people of Lithuania are proud and courageous, and I salute their faithfulness, endurance and patriotism. I extend my warmest wishes to the Republic of Lithuania as they celebrate another year of freedom.

TRIBUTE TO GLENN ALBERT WARD

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I wish today to honor Glenn Albert Ward, an outstanding citizen and dedicated community leader who passed away on January 11, 2001, at the age of 81. He is survived by his wife Lee, his son John Ward, his brother Jerri, as well as grandchildren and stepchildren.

Mr. Ward was born in Kansas City, Kansas but moved to California soon after, making San Mateo County, California his home for more than 35 years.

He began his career at American Associated Indemnity Insurance Company before becoming manager at Owl-Rexall Drug Company in San Francisco. He later spent a number of years with Metcalfe Rexall Pharmacy in San Carlos. He was also an active member of the public sector. Prior to retiring, he was a financial officer for the San Mateo County Probation Department. Mr. Ward enriched the lives of countless people as an understanding and fair superior. With his intelligence, common sense, warmth, and wisdom, he earned the love and respect of those who crossed his path. His deep regard for public service was passed on to his son John, who served with distinction as a member of the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors. To this day, I am proud to have served as a colleague of John's on the Board.

Glenn Ward was known to be a world traveler and a passionate aviator. He traveled across the United States countless times. His passion extended to numerous community activities. He was a dedicated volunteer at Messiah Lutheran Church in Santa Cruz and a ''founding father'' of the Vista de Lago Homeowners Association in Scotts Valley. For more than half a century, he was involved with the Masonic Order, San Carlos Lodge, and Santa Cruz Lodge.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to a noble man who helped make our nation what it is today and to most especially extend to his son John our abiding sympathy. Together, they were one of the most devoted and admired father-son teams I've ever known.

A PROCLAMATION HONORING MR. JOHN RAYTIS

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following to my colleagues:

Whereas, Mr. Raytis, publisher of the Times Recorder and the Coshocton Tribune, resigned from his position.

Whereas, Mr. Raytis was a publisher in the community for six years.

Whereas, Mr. Raytis received the Sertoma Service to Mankind Award in 2000, and remains active in the community.

Whereas, Mr. Raytis has continuously demonstrated his commitment and love for his family, his community and his country, I am honored to call him a friend.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE REAUTHORIZATION ACT

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the ''Patent and Trademark Office Reauthorization Act,'' and urge my colleagues to support what will prove to be an important contribution to our high-tech economy.

Briefly, by way of background, the operations of the Patent and Trademark Office are fully-funded through user-fee revenue; the agency receives no stipend from the taxpayers. Since 1992, however, more than $600 million in PTO funds have been withheld and used for other purposes. This policy results in manpower shortages and inhibits the development of modernization efforts at the agency. With PTO workloads increasing every year, the ultimate losers are the men and women who pay the fees to have their patent and trademark applications processed. Our country suffers as well, since the development and export of intellectual property is crucial to the national economy.

The Patent and Trademark Office Reauthorization Act will protect PTO revenues from diversion to other programs. The bill accomplishes this goal by amending two key provisions of section 42 of the Patent Act, which prescribes the PTO funding mechanism.

First, the requirement in subsection (b) that all agency funds be credited to a special PTO Appropriation Account is deleted; instead, such funds are to be credited to a PTO Account in the Treasury.

Second, the requirement in subsection (c) that subjects agency access to and expenditure of collected fees to appropriations is also deleted. This means that the Commissioner will have the authority to collect all fees and use them for agency operations until expended.

This is a necessary bill for reasons that are known by all who support the operations of the Patent and Trademark Office. I urge my colleagues again to endorse the measure.

TRIBUTE TO SERGEANT MICHAEL G. WOODS

HON. GRACE F. NAPOLITANO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, I wish today to honor a dedicated public servant in my hometown of Norwalk, California. Sergeant Michael G. Woods of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department will retire next month after 23 years of service to the citizens of Los Angeles County. It is truly an honor to recognize him today.

Sergeant Woods moved to the United States from England in 1957 and graduated from Glendale High School in 1964. Sergeant Woods joined the United States Navy in 1965 and served in Vietnam from 1966–1967. After being discharged from the service in 1968, he married his wife Jackie and began work for Sears, Roebuck and Co., working at the Glendale and Hollywood stores. Michael and Jackie became the proud parents of two daughters, Lori, born in 1969, and Toni, born in 1973.

Sergeant Woods left Sears in 1978 and joined the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department that same year beginning in the custody division. In 1979, he received an Associate's degree from Glendale Junior College. During this time, he quickly advanced in the department, was promoted to the Transportation Bureau and then to Field Operations in 1982 serving various stations throughout Los Angeles County. Eventually, he was given the responsibility for conducting background investigations of potential deputy sheriff trainees. Finally in 1996, he was promoted to the rank of Sergeant and transferred to the Norwalk station. During this time he served as a patrol sergeant and acting watch commander. Sergeant Woods was also active in the departments community relations outreach in areas such as the ride share program, civilian volunteer program, reserve program and special programs to name just a few.

I want to personally express my warmest wishes to Sergeant Michael G. Woods and his family as they embark on the next phase of their life's journey. The people of Los Angeles County and the State of California have been exceptionally well served by his dedication and devout public service.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE LOCK-BOX ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 13, 2001

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, in this time of unprecedented budget surpluses, the first and most important responsibility Congress has is to protect Social Security and Medicare, and the senior citizens they serve. On February 13th, the House of Representatives took this first step when it overwhelmingly passed H.R. 2, the Social Security and Medicare Lockbox Act of 2001.

I was proud to support this bill, as I did last year. H.R. 2 prevents any other legislation or amendment from dipping into Social Security or Medicare Trust Fund Surpluses. This proposed lockbox would ensure that trust fund surpluses can only be spent on their intended uses of retirement and health care security.

Until we enact Social Security and Medicare reform legislation, which I hope we will do in this Congress, all trust fund surpluses will be used to pay down the national debt. The money cannot be used for any other programs or spending projects, period. Before we consider tax cuts, we owe our seniors no less than this.

A PROCLAMATION HONORING REPRESENTATIVE JIM ASLANIDES

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following to my colleagues:

Whereas, Representative Aslanides has been named to the Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee.

Whereas, Representative Aslanides will serve on the Energy and Environment, and Health and Family Services Committees.

Whereas, Representative Aslanides has continuously demonstrated his commitment and love for his family, his community and his country, I am honored to call him a friend.

TRIBUTE TO CHIEF RICHARD A. VANDEREYK

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to Police Chief Richard A. VanderEyk, who retired from the Pleasant Ridge Police Department on February 2, 2001.

Chief VanderEyk's public service began in March of 1967 when he entered the United States Air Force. After his discharge from the Air Force, Chief VanderEyk was employed as an officer with the Pleasant Ridge Police Department in 1973. He was promoted to Sergeant in 1988 and to Chief in 1991.

Chief VanderEyk earned an Associate Degree in Criminal Justice and continued to improve his skills through education. He attended the Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police Criminal Justice Management Institute's New Chiefs School in 1991 and in 1997–1998 the Police Staff and Command School at Eastern Michigan University.

Chief VanderEyk has supported the law enforcement community at every level. Beginning with his membership in the Fraternal Order of Police, then extending to the National Association of Chiefs of Police and the Michigan Association of Police. He also served as treasurer and a member of the executive board for the Oakland County Association of Chiefs of Police.

Throughout his life, dedication and hard work have been synonymous with this outstanding public servant.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking Chief VanderEyk for his years of public service and in wishing him and his wife, Jacqueline, good health and happiness in the years ahead.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK TEXAS FOR 100 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE PEOPLE OF KILLEEN AND BELL COUNTY, TEXAS

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, today I congratulate the First National Bank Texas for 100 years of service to the people of Killeen and Bell County.

Originally known as the First National Bank of Killeen, it was organized with capital stock of $25,000 on Feb. 27, 1901.

It has provided uninterrupted service to Central Texans through two World Wars, the Great Depression, the construction of Fort Hood, the Cold War, 18 U.S. Presidents and the dawn of a new millennium. The bank also has been a trendsetter: the city's first elevator was located in its lobby in the 1960s and the bank introduced the first automated teller machine to the area in the 1970s. The bank continues to innovate in the areas of retail and Internet banking.

Today, February 27, 2001, the bank, now known as First National Bank Texas, will celebrate its 100th year anniversary with a community-wide celebration.

The bank, the oldest bank in Bell County, has had its ups-and-downs but ultimately it has flourished over the years. It now employs more than 1,100 Texans across the state, with 690 in Bell County. The bank is one of the largest nongovernmental employers in the area. Modern reminders of early bank leaders C.R. Clements and Will Rancier are with us today in the form of the C.R. Clements Boys and Girls Club and Rancier Avenue.

I ask Members to join me in offering congratulations to the First National Bank Texas on a century of growth and service to Central Texas families and businesses.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SSI MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2001

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, many States have decided to increase the amount of money welfare recipients can earn before their Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) benefit is reduced. This strategy produces two very beneficial effects: It rewards and promotes employment and it helps working families escape poverty. Unfortunately, the primary Federal program that helps low-income disabled and elderly Americans has not pursued a similar strategy. In fact, the income exclusions for the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program have been frozen in time for nearly thirty years.

In 1972, a general income exclusion (GIE) for SSI was set at $20 a month, meaning the first $20 of outside income did not count dollar for dollar against the SSI benefit amount, which is currently $530 a month for an individual. This GIE is usually applied to Social Security income, which of course is based on past employment. In addition, an earned income exclusion was also established in 1972 to allow a disregard of the first $65 a month, plus half of the remaining earnings. Neither of these provisions, which reward past and current work efforts, have been increased in the past three decades. If they had kept pace with inflation over that time period, the GIE would be worth $80 a month and the earned income exclusion would be set at $260 a month.

I am introducing the SSI Modernization Act to reduce these work disincentives, as well as to decrease obstacles to saving and pursuing an education. The bill would increase the GIE to $40 a month and the earned income exclusion to $130 a month, and then index those amounts to inflation in future years. To encourage individuals to save for their future, the bill also would increase the SSI asset limit from $2,000 for an individual and $3,000 for a couple to $3,000 for an individual and $4,500 for a couple. Furthermore, the legislation would increase the disregard level for small amounts of income received on an irregular basis, and it would simplify the treatment of educational grants and scholarships under SSI income and asset rules. Finally, the bill would postpone eligibility redeterminations for SSI recipients turning 18 years of age, if they are attending a secondary school and are under the age of 21. This last provision recognizes that applying a work-based eligibility standard (under which adults are considered) is not appropriate for a disabled youth still attending high school.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this effort to update the SSI program and to increase incentives for working, saving and pursuing an education. Having waited almost thirty years to address many of these issues, we cannot afford to wait any longer to reward work and to improve the quality of life for our Nation's disabled and elderly.

A PROCLAMATION HONORING REPRESENTATIVE NANCY HOLLISTER

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following to my colleagues:

Whereas, Representative Hollister will serve as vice-chairwoman of the House Energy, and Environment Committee.

Whereas, Representative Hollister has been named to two other committees—Public Utilities, and Retirement and Aging.

Whereas, Representative Hollister has continuously demonstrated her commitment and love for her family, her community and her country, I am honored to call her a friend.

TRIBUTE TO REABER NELL LUCAS

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, although death is a part of life, often times it becomes difficult to accept. Last week, Ms. Reaber Lucas, a dear friend of mine, passed away. Ms. Lucas was born on July 4th, 1946 in Amite County, MS to Willie, Sr. and Ora Lee Wesley Harden Lucas, who both preceded her in death.

Reaber graduated from Bettye Mae Jack High School in Morton, MS and attended Milwaukee Area Technical College where she studied Social Work. Later she attended Jackson State University majoring in Accounting. Utilizing her background in Accounting and Social Work, Reaber served as Branch Director, Division of Community Services for the State of Mississippi Department of Human Services, until her retirement in 1997. Reaber thoroughly enjoyed serving as a community activist as an active member of the Hinds County Federation of Democratic Women and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Reaber devoted her life to Christ at an early age, and joined Rose Hill Missionary Baptist Church in Meadville, MS. After the family moved to Morton, MS, she joined Christian Triumph Missionary Baptist Church. While Reaber lived in Milwaukee, WI, she became a member of St. Matthews Methodist Church. After relocating to Jackson, MS, she continued to be faithful to God and became a member of New Hope Baptist Church under the leadership of Reverend Dr. Jerry Young, where she continued to serve until her death.

One of the many attributes Reaber possessed, was her ability to empower and organize. Reaber's energetic work ethic and responsibility to her community was the primary reason for many of the African-American elected officials, myself included, currently representing Jackson, Mississippi. Reaber believed that African-Americans should have a voice and the only way to insure that was to help them exercise their right to vote.

Mr. Speaker, it's only fitting that I recognized Ms. Lucas during Black History Month. Without her assistance, I can't be certain that I would be here today as a Member of Congress. Reaber was an asset to her family, community, city and state. She will be truly missed.

A TRIBUTE TO NASA EMPLOYEES AT MARSHALL SPACE FLIGHT CENTER

HON. ROBERT E. (BUD) CRAMER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, today I congratulate the NASA employees and contractors at Marshall Space Flight Center for their role in the successful delivery of NASA's Destiny Laboratory Module, the second of the U.S. pressurized modules, to the International Space Station. I am proud to say that the extremely talented men and women of the Boeing Company built Destiny in my district at the Marshall Space Flight Center. This includes the successful design, development, assembly, integration, and testing of Destiny, as well as its delivery to Kennedy Space Center in November 1998.

The Destiny Laboratory, the long-awaited centerpiece of the Space Station, will allow the United States and its international partners to perform fundamental science experiments

around-the-clock in the microgravity environment of space. This state-of-the-art module has a capacity of 24 rack locations, of which 13 are especially designed to support important scientific research. Once these racks arrive on later Shuttle flights, scientists can begin fundamental long-term research in space that can help improve the quality of human life back on Earth. Some of the first experiments will focus on the growth of proteins in the absence of the effects of gravity, hopefully leading to a better understanding of the true structure of harmful viruses that develop under strong gravitational effects on Earth. The Station will also allow researchers to study how the human body is affected by long-term exposure to the low-gravity environment of space, which is a crucial first step in establishing a human presence elsewhere in our solar system.

Mr. Speaker, while Destiny is primarily intended to be the key U.S. science facility on board Station, the addition of this engineering marvel to the current Space Station configuration on-orbit will also expand the Station's power, life support, and attitude control capabilities. It will enable the transfer of flight control responsibilities from the Russians to NASA personnel, providing command and control capability for NASA's Mission Control in Houston. The Station had been under Russian command and control since the launch of the Russian-built Zarya Module in November 1998. The addition of the Destiny Laboratory, which is 28 feet in length and 14 feet in diameter, will also give Station occupants more habitable space than was available aboard Skylab or Mir.

The launch of Destiny now allows NASA to focus on providing other high priority capabilities necessary to complete the ISS. One of these capabilities will be provided by the U.S. Propulsion System, and is necessary to eliminate our dependence on the propulsion systems on board the Russian Service Module and the regular launch of Russian Progress vehicles. It is also time for NASA to aggressively move forward with the U.S. Habitation Module, which would provide safe living quarters for the full complement of seven Station inhabitants. This is the module that will provide for the crew and enable a full vigorous science research program to bring about the expected return on the taxpayer's investment in this unique national resource. Mr. Speaker, the Habitation Module and much of the Propulsion System will be built at the Marshall Space Flight Center by Boeing—the same highly skilled team that also constructed the U.S. Unity node—and therefore I believe they will be in good hands.

Mr. Speaker, North Alabama has a long heritage of spacecraft construction, starting with the rockets that placed men in Earth orbit and eventually on the Moon. I am proud to congratulate the world-class Space Station team in North Alabama for continuing this proud heritage of excellence with the development of the Destiny Laboratory Module. I expect it to be one of the highlights of this year's space program.

FISCAL DISCIPLINE MUST APPLY TO PENTAGON ALSO

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, in an area where we talk about our military budgets in almost unbounded terms—whether it's the hundreds of billions of dollars of accounting entries in Pentagon books that can't be supported, or the multiple billions of dollars that Congress added to the Pentagon's coffers in recent years beyond what the administration requested—it's easy to lose any sense of scale about this spending or the sacrifices we make for such largess. Therefore, I submit into the RECORD the following piece by John Isaacs, President of the Council for a Livable World and one the most thoughtful voices in America on the subject of rational national security spending.

PENTAGON UPSET WITH $14 BILLION BOOST

(By John Isaacs)

President George W. Bush's recent decision to use the Clinton Administration's defense budget request for fiscal 2002 has set off a wave of criticism. Big defense spenders are angry that the $310 billion request for Department of Defense programs is only a $14 billion increase from last year's budget. Only in Washington would a $14 billion raise be considered ''paltry.'' To put it in perspective here are some comparisons:

How much is 414 billion?

It's more than the defense budgets of all the state of concern—Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Cuba, Sudan and Syria combined ($12.8 billion).

It's greater than total federal spending on law enforcement activities including the FBI, DEA and the INS ($13.6 billion). President Bush just announced he will cut the Justice Department budget by one billion dollars.

It's equal to the entire budget of the U.S. Treasury Department.

It's more than the federal government spends on higher education ($13.8 billion).

It's almost as much as the non-military international affairs budget ($15 billion).

It's equal to all federal government expenditures on water resources, conservation and land management, and recreational resources combined ($14.3 billion).

It's greater than the Gross Domestic Products of 40 individual nations including: Azerbaijan, Armenia, Angola, Estonia, Chad, Cambodia, Niger, Madagascar, Jamaica, Haiti, Trinidad & Tobago, Qatar and Papua New Guinea.

A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING THE ENGAGEMENT OF CAROLINE MULLEN AND CARLOS ESPINOSA

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following article to my colleagues:

Whereas, Caroline and Carolos are to be united in marriage;

Whereas, they will declare their love before God, family and friends;

Whereas, this momentous day will begin their years of sharing, loving and working together;

Whereas, may Caroline and Carlos be blessed with all the happiness and love that two people can share and may their love grow with each passing year;

Whereas, Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to congratulate Caroline and Carlos on their recent engagement. I ask that my colleagues join me in wishing Caroline and Carlos many years of happiness together.

COMMEMORATING THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TOWN OF HADLEY

HON. JOHN E. SWEENEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish today to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the town of Hadley, New York, February 27, 2001.

I have always been proud of the heritage and physical beauty of the 22nd Congressional district of New York which I have the privilege to represent. To savor the history and character of the picturesque towns in the Hudson Valley and Adirondack Mountains is the reason that I return home every weekend.

We often forget that the real America is the small towns and villages that are rich in pride and culture, and not the bustle of Washington. It is these small towns and villages where the great traditions of this country were founded. I would like to talk about one of these great towns today.

Mr. Speaker, the town of Hadley, New York in Saratoga County will be commemorating 200 years of existence since they separated from the nearby towns of Greenfield and Northumberland back in 1801. Hadley is one of the many beautiful river towns that we have in New York State. Located at the southern gateway to the Adirondacks and where the Sacandaga River meets the Hudson River, Hadley has endured many transformations.

Like so many of the small river towns, Hadley has seen the rise and fall of the mills. Hadley has been transformed from a mill town to a power source with two dams located inside of the township providing electricity for many New York State residents. Even though many things have changed there, like everywhere else, there is something that still remains an unmistakable part of the town's character. That is the distinct small town charm and the good citizens of Hadley. This can be seen throughout all areas of the town, including the churches, the fire department, and the fields where children play and farmers work. Yes, Mr. Speaker, the neighborly hospitality is one thing that thankfully hasn't changed in Hadley. The pride and values of the citizenry is one of the most admired traits of small towns, not only in New York's 22nd district, but throughout America.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the 1628 citizens of Hadley for their commitment to their values and their hard work in organizing a celebration of their heritage. I offer a full written history of the Town of Hadley that I am submitting into the RECORD. therefore, Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride to ask all members of the House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to the citizens of Hadley on the towns' 200th birthday and also in wishing them many more years of good fortune.

HADLEY

The town of Hadley originated February 27, 1801 from the Town of Greenfield and Northumberland. Corinth was removed in 1818 and a section of the Town of Day in 1819.

This town is located in the far northeastern corner of Saratoga County and is nestled in the Kayaderossera Mountains at the southern gateway to the Adirondack Mountains where the Sacandaga River meets the Hudson River.

Hadley is surrounded by the Warren County Towns of Stony Creek to the north and Lake Luzerne to the east. Corinth, in Saratoga County is to the south and Day is to the west. We have no record on how Hadley got its name.

EARLY SETTLERS

First settlement was about 1788. A man by the name of Richard Hilton is credited with being the first settler.

The first Supervisor of the Town of Hadley was Benjamin Cowles in 1801.

A man named Wilson taught the first school from 1791 to 1820. There was a log schoolhouse in the Ellis neighborhood—John Johnson and Walter Knott were the teachers.

1826—First organization of Baptist Church—Reverend Chandler was Pastor, John Lovelass and John Jenkins were deacons. Lynwood Cemetery is located next to the church.

1844—Wesleyan Methodist Church—Ministers in charge were the Reverends S.H. Foster, James Dayton and William Hawkins. Walter Sutliff was class leader.

The first saw mill was built in 1791 by Delane and Hazard. The first grist mill was built in 1803 by Jeremy Rockwell. In 1807 the first store was also built by Rockwell.

December 1, 1865 the Hadley Railroad Station was constructed, and at the time the railroad was named the Adirondack Railway. In 1902 the Delaware and Hudson acquired the railways. This railroad station saw large amounts of vacationers on their way to local resorts for the summer season, until it was closed on August 5, 1958. Railroad spurs served the paper mill, grist mill and wooden until it was closed on August 5, 1958. Railroad spurs served the paper mill, grist mill and wooden ware factory in the Town of Hadley. November 17, 1989 the last freight train carrying iron ore from Tahawus passed through Hadley. There are plans for possible future use of the tracks for a tourist attraction train ride.

The wooden ware factory and saw mill were located near the railroad station. The factory made wood items of white birch from the adjacent saw mill, later the factory became a shirt factory. In the early 1920s Delbert Pasco opened a feed and grain business. Joseph White purchased the buildings in 1967, replacing the saw mill with a garage. Both the garage and former factory burned on February 3, 1969. Mr. White then built the logging truck garage which now occupies the site as Biondi Rigging.

The Railroad House, built in 1866 by John Kathan of Conklingville, was located on land next to the former Post Office on Rockwell Street. The Railroad House, then run by the Taylor family, burned in 1899. Paul King purchased the property in 1900 and erected the Arlington Hotel. The hotel was 3 stories high and had 30 rooms. An Arlington stage met passengers at the D&H Stanton, just down the street. The King family continuously operated the hotel until its destruction by fire February 12, 1954.

The Jeremy Rockwell Homestead was built in 1812. The 12 room home of federal style architecture had Corinthian pillars topped with Grecian Urns and a central, second story Palladian window. The timbers of the home were lumbered from the property. Jeremy Rockwell settled on the Hudson River due to the availability of water power. A grist mill and a saw mill were built but washed out in 1830. Burned July 4, 1986.

The Rockwells became prosperous and influential in the Hadley-Luzerne area, being successful in several business ventures. The large front portion of their home burned July 4, 1986 and the back portion burned several years later.

The River Rock Hotel was located between the Jeremy Rockwell home and the bridge to Luzerne. It was operated by Mr. Toomey and his partner Guy Phelteplace. The hotel accommodated 28 guests. Foundation ruins, which remain from the hotel or a store, also in this vicinity, can be seen to the left approaching the bridge.

The Cascade House—Harmon Rockwell one of Jeremy Rockwell's 13 children, built the Cascade House in 1843. The hotel stood on the high bank of the Hudson River below the bridge over the gorge and offered a scenic view of the river and mountains. In 1878 Rockwell's grandson Charles built the Rockwell Falls Fiber Company beyond the Cascade House, which later was used as an office for the paper mill.

Paper Mill—Looking from the bridge to the confluence of the Hudson and Sacandaga Rivers, retaining wall ruins of the former George West Paper Mill may be seen on the Hadley side of the river. In times of melting snow and unusually heavy rainfalls, river water flows into the wall ruins. The paper mill began operation in 1878 and closed about 1923. The buildings were demolished in 1936 after the New York Power Company purchased the property, now owned by Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation.

Jeremy Rockwell was Justice of the Peace as early as 1808 and continued to act as such until 1830. From 1816 to 1819 he was Town Clerk, and in the spring of 1819 was elected Supervisor of the town, he continued until his death in 1835. Jeremy Rockwell also held offices of Associate Judge, member of the Assembly and was a member of the Convention that framed the Constitution of 1821 for the State. He died August 14, 1835 at the age of 70.

Since October 21, 1826 there was a Hadley Post Office where Jeremy Rockwell was Post-Master. The Post Office was a small booth building at the entrance to the wooden plank bridge to Lake Luzerne. In 1877 a new Post Office building was located on the south side of Rockwell Street adjacent to the bridge. The building was moved close to the four corners when the new concrete bridge was built in 1932 and continued until 1991 when a new building was erected on Old Corinth Road, to house the post office. Currently a Laundromat and dog groomer occupy that building.

Saratoga Rose—The private residence, Hill Top was built in the 1880's by the Myers Van Zandt family. Myers, a New York City businessman, married Catherine Rockwell, granddaughter of Jeremy Rockwell. Through the years the home has been the Upper Hudson Sanitarium, residence of the paper mill superintendent, Rozelle's Funeral Home in the 1930's and apartments in the 1940's. In 1984 it was restored and opened as Highclere Inn and Restaurant by Margaret and James Mandigo. Further renovations were made by Nancy and Anthony Merlino and reopened as Saratoga Rose on May 31, 1988.

The VanZandt Cottage—The Jeremy Rockwell Family lived in the cottage, built in 1792 until the larger Rockwell family home was completed in 1812. Jeremy Rockwell's granddaughter Catherine and her husband Myers VanZandt occupied the cottage until the completion of their home, Hilltop, in the 1880's. The cottage was moved to the opposite side of the street when Niagara Mohawk purchased the property in 1926. The cottage is presently the residence of the Garofalo family.

The Bow Bridge—The Parabolic Bridge, better known as the Bow Bridge, was built in 1885 to replace an 1813 wooden covered bridge, which burned. The Bow Bridge is one of the 3 iron lenticular truss bridges built in New York State and is the only one yet standing. The Bow Bridge was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on March 25, 1977.

Henry Rockwell Home—Better known locally as the Fowler Home, was built in 1817 by Jeremy Rockwell for his first born son Henry. Many design elements were copied from Jeremy's own home.

The soil in the Town of Hadley is sandy and light with many large boulders. In the southeastern part of the town stands the iron mountain, Mount Anthony, which rises to a considerable height. It is the highest peak in the Kayadarossera Range. The ore is not rich enough to be mined for a profitable business.

In 1930 the Sacandaga River was made into a dam 27 miles long, by flooding the river valley from Hadley to Broadalbin. This is known as the Conklingville Dam. In 1953 the river below the dam was flooded for a mile and a half becoming Stewart Dam. There is just a short distance left of the Sacandaga River until it meets the Hudson River, flowing in from the north. Therefore, today we have 2 dams in the Town of Hadley.

1. The Town of Hadley installed the lighting district on October 4, 1930.

2. January 3, 1928 the Van R. Rhodes Fire Department was formed and the Ladies Auxiliary was organized June of 1939.

3. The Hadley Fire Tower, erected of wood in 1916, was replaced by New York State with a steel tower in 1920.

4. A High School was located on the Stony Creek Road, opposite the present Town Hall. It was a 2 story wooden building, which was destroyed by fire in 910. On July 30, 1909, in the Town of Lake Luzerne, a replacement school was accepted.

The Town of Hadley has, in the past, had 3 doctors. Dr. Thompson, Dr. Rodgers, and Dr. Leo Giordano. At present, there are no doctors in town.

Politics in the Town of Hadley. The Town Board is predominantly Republican.

Population of the Town is 1,628, according to the 1990 census.

Schools—Hadley-Luzerne Central School currently serves the population.

Public Housing—Today there are several apartment buildings in the town.

Sports—We have a Park Committee that maintains and improves the Sam Smead Memorial Park. There are several softball teams that have league play throughout the summer, and the park is also used by the school, churches, and individuals for planned activities.

Highest point of elevation is Hadley Mountain at 2,653 feet. The entrance is on Tower Road.

Industrial Enterprises—Lynwood Tannery was built in 1848 by Gordon Conkling. The paper collar/box factory, owned by James Libby, began its operations 1872.

HONORING CLAUDIA STANLEY

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Claudia Stanley for being

named a 2001 Top Ten Business Woman. She will receive the award at the annual convention of the American Business Women's Association (ABWA) in Atlanta, GA.

Claudia was nominated by the local Ponderosa Chapter of ABWA in Fresno. She has served as President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Bulletin-Committee Chairman, and Ways and Means Chairman for the Ponderosa Chapter.

For nearly a decade Claudia has effectively run her successful business, the certified public accounting firm C. Stanley CPA & Associates. Her business currently serves more than 350 clients.

Stanley is originally from the Boston area. She moved to Fresno with her family at the age of 12. She attended the former Queen of the Valley Academy. After high school she worked at a minimum-wage job before deciding to tackle college. She earned a bachelor's degree in business with an emphasis on accounting from Fresno State University. It took her 11 years to finish college because she held a full time job while attending class at night.

Her career and philanthropic achievements include teaching Sunday School for 24 years and membership in the local chapter of the Society of California Accountants.

Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize Claudia Stanley for being named a 2001 Top Ten Business Woman. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Ms. Stanley many more years of continued success.

TRIBUTE TO CHRISTY REYNOLDS

HON. BARON P. HILL

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, one of the reasons southern Indiana is such a great place to live is because our citizens and organizations generously contribute their time and their money to help their neighbors and their communities.

There are times, however, when a Hoosier shows a commitment to better his or her community that is above and beyond the outstanding work that is done every day. One of these Hoosiers is Ms. Christy Reynolds, of Jeffersonville, Indiana. She recently donated $25,000 to Haven House Services, a non-profit organization that provides shelter, support, and services to people in need in Clark, Floyd, and Harrison Counties.

While making a contribution of $25,000 to any charitable program or organization is an act of great generosity, Christy's donation is even more remarkable. She was once close to being a resident of Haven House herself. A single mother of two daughters, ages 3 and 12, Christy and her family have lived in Jeffersonville their entire lives. As a teenager, Christy dropped out of high school and struggled with many of her parental responsibilities. She found her way to Haven House Services, a place that offered her healing, hope, and a chance to learn a vocation.

She overcame some major obstacles and got on the right track. She is now employed as a VISTA volunteer at Haven House. She helps organize Haven House's spring and summer fundraisers, as well as the annual Christmas party Haven House throws for its clients in Clark and Floyd counties.

Recently, Christy's father passed away after a long bout with lung cancer and she inherited $75,000. She gave $25,000 of this inheritance to Haven House.

I salute Christy for this wonderful act of charity. As Haven House helped Christy get through her own difficult times, Christy is making it possible for Haven House to help other people who know the pain of being homeless and without hope. Christy has bought a home, left the welfare rolls, and in her own words, ''did what was right by giving to others. Because when you give, it comes back to you.'' Christy's contribution should be a reminder to all of us what generosity and love of neighbor really mean.

HONORING JERRY MARTIN AS THE MERCED—MARIPOSA CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL LABOR LEADER OF THE YEAR

HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my good friend, Mr. Jerry Martin, who is being recognized as Labor Leader of the Year by the Merced-Mariposa Central Labor Council. Jerry has brought tenacity, dedication, leadership, commitment and a certain ''Martin Style'' to labor organizing and political activities in California's Great Central Valley. He has been intimately involved in the development of Local 1288 of the United Food and Commercial Workers, one of the most effective and successful unions in the Central valley.

Jerry has also made the Merced-Mariposa Central Labor Council one of California's most effective and respected labor organizations. When the Merced-Mariposa Central Labor Council gives its word, it keeps it. Whether it is financial power or people power, or both, once a pledge is made, it is kept. Elected officials also know the Labor Council will hold them accountable, that once their word is given, it too, must be honored.

Jerry Martin has also made the annual Merced-Mariposa Central Labor Council ''Union Yes'' dinner one of the most interesting political events in California. People who come to this dinner never know what they will get, but they do know it will be memorable.

It is with great pride, and a little trepidation, that I recognize Jerry Martin for his many years of devoted work on behalf of the working men and women of our valley, our state, and our nation. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Jerry Martin as Merced-Mariposa Central Labor Council Labor Leader of the Year.

HONORING RETIREMENT OF SUSAN McCAHAN

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today I honor the public service of Susan McCahan, Executive Assistant to the Speaker of the House of Maryland.

Susan served as Executive Assistant to five Maryland Speakers of the House, myself included. Her behind the scenes work created an efficient and productive work environment. Thanks in large part to Susan's extraordinary talents the Maryland Legislature was transformed into one of the most productive, respected, and effective legislative bodies in the nation.

Speakers came and moved on, but Susan McCahan was the stable influence that permitted continuous improvement in the Maryland House of Delegates. Under her supervision, the first House Office Building was constructed. She helped institute professional management within the legislative branch of government. Budget discipline was instituted.

Her interest in the legislative page program enabled hundreds of high school students from throughout Maryland to participate in the democratic process.

In addition to her legislative duties, Susan also served as chair of the Leadership Staff Section to the National Conference of State Legislators. Her leadership in the Speaker's Society—the organization for former members of the House of Delegates—gave her the distinction of serving as the Executive Director of that organization.

On a personal note, during eight years as Speaker, Susan's professional management skills allowed me the opportunity to concentrate on policy development.

In 1967 when Susan McCahan started her public service, the legislative branch of Maryland government was dominated by the Executive branch. Today, thanks in large part to Susan, the Maryland Legislature is an independent and strong voice in developing and overseeing state policy.

I would ask my colleagues to join me in thanking Susan McCahan for her service and contributions to the legislative process and the State of Maryland and wishing her well in her retirement.

HONORING REV. CHESTER McGENSY FOR HIS PORTRAITS OF SUCCESS AWARD

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Reverend Chester McGensy for receiving the Portraits of Success Award. This award pays tribute to Reverend McGensy's involvement in the African-American community. His active involvement has made him a role model for the members of his local community.

Reverend McGensy was born and raised in Fresno. In 1986, as a General Building Contractor, he established Delta Electric, an electrical contracting company. His company became a vital part of Fresno's economy employing several individuals. In 1990, while operating Delta Electric, Chester felt a holy calling into the gospel ministry. He decided to further his education in the gospel by attending the Mennonite Brethren Seminary. After nine successful years in business, Chester left his company to begin a new church in Northeast Fresno. In 1995 he began Family Community Church with 5 members. Under his leadership,

the church membership has grown to over 750 members. The church has recently completed its first structure, a 22,000 square foot multipurpose building in Northeast Fresno.

His involvement with community organizations include: West Fresno Ministerial Alliance, No Name Fellowship, Edison High School Parent Club, Clovis West Foundation, Evangel Home, Marjoree Mason Home, Angel Tree Project, Feed Fresno Food Give-A-Way, Prison Ministry, Salvation Army Bell Ringers, Poverello House, and the Rescue Mission.

His accomplishments have earned him a Portraits of Success Award, presented by KSEE–24 and Companies That Care in recognition of African-American History Month.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Reverend Chester McGensy for his commitment to improving the lives of the people in the community. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Reverend McGensy many more years of continued success.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE LOCK-BOX ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

HON. BARON P. HILL

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 13, 2001

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2 because I believe we should honor the commitment our government has made to protect America's seniors. We must guarantee that the money American workers pay into Social Security and Medicare, plus all of the interest those Trust Funds earn on this money, is used to keep Medicare and Social Security solvent. Not only will this bill help us shore up Social Security and Medicare, but taking these Trust Funds off-budget will allow us to pay down our national debt and keep our economy strong.

Congress should protect the retirement funds we have promised to military retirees in the same way we are protecting Medicare and Social Security. We must not spend or otherwise dedicate any funds that are currently building in the Military Retirement Trust Fund, the on-budget fund that pays the military pensions of hundreds of thousands of men and women who have served this country in uniform.

At the end of the year 2000, the balance of the Military Retirement Trust Fund was $163 billion. Over the next 10 years, the Congressional Budget Office projects that more than $100 billion additional dollars will be set aside in the fund.

Few people realize that the current the budget surplus estimate includes money already promised to military personnel for their retirement. We should not consider any of the dollars set aside for military retirees as part of this surplus. And we certainly should not spend any of the money in the Military Retirement Trust Fund for purposes other than paying the retirement benefits of our fighting men and women. While I support this bill, I hope my colleagues will do the right thing by passing similar legislation to protect the Military Retirement Trust Fund.

My colleague, GENE TAYLOR, and I have introduced a resolution calling on Congress to preserve the Military Retirement Trust Fund. H. Res. 23, the Military Retirement Protection Resolution, says Congress should not use the Military Retirement Trust Fund money for anything but what it is intended for: paying military retirement benefits. That is the least we can do for the men and women who send so much of their lives defending our nation.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MRS. CHRISSIE WOOLCOCK COLLINS

HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the contributions of the late Mrs. Chrissie Woolcock Collins, the cofounder of one of the world's most famous medical information and identification devices, Medic Alert. Mrs. Collins was memorialized at a service on Saturday, January 27, 2001.

Medic Alert Foundation is the nation's leading emergency medical information and identification service, and one of the world's largest non-profit organizations, representing over 4 million members worldwide. The service has helped protect and save lives for nearly 45 years.

Mrs. Collins was born on July 30, 1906, in Douglas, Isle of Man, British Isles. She and her family immigrated to Turlock, California in 1912. She attended elementary schools in Turlock, and graduated from Turlock High School in 1923.

She earned a bachelor degree in music from the University of the Pacific in Stockton, California in 1928. In 1929 she married Marion Carter Collins whom she met in the eight grade. Her husband went on to earn his medical degree and was a practicing physician in Turlock. Mrs. Collins was formerly employed as supervisor of music for the Turlock Elementary School System and as choral director for adult education in Turlock. She and Dr. Collins raised four children—Michael, Linda, Tom and Margaret.

In 1953 while on vacation her daughter, Linda, cut her finger. She was taken to the Lillian Collins Hospital in Turlock and attended to by her uncle, Dr. James Collins. He performed a skin test before injecting Linda with the full dose of tetanus antitoxin. Instantly, she went into anaphylactic shock, developed hives, had difficulty breathing and had to be sustained by an oxygen tent.

Dr. and Mrs. Collins took the lessons learned from their daughter's mishap and developed them into concepts that today characterized the first and most recognized emergency medical information service, Medic Alert Foundation. They realized that the need for immediate recogniaiton of a medical condition by emergency medical personnel was a concern shared by millions of others. Together, they designed an emblem that has stood the test of time and remained virtually unchanged over the years. They used a version of the healing arts symbol, the caduceus, or staff of Aesculapius, flanked by the words 'Medic Alert' in red. A jeweler in San Francisco crafted the bracelet and engraved Linda's allergies to tetanus antitoxin, aspirin and sulfa drugs on the back. The original bracelet, now in the permanent collection of the Smithsonian Institution, signifies the importance of the Collins' efforts and dedication. Today, the Medic Alert emblem is worn by more than 4 million members worldwide.

Her dedication and commitment to the community continued throughout the years. In addition to her participation in many civic and social organizations, she was honored by the Muir Trail Council of Girl Scouts, the Native Daughters of the Golden West, the Turlock Chamber of Commerce as well as many other organizations.

Her contributions and influence on Medic Alert Foundation are legendary. She is recognized not only as the organization's co-founder, but its conscience and spirit as well. From 1960 until her death, Mrs. Collins served on the board of directors for the Medic Alert Foundation.

It is an honor and a privilege to recognize the life and accomplishments of Mrs. Chrissie Collins. Through Mrs. Collins' continued efforts, Medic Alert Foundation is a worldwide organization that has served countless numbers of people. I am very proud that Medic Alert Foundation calls Turlock, California its home. Mrs. Collins' legacy will serve as an example for the community today, tomorrow and for our future.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE ADJUSTMENT ACT—A DESCRIPTION

HON. JOEL HEFLEY

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, The Federal Deposit Insurance Adjustment Act indexes deposit insurance coverage to inflation every three years, as well as retroactively indexing back to 1980, thus raising the deposit insurance ceiling to approximately $200,000.

Since 1980, FDIC deposit insurance has lost almost half of its value on an inflation-indexed basis. Today, deposit insurance is less than it was in 1974 when FDIC coverage was doubled to $40,000.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Adjustment Act provides depositors with increased security while strengthening the safety and soundness of the banking system. It will help local communities by enabling depositors to keep more of their money in local banks, where it can be reinvested for community projects and local lending. Lastly, it will help small depositors, especially those on fixed incomes and small businesses, who need liquidity, or who are not in a position to take advantage of our stock market or to bear the risks inherent in the stock market.

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY THE AIRLINE MERGER MORATORIUM ACT

HON. LOUISE McINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, we are in the midst of a merger tsunami. Airline mergers are sweeping over us, and airline competition will be lost in the tide. Ten major airlines are

preparing to consolidate into three mega airlines controlling eighty-five percent of the U.S. commercial air transportation services.

A GAO report that I, along with my colleague JAMES OBERSTAR (MN), requested made clear in December that the proposed US Airways/United merger would trigger further consolidation of the industry, thereby reducing the industry to as few as three major carriers. That prediction has come true faster than any of us imagined. It appears that the mere possibility of a United/US Airways merger has prompted American Airlines to buy Trans World Airlines. Now press reports indicate that Delta Airlines, Continental Airlines and Northwest Airlines are also exploring a strategic alliance.

No one believes that these mergers are going to benefit consumers. We need a moratorium to determine how detrimental the impact of these mergers will on the flying public.

Twenty-two years into deregulation, we have been left with fewer airlines, eroding passenger service, and gridlock. President Bush would have the opportunity during a moratorium to order a comprehensive review of how these mergers will adversely impact the public. Newly appointed U.S. Transportation Secretary Norman Y. Mineta and U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft would have the necessary time to fully understand the problems, opportunities and constraints faced by new carriers.

A moratorium would provide the Bush administration with sufficient time to establish a new merger policy. These are enormously complex mergers where the public interest must be a factor in determining whether to allow them to go forward.

A moratorium would provide Congress an opportunity to request its own independent analysis of consolidation-related issues from the Transportation Research Board (TRB)—as Congress did in 1999 with respect to the DOT Competition Guidelines.

Congress could seek a TRB analysis of the many merger-related questions that remain open including the following:

What are the anticipated long-term impacts on air transportation system workers should these mergers be approved?

Is US Airways really a failing airline? If so, why in United paying a huge market premium to acquire it?

What is the best use of publicly owned takeoff and landing time slots at Reagan National Airport?

What would be the national economic impacts from a labor strike among airline employees should these mergers consolidate the airline industry into three major carriers?

Generations of American taxpayers have poured their hard-earned tax dollars into building our nation's aviation infrastructure. These same taxpayers now find themselves at the mercy of the marketing departments of mega-carriers who can decide with impunity which regions of the country will live or die based on their access to air service.

We owe it to our constituents to take a hard look at how these mergers will further impact our communities.

CBC HEARING ON ELECTION REFORM

HON. CYNTHIA A. McKINNEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, in 1857, the Supreme Court majority penned these infamous words: ''[The black man has] no rights which the white man was bound to respect.'' The state of minority voting rights in America is in disorder, and I see a direct line between the debacle of 2000 and that shameful ruling in the Dred Scott case that found that blacks could not be citizens of the United States of America. From that decision and onto Plessy v. Ferguson in 1896, which struck down a federal law passed to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, black Americans have known that the Supreme Court can, at its worst, become a reflection of the particular mutation of racism of the day.

We find ourselves today in a serious retrenchment on our country's commitment to mainstreaming into American life its former slaves. Affirmative action has been decimated. The Voting Rights Act has been bludgeoned, with its enforcement section due to expire in less than a decade, and the ability of minorities to elect their candidates of choice severely hampered by the Supreme Court in its rulings limiting the ability to create black-majority congressional districts and limiting the enforcement powers of the Department of Justice.

But no one, I'm certain, ever thought that the kind of voter suppression witnessed in the 2000 Presidential elections would ever be revisited upon America's minorities. If I had to give a State of the State of the Minority Vote, I would say that disfranchisement, not enfranchisement, is the order of the day. First, in 1978, the Burger Supreme Court turned the Fourteenth Amendment sideways by outlawing the use of racial quotas implemented for the purpose of including minorities in Americas life. A few years later, the Rehnquist Court stood the Fourteenth Amendment on its head by issuing its startling decision in Shaw v. Reno that completely changed the political map for Americas minorities. In the Court's ruling in Johnson v. Miller, Georgia's redistricting case I learned the hard way that Supreme Court justices, like other participants in our judiciary, are political actors first and foremost. I saw them dismantle my district and pave the way so that other black voters across the South could receive similar mistreatment.

The Voting Rights Act was passed to prohibit impediments to voting. The original focus was literacy tests, poll taxes, and direct threats and intimidation, along with redistricting, dual voter lists, location of polling places and eventually, voter registration, and purging of names from the voter list. However, innovation has never been lacking among those who want to suppress and deny minority voting rights. As we have seen in the debacle of the Year 2000 Presidential Elections, especially in Florida, minority voter suppression comes in many forms.

Take my State of Georgia. In the majority black precincts of my district, the chaos was so pervasive it could have been planned. In one precinct in my district, white police even blocked the entrance and refused free access for voters because of an erroneous belief that I hadn't supported their pay raise. Too often there was only voter list. There were poorly trained elections workers, old equipment and overcrowded precincts right next to unused spacious accommodations. The frequent inability to handle high voter turnout is particularly disgraceful. Having to stand in line, sometimes outside in the rain and sometimes for as many as five hours, is outrageous and unconscionable and should not be tolerated anywhere, let along the world's wealthiest nation. Yet that happened at many of my precincts in my district. It is also inexcusable to stand in line for hours, only to reach the table and be told that you are not at the correct voting place, that there is no time to get to the correct place and that you won't be able to vote. This also happened over and over again in my district.

Interestingly, we have Democrats in charge of our county, yes they vote to deny funds to allow a smooth voting process for the areas of the county now experiencing tremendous population growth. It shouldn't be surprising that this population growth is nearly all black. What makes this governing body's failure to appropriate the necessary funds to accommodate our new voters is so shocking that we had this same scenario in 1996, a Presidential election year and the year in which I faced reelection in a majority white district with well-financed white Democratic and Republican opposition. An overwhelming black turnout returned me to Congress despite the new district and in the process the county elected its first black sheriff and superior court clerk. They immediately voted to give the black newspaper the legal organ designation and a change in the county was evident. There should not have been a repeat of the chaos this year, but there was. I would suggest that perhaps the leaders responsible for appropriating funds for DeKalb County don't want large voter participation from the black residents on its south side. That's the only way I can explain the failure to fund adequately the elections office for the past four years. I would argue that, this is a subtle violation of the Voting Rights Act with the intent and effect of suppressing the minority vote.

Let me address other ways that we are disfranchised:

A recent study by the Southern Regional Council found that punchcard machines are disproportionately used by black voters in Georgia and disproportionately fail to register votes. Similar findings come from other states, yet many states are hard-pressed for funds for the infrastructure of democracy. If Congress fails to fund modernization of election equipment in the United States and better training and education of pollworkers and voters, we will send the message that it doesn't matter if votes aren't counted. A one-time Federal investment equal to less than one percent of the annual defense budget would give Americans the voting mechanics a modern democracy—let alone one of our status—demands. If President Bush truly wants to move beyond the controversy in Florida, his immediate step must be to support full federal support to states in modernizing equipment and procedures.

Why should people who have served their time and paid their debt to society be permanently disfranchised from America's body politic? Fourteen States bar criminal offenders

from voting even after they have finished their sentences. Once these people have returned to society, become good mothers and fathers, have jobs and are taxpayers, why should they not be allowed to vote? And because of the disproportionate impact of racism in this country, blacks and Latinos bear a disproportionate share of the burden of the loss of the right to vote. If Canada and other countries can take affirmative action to register former prisoners and bring them into full citizenship, then so can America. That's why I have cosponsored and plan to sponsor legislation having this effect on the federal level.

I strongly support creation of black-majority legislative districts. In a winner-take-all system in which 50.1 percent of voters can win 100 percent of power, they often are the only vehicle for people of color winning representation. But why should we accept these winner-take-all electoral rules that by definition deny representation to any political grouping that is in a minority in an area? What makes Republicans living in a majority-Republican district any more deserving of a chance to elect someone than Republicans living in a majority-Democratic district? Why should the black voters who were so happy to help elect me in my original congressional district no longer have that chance just because the courts ordered my district changed? How can some downplay the role of race in voting in America even as no blacks or Latinos serve in the U.S. Senate—and no State has a black or Latino majority?

I work hard to represent everyone in my district, but I have no illusions; a large number of my constituents would prefer another Representative. And as the only Congresswoman from Georgia and the only black woman Representative from the deep South States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, I feel an obligation to speak for many people outside my district. Different voting systems would allow elections to be based on this reality, rather than the fallacy that Members speak only for the people in their districts.

Our entire electoral system should be reformed to make our institutions more reflective of America's voters. That's why I have authored in each of the past three Congresses the Voters Choice Act which allows the States to adopt proportional voting systems. Of the world's 36 major, full-fledged democracies, 33 use forms of proportional representation for national elections. Proportional systems also have a history in the United States. For example, then-governor George W. Bush signed legislation in Texas that has contributed to more than 50 localities moving to proportional systems in Texas. In May 2000, Amarillo used cumulative voting for the first time to elect its school board. It resulted in victories by the first black candidate ever to win a seat, the first Latino candidate to win since the 1970s, a tripling of voter turnout and widespread acceptance of the new rules. It is proportional representation in the Republic of South Africa that allows the Afrikaaner parties to have representative in the South African Parliament despite majority rule.

The principle of proportional voting is simple: That like-minded voters should be able to win seats in proportion to their share of the vote without hurting the rights of others—which is to say that 20 percent of like-minded voters in Peoria call fill one of five city council seats with its cumulative voting system, and 51 percent will elect a majority of three seats. It mechanisms range from party-based systems, which allow small parties to win seats, to candidate-based systems that would simply widen the ''bid tent'' of the major parties. Either way, its impact would be powerful in reinvigorating American politics, encouraging more cooperative policy-making and giving voters a greater range of choice.

Campaign finance reform must become more than a slogan, but law if we are to really give voters a choice in candidates. Right now, the special interests select the candidates before we even get to vote, so our choices as voters are severely limited due to the influence of special interest political money. I have benefited from current laws, as my incumbency helped me raise enough money to have the chance to reach new voters and hold onto my seat in Congress even after it was converted into a white-majority district. But that doesn't stop me from wanting to establish a political playing field in which all Americans have a chance to play, not just those with money or rich friends.

America is increasingly becoming a country of people of color. We know that southern resistance to minority gains of the Civil Rights Era never ended. But as America becomes a country of color we have seen southern resistance spread across our land. We must remain vigilant. Any policy that has the effect of suppressing or diluting the votes of people of color is not sustainable and violates the Voting Rights Act. We have severe problems facing us today. A black boy born in Harlem has less chance of reaching age 65 than a boy born in Bangladesh. Twenty-six black men were executed last year. And too many black men have been relegated to the streets, underpasses, and heating grates of America's urban cities. It is only through the vote that we will be able to change the conditions in our community and to right the multitudinous wrongs that have been foisted upon our condition. We have the power to change the status quo and our opponents know that well. That is why the practice of minority voter suppression is alive and well. However, until now, we didn't realize the power that we have. The Emperor is naked now. And as a result, the devious acts of minority vote suppression have been laid bare for the world to see. We have seen them too. I predict that the black electorate will never be the same. Just like white America, we now know that our votes count and as a result we will demand that our votes be counted.

HONORING CAROLYN GOLDEN FOR HER PORTRAITS OF SUCCESS AWARD

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Carolyn Golden for receiving the Portraits of Success Award. This award pays tribute to Ms. Golden's involvement in the African-American community. Her active involvement has made her a role model for the members of her local community.

Carolyn graduated from Fresno University in 1973. In 1974, she began work as a Deputy Probation Officer. From 1978 to 1991 she served as a Campus Probation Officer, a Placement Officer, and a Superior Court Investigator. In 1991, Carolyn became the Probation Services Manager for the Fresno County Probation Department. She also serves as the Project Coordinator of the Victim/Witness Program in Fresno County.

Her involvement with volunteer and professional organizations include: KVPT, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Black Catholic United, N.A.A.C.P., YWCA Marjoree Mason Center, Big Brother/Big Sister, Central Valley March of Dimes, African-American Museum San Joaquin Valley, Citizen's Advisory Committee for Pleasant Valley State Prison, Women's Criminal Justice Association, Black Peace Officer's Association, California Victim Witness Coordinating Council, AD HOC Committee Member, Domestic Violence Round Table, California Probation & Parole Correctional Association.

Her accomplishments have earned her a Portraits of Success Award, presented by KSEE–24 and Companies That Care in recognition of African-American History Month.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Carolyn Golden for her commitment to improving the lives of the people in the community. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Carolyn Golden many more years of continued success.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MEDICAL RESEARCH INVESTMENT ACT

HON. JENNIFER DUNN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce bipartisan legislation, the Paul Coverdell Medical Research Investment Act.

Under the current tax code, deductible charitable cash gifts to support medical research are limited to 50% of an individual's adjusted gross income. This bill would simply increase the deductibility of cash gifts for medical research to 80% of an individual's adjusted gross income. For those individuals who are willing and able to give more than 80% of their income, the bill also extends the period an individual can carry the deduction forward for excess charitable gifts from five years to ten years.

In what is perhaps the most important change for today's economy, the bill allows taxpayers to donate stock without being penalized for it. Americans regularly donate stock acquired through a stock option plan to their favorite charity. And often they make the donation within a year of exercising their stock options. But current law penalizes these donations by taxing them as ordinary income or as capital gain. These taxes can run as high as 40%, which acts as a disincentive to contribute to charities. How absurd that someone who donates $1,000 to a charity has to sell $1,400 of stock to pay for it. The person could wait a year and give the stock then, but why delay the contribution when that money can be put to work curing disease today. The MRI Act is premised on a simple truth: People should not be penalized for helping others.

PriceWaterhouseCoopers, relying on IRS data and studies of charitable giving, conducted a study on the effects of the MRI Act.

It concluded that if the proposal were in effect last year there would have been a 4.0% to 4.5% income in individual giving in 2000. This amounts to $180.4 million additional dollars in charitable donations for medical research—dollars that would result in tangible health benefits to all Americans. If the additional giving grew every year over five years at the same rate as national income a billion dollars more would be put to work to cure disease. Over the course of ten years, the number jumps to $2.3 billion in new money for medical research. For many research efforts, that money could mean the difference between finding a cure or not finding a cure.

The returns from increased funding of medical research—not only in economic savings to the country, but in terms of curing disease and finding new treatments—could be enormous. The amount and impact of disease in this country is staggering. Each day more than 1,500 Americans die of cancer. Sixteen million people have diabetes—their lives are shortened by an average of fifteen years. Cardiovascular diseases take approximately one million American lives a year. One and a half million people have Parkinson's Disease. Countless families suffer with the pain of a loved one who has Alzheimer's. And yet these diseases go without a cure. We must work towards the day then they are cured, prevented, or eliminated—just like polio and smallpox were years ago.

Increased funding of medical research by the private sector is needed to save and improve American lives. New discoveries in science and technology are creating even greater opportunities than in the past for large returns from money invested in medical research. The mapping of the human genome is but one example. Dr. Abraham Lieberman, a neurologist at the National Parkinson's Foundation, was quoted in Newsweek as saying that the medical research community today is ''standing at the same threshold that we reached with infectious disease 100 years ago.''

The MRI Act encourages the financial gifts that will enable that threshold to be overcome. I hope you will join me in supporting it.

IN TRIBUTE TO NORWEGIAN AMBASSADOR TOM VRAALSEN

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of the co-founders of the Friends of Norway Congressional Caucus—Representative EARL POMEROY of North Dakota, Representative JOHN THUNE of South Dakota, and myself—to pay tribute to a dear friend, His Excellency Tom Vraalsen, as he concludes his tenure as the Norwegian Ambassador to the United States. After five years of distinguished service here, Ambassador Vraalsen is leaving to become the Norwegian Ambassador to Finland.

Ambassador Vraalsen's record of public service to his own country, and to the world community, is remarkable. Prior to his tenure as Norwegian Ambassador to the United States, he served as the Norwegian Ambassador to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. He served as Norway's Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations from 1975 to 1979. A member of the Foreign Service since 1960, Ambassador Vraalsen has also held several positions in Norwegian embassies in Peking, Cairo, Manila, and Jakarta.

Ambassador Vraalsen is a respected expert in international humanitarian and socio-economic development issues—having most recently served as Special Envoy of the U.N. Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs in the Sudan in 1998. In addition, he has written numerous papers and articles on African economic development issues, as well as conflict prevention and resolution, and he is author and co-author, respectively, of two books: The U.N.—Dream and Reality (1984) and U.N. in Focus (1975).

Our friendships with Ambassador Vraalsen have been complemented through our work with him on the Friends of Norway Congressional Caucus—an organization we established in the House of Representatives in 1999. Ambassador Vraalsen first developed the idea to create the Caucus, which he believed would help foster connections between American and Norwegian leaders and address issues of concern to the Norwegian-American community. Many members of our Caucus are of Norwegian heritage, or represent states in which a significant proportion of Norwegian-Americans live.

The Friends of Norway Congressional Caucus has grown, and today it boasts over 40 members. With Ambassador Vraalsen's cooperation and encouragement, the organization has served as an important medium for promoting cultural, commercial, and economic ties between the United States and Norway.

Ambassador Vraalsen has served his country well as Ambassador to the United States. We feel honored to have worked with him. As he embarks upon a new path in his career of service, we will miss his advice and counsel on issues important to our two countries.

Mr. Speaker, today we wish Ambassador Vraalsen the best of luck, and good health and happiness always. We will miss him.

COMMENDING THE COMMUNITY SERVICE OF THE HOLYOKE MALL AT INGLESIDE IN HOLYOKE, MASSACHUSETTS

HON. JOHN W. OLVER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the outstanding community service of the Holyoke Mall at Ingleside in Holyoke, Massachusetts.

Many communities in western Massachusetts have faced significant economic and social challenges since the paper industries which once dominated our region's economy moved south and west in the latter half of the twentieth century.

Holyoke, Massachusetts is one such city. But, fortunately for its residents, Holyoke has been blessed with superior creative leadership, both in the public and private sector. Economic revitalization, educational advancements and hope for a better tomorrow are all on the rise in Holyoke, and the Holyoke Mall at Ingleside, one of the city's best corporate citizens, is a big part of Holyoke's bright future.

Each year for the past nine years, the Holyoke Mall has helped produce ''The Future Begins Here'' coalition event that supports children's programs throughout the Pioneer Valley. Some of Holyoke's neediest children benefit from ''The Future Begins Here,'' and the Holyoke Mall should be commended for its strong commitment to the initiative. May 6, 2001 will mark the tenth year of the event, with the Holyoke Mall still on board as a key partner.

I commend the Holyoke Mall at Ingleside's focus on the children of the Pioneer Valley. It will help build a better tomorrow for everyone in western Massachusetts.

RECOGNIZING CLOVIS UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Clovis Unified School District for receiving the Meritorious Budget Award. The Association of School Business Officials (ASBO) International is given for excellence in the preparation and issuance of a school system annual budget.

ASBO International and school business management professionals designed the Meritorious Budget Awards Program to enable school business administrators to achieve a standard of excellence in budget presentation. This program has helped school systems build a solid foundation in the skills of developing, analyzing, and presenting a budget.

The Meritorious Budget Award is only given to school districts that have met or exceeded the Meritorious Budget Award Program Criteria. This is the only award program that is specifically designed to enhance school budgeting and honor a school system for a job well done.

The Association of School Business Officials International, founded in 1910, is a professional association that provides programs and services to promote the highest standards of school business management practices, professional growth, and the effective use of educational resources.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Clovis Unified School District for receiving the Meritorious Budget Award. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Clovis Unified School District many more years of continued success.

''REMEMBER THE TITANS'': EXTOLLING THE VIRTUES OF BLACK HISTORY MONTH

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate Black History Month and to salute the millions of African-Americans who have made enormous contributions to our culture.

We in the Eighth District of Virginia are particularly proud to celebrate Black History

Month in 2001, for during the past few months Americans have become familiar with one of the greatest stories of racial reconciliation in our nation's history. I refer to ''Remember the Titans,'' which is the story of the integration of the T.C. Williams High School football team. ''Remember the Titans'' was released last fall by Disney Pictures and features actors Denzel Washington and Will Patton.

In 1971, the Alexandria City Council voted to integrate T.C. Williams High School, a decision that was criticized by many in the community, as T.C. Williams was one of the first schools to be integrated in the Commonwealth of Virginia. We were still in the midst of the Vietnam War, and on the domestic front, relations between those of different races were strained and unstable.

During the summer of 1971, Coach Herman Boone, an African-American who had been coaching in North Carolina, secured the Head Coach position at T.C. Williams High School, a decision that infuriated the white football players and coaching staff already in place at the school. Many of the football players threatened to leave the team and not play football, rather than play for a black coach. Mr. Bill Yoast had been the Assistant Coach at T.C. Williams High School and was next in line to be named Head Coach when Coach Boone arrived on the scene. Coach Yoast remained the Assistant Coach of the football team, and he too struggled with the decision that had been made, even contemplating retiring from coaching football.

After a rocky beginning, Coach Boone and Coach Yoast focused on the same goal: to have the best football team in Virginia, and the country, a goal which they achieved. The Titans won every game that they played, and ended the season as the second best high school team in the nation.

The 1971 T.C. Williams High School football team embodies the ideals we celebrate during Black History Month. In a sense, the football players along with Coaches Boone and Yoast became a family, one which united not only their divided school, but their community as well. Friendships were formed between black and white students that are sustained to this day. We should recall the lessons of the Titans today: to look beyond the outward appearance, and to look instead, as Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. taught us, at the content of character.

The integration of T.C. Williams High School in 1971, and the peaceful transition that followed after the community as a whole gathered behind the team, paved the way for other schools in Northern Virginia to integrate. I am extremely proud to represent the City of Alexandria and especially T.C. Williams High School, which today remains one of the most culturally diverse high schools in Virginia, where 40 different languages are spoken daily by students from over sixty countries. The student body at T.C. Williams High School is very reflective of the diversity, and more importantly, of the unity, of our great nation.

I am very proud, Mr. Speaker, that the story of Coach Herman Boone and this remarkable team will forever be a part of Black History Month.

MOVING HUMANITY TOWARD A GREAT FUTURE

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, today I bring to the attention of my colleagues, a thoughtful article by Frank Kelly that appeared in the Santa Barbara News-Press, entitled ''Moving Humanity Toward a Great Future'' on October 1, 2000.

Mr. Frank K. Kelly has been a journalist, a speechwriter for President Truman, Assistant to the Senate Majority Leader, Vice President of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, and Vice President of the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the following article:

The sight of 152 national leaders streaming into the United Nations headquarters for a Millennium Summit meeting filled me with rejoicing. The leaders were called together by the Secretary General to develop plans for action to move toward lasting peace and a sustainable future for every one on Earth. They endorsed an eight-page plan to deal with the world community's hardest problems—and the U.N. staff has responded to the Summit mandate.

That gathering was particularly encouraging for me because it came close to being what I had envisioned 33 years ago in articles for the Center Magazine and the Saturday Review. Those articles focused on the signs I saw then of the coming transformation of humanity—when people everywhere would act to meet the needs of every member of the human family. I saw the creative power of human beings being released in a glorious surge of new achievements.

In the Center Magazine articles, I proposed that the Secretary General should be authorized by the U.N. to present annual reports on the state of humanity—reports based on information drawn from all the nations and broadcast around the world each year. I contended that the reports should emphasize the noblest deeds and wisest statements of human beings in every field. It should salute Heroes of Humanity—men and women who were highly creative and compassionate, who served one another and helped one another, who broke the bonds which kept others from developing their abilities, who displayed the deepest respect for the inherent dignity of each human person.

The Millennium Summit was certainly based on the transforming principles that I expected to see. Secretary General Kofi Annan asked leaders there to take every possible step to enable the people of every country to move upward in health and prosperity, and to make a strong effort to reduce the number of people living in dire poverty by 50 percent by the year 2015. His goals were clearly similar to those of an American president—Harry Truman—who declared in an inaugural address in 1949: ''Only by helping the least fortunate of its members to help themselves can the human family achieve the decent, satisfying life that is the right of all people.''

The gathering of the world's political leaders at the U.N. this year must be followed year by year by reports to humanity from the Secretary General. Year after year, the people of this planet must be reminded of what wonderful, mysterious, amazing beings they actually are. There must be continuing celebrations of human greatness.

I do not believe that political leaders—even the best ones among them—can adequately represent the brilliance, the beauty, the enormous diversities of human beings. Future Summit meetings and future reports must involve singers and dancers, choirs of voices, painters and sculptors, novelists and historians and poets, musicians and composers, mystics and spiritual servants, mediators, theologians, retreat masters, and scientists, homebuilders and architects, craftsmen and teachers, administrators and fire wheelers—people from every field. And every celebration should proclaim and reflect the inexhaustible energies of love.

The Millennium Summit revived for many the people the torrent of hope with which we began the New Year. One the first day of the year 2000 there were television broadcasts from places we had never seen before—showing people welcoming the new era with songs and dances, with outburst of exuberant joy. We felt the kinship of belonging to one human family—but that wave of linkage subsided as the patterns of previous centuries took over again. The new perspectives which we had glimpsed through global communications were not absorbed into our thinking and acting.

But the gathering of leaders at the U.N. brought back our awareness of the fact that we do live in a time of transformation. With all their capacities and their limitations, the leaders made informal contacts with one another than they had never experienced before. When Fidel Castro came close to Bill Clinton and shook Clinton's hand before anyone could stop him, there was a moment of change that would not be forgotten. And the President heard comments from other leaders who milled around him and approached him as person, he responded to them and he had a personal impact on each one of them.

The effects of the Millennium Summit will be felt in countless ways. The U.N. has already gained new vitality from it—new attention from the media, new understanding from people who had largely ignored it. The leaders who mingled there, who talked in the halls and encountered one another unexpectedly, will feel wider responsibilities to the world community as well as to their own nations.

Yet this time of transformation goes far beyond the repercussions from a conference of presidents and prime ministers. It has started dialogues in the homes of people everywhere—and around the Earth through the Internet. It calls for a continuous recognition of the creative events occurring in all countries. It demands a wider awareness of the fast currents of change that are carrying us into new circles of conflict and compassion, new embraces new surges of evolution, tall feelings of hope that great things are coming.

In July, 50 passionate advocates of long-range thinking and constructive action took part in a three-day meeting at La Casa de Maria, a conference and retreat center in Santa Barbara, with the purposes of connecting their lives to one another and becoming more effective in benefiting humanity and a threatened world. Much attention was given to the ideas of Joanna Macy, a Buddhist philosopher and activist, who believes that many signs indicate a great turning in human attitudes. She asserts that many people are turning away from destructive habits of an industrial society toward a life-sustaining society—toward cooperative actions to save the Earth. She believes that this movement ''is gaining momentum today through the choices of countless individuals and groups.''

The men and women in the sessions at La Casa cited these goals: ''To provide people the opportunity to experience and share with others the innermost responses to the present condition of our world: to reframe

their pain for the world as evidence of their interconnectedness in the web of life and hence their power to take part in its healing; to provide people with concepts—from system science, deep ecology, or spiritual traditions—which illumine this power along with exercises which reveal its play in their own lives . . . to enable people to embrace the great turning as a challenge which they are fully capable of meeting in a variety of ways, and as a privilege in which they can take joy . . . ''

The soaring presence of joy permeated the gathering in Santa Barbara. We danced and we sang, we looked at one another face to face, finding deep realities in each other's eyes; we imagined what the people of the next century might ask us if we were confronted by representatives of future generations. We went far forward in time and in our sharing of our thoughts and emotions. We laughed together and some of us came close to tears. We felt the potential greatness of the human species.

That experience in the beautiful surroundings of La Casa de Maria on El Bosque road reinforced my conviction that Summit Meetings for Humanity should be held annually or possibly more often. It made me determined again to uphold a right of celebration as a human right essential for a full understanding of the immortal power in the depths of human beings.

Walter Wriston, author of ''The Twilight of Sovereignty,'' has given us a vivid description of the increasing impact of the global communications system which now provides unlimited channels for education and illumination: ''Instead of merely invalidating George Orwell's vision of Big Brother watching the citizen, information technology has allowed the reverse to happen. The average citizen is able to watch Big Brother. Individuals anywhere in the world with a computer and modem can access thousands of databases internationally. And these individuals, who communicate with each other electronically regardless of race, gender, or color, are spreading the spirit of personal expression—of freedom—to the four corners of the Earth.''

Noting that we are now living in what can be called a global village, Wriston observed: ''In a global village, denying people human rights or democratic freedoms no longer means denying them an abstraction they have never experienced, but rather it means denying them the established customs of the village. Once people are convinced that these things are possible in the village, an enormous burden falls upon those who would withhold them.''

This is the Age of Open Doors—and the doors cannot be closed against anyone. More than 50 years ago, the U.N. General Assembly endorsed a revolutionary statement drafted by committee headed by an American woman, Eleanor Roosevelt—the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Assembly called upon all member countries and people everywhere ''to cause it to be disseminated, displayed, read and expounded principally in schools and other educational institutions, without distinction based on the political status of countries or territories.'' The Declaration is now part of the human heritage—an essential element in the aspirations of people all over the planet.

The Declaration proclaims a bedrock fact: ''Recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world.'' Every Summit Meeting for Humanity in all the years to come should begin with a reading of the 30 specific articles of the Declaration. It encourages us to become intensely aware of our own marvelous gifts—the package that came to us in the process of becoming human. It sanctions the pleasure of trying new thoughts, of taking new steps on new paths, and tossing our fears behind us. In the light of it, we welcome the hunger to know and to grow that we see in all the glorious beings around us.

Many scientists now acknowledge that human beings embody the creative power of the universe in a special way. We are connected with the divine power that shaped the stars and brought all things into existence. We limited only by the range of our imaginations—our visions of what can be done.

Herman Hesse, a great novelist, described our situation most beautifully. In one of his books, he wrote: ''What then can give rise to a true spirit of peace on Earth? Not commandments and not practical experience. Like all human progress, the love of peace must come from knowledge.''

It is the knowledge of the living substance in us, in each of us, in you and me . . . the secret godliness that each of us bears within us. It is the knowledge that, starting from this innermost point, we can at all times transcend all pairs of opposites, transforming white into black, evil into good, night into day.

The Indians call it Atman; the Chinese; Tao; the Christians call it grace. When the supreme knowledge is present (as in Jesus, Buddha, Plato, or Lao-Tzu) a threshold is crossed, beyond which miracles begin. The war and enmity cease. We can read of it in the New Testament and the discourses of Gautama. Anyone who is so inclined can laugh at it and call it ''introverted rubbish,'' but to one who has experienced it his enemy becomes his brother, death becomes birth, disgrace honor, calamity good fortune. . .

''Each thing on Earth discloses itself twofold, as 'of this world' and not of this world. But 'this world' means what is outside us. Everything that is outside us can become enemy, danger, fear and death. The light dawns with the experience that this entire 'outworld world' is not only an object of our perception but at the same time the creation of our soul, with the transformation of all outward into inward things, of the world into the self.''

As humanity moves from one summit to another, as the deep connections of the human family shift from the outward world to the world within us, as we know one another fully at last, the inner knowledge enfolds all of us. A glorious age is around us, and in us and we will take it all into ourselves.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

MARY BONO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Mrs. BONO. Mrs. BONO. Mr. Speaker, I was necessarily absent for all legislative business during the week of February 12, 2001 through February 16, 2001, due to a medical condition. As a result, I missed the following votes: On Tuesday, February 13, 2001—question ''On Motion to Suspend the Rules and Agree, as Amended'' (Roll No. 12) for issue H. Res. 7—Congratulating the Prime Minister-elect of Israel, Airel Sharon, calling for an end to violence in the Middle East, reaffirming the friendship between the Governments of the United States and Israel—question ''On Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, as Amended'' (Roll No. 13) for issue H.R. 2—Social Security and Medicare Lock-Box Act. On Wednesday, February 14, 2001—question ''On Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass'' (Roll No. 14) for issue H.R. 524—Electronic Commerce Enhancement Act—question ''On Passage'' (Roll No. 15) for issue H.R. 554—Rail Passenger Disaster Family Assistance Act.

Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea'' for question ''On Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, as Amended'' for issue H. Res. 34 (Roll No. 12), ''yea'' for question ''On Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, as Amended'' for issue H.R. 2 (Roll No. 13), ''yea'' for question ''On Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass'' for issue H.R. 524 (Roll No. 14), ''yea'' for question ''On Passage'' for issue H.R. 554.

A TRIBUTE TO EMILY RADANOVICH

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my niece, Emily Radanovich, for her outstanding performance on the basketball court for the Mariposa High School girls JV basketball team. As a proud uncle, Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter the following Mariposa Gazette article:

RADANOVICH GOES WILD IN DOUBLE-OVERTIME

(By Bruce Gilbert)

In eleven years of covering the Mariposa High girls JV basketball team, this reporter has never before witnessed a performance quite like the one put on by freshman point guard Emily Radanovich in last week's memorable 59–58 win over Orestimba.

With the teams second leading scorer, Katie Lombard, not in uniform due to illness, and with the entire starting front line of sophomores Shannon Poole, Lindsay Miller and Lisa Bower in foul trouble throughout the game, and all eventually fouling out, Radanovich put the Grizzlies on her diminutive back and carried them to victory with long-range shooting, never before seen by this reporter at the girls JV level. All Radanovich did was burn the nets for an eye-popping 31 points, including a sensational six three-pointers. The young freshman sank 11 out of 19 shots from the floor and three out of four free throws, while also handing out three assists.

Radanovich, off a pass from freshman guard Elizabeth Steele, connected on her third basket of the quarter to give MCHS a 40–38 lead with just 16 seconds remaining. However, OHS answered with an outside shot a split second before the buzzer sounded to send the game to overtime.

The overtime began with Radanovich nailing her fifth trey of the game, but Orestimba responded with a basket of their own. Miller then sank a free throw to make it 44–42, and freshman forward Desirae Gilbreth followed with a bucket off an assist from Radanovich to bump the MCHS lead up to 46–42. Radanovich then stripped the OHS point guard of the ball and drove in for a lay-up to give the Grizzlies a 48–42 lead.

The Warriors responded with a pair of free throws, but at the other end of the court MCHS freshman Amanda Fuqua answered with a pair of charity tosses to re-establish the six point lead at 50–44. Orestimba then connected on a three-pointer and added a

pair of freebies to cut the Grizzley lead to 50–49.

With the clock ticking down, the Warriors were forced to foul with five seconds remaining. Radanovich then made one of two with OHS rebounding and calling time-out with four seconds left. Orestimba inbounded the ball to mid-court, and a Warrior drove the left side of the lane, putting up a six-foot bank shot just before the buzzer sounded to send the game into a second overtime.

In the second extra period both teams seemed focused on defense as OHS took the lead at 52–51. Radanovich then bombed in her sixth shot of the night from beyond the arc to give MCHS a 54–52 lead. Following a free throw by Fuqua, and with just 40 seconds left, freshman forward Melissa Bevington stunned the Warriors by hitting from just inside the arc, giving the Grizzlies a five-point lead at 57–52.

OHS answered with a three-pointer of their own, but were forced to foul Radanovich to regain the ball. With 24 seconds left to play, the smiling Radanovich hit nothing but net on both free throws, making it 59–55. The Warriors then air-mailed another trey in the closing seconds to make the final score 59–58.

Besides Radanovich, Fuqua also played well in the absence of the sophomore front court, finishing with eight points and a game high 13 rebounds. Miller had 12 rebounds before fouling out, while Steele totaled nine boards and three assists.

The JV's are now 15–9 on the season, and 9–3 (tied for second) in SL action. They will conclude their season this Thursday, Feb. 15, at 6 pm., when they host the Gustine Reds (9–3 in league).

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Emily Radanovich, as well as the entire girls JV team at Mariposa High School. I urge my colleagues to join me in applauding Emily and the girls for a great season and a job well done.

EVEN OUTSIDE INDIA, SIKHS CONTINUE TO BE HARASSED BY THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND ITS ALLIES

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, a disturbing case of Indian harassment against the Sikhs recently came to my attention. Dr. Harjinder Singh Dilgeer is a Sikh who serves as co-editor of the International Journal of Sikh Affairs. Dr. Dilgeer is a Norwegian citizen.

Dr. Dilgeer went to India a few years ago to work for the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee (SGPC). When new leaders achieved power in the SGPC, Dr. Dilgeer lost his job. He decided to move his family back to Norway.

On January 1, Dr. Dilgeer and his wife and two sons went to the New Delhi airport. The Indian immigration authorities at the airport detained the Dilgeer family because Dr. Dilgeer was on the Indian government's blacklist. An immigration official took Mrs. Dilgeer and the Dilgeer's two sons into another room. He accused them of not being related to Dr. Dilgeer and he threatened them.

After about an hour, Dr. Dilgeer demanded to speak to the Norwegian Ambassador and to a Member of Parliament who is a friend of his. At that point, the Dilgeers were allowed to board their flight. They arrived at the gate with just two minutes to go.

The Dilgeers' flight to Moscow, where they were to meet a connecting flight back to Norway, missed the connection, so the Dilgeers had to stay in Moscow. They were supposed to be put up in a hotel, but when the Russian immigration authorities checked their passports, they detained Dr. Dilgeer and his family at the airport because Dr. Dilgeer was labelled an ''International Terrorist.'' They said they were acting on information received from Indian immigration authorities. The Dilgeers spend the night sleeping on the airport floor while Dr. Dilgeer was in a Russian lock-up.

Russia is India's long-time ally. India supported the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and has a friendship treaty with the Soviet Union. Russia was one of the countries whose Ambassador attended a meeting led by Indian Defense Minister George Fernandes to discuss setting up a security alliance ''to stop the U.S.'' The Indian government used its influence with its old ally to harass a Sikh simply for leaving the country.

This is typical of Indian tyranny. The Indian government 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, more than 200,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947, over 70,000 Muslims in Kashmir since 1988, and tens of thousands of Dalits, Assamese, Tamils, Manipuris, and others. Two independent investigations confirmed that the Indian government massacred 35 Sikhs in the village of Chithi Singhpora in March and evidence suggests that the government was responsible for the murders of six Sikhs last month. The book Soft Target shows that the Indian government shot down its own airliner in 1985, killing 329 people, to damage the Sikhs. Christians have been subject to a wave of violence and oppression since Christmas 1998. This repression has included church burnings, raping nuns, murdering priests, and the burning to death of a missionary and his 8- and 10-year old sons. The Hitavada newspaper reported in 1994 that the Indian government paid the late governor of Punjab, Surendra Nath, to foment covert terrorist activity in Punjab, Khalistan, and in Kashmir. These are just some examples of India's ongoing tyranny against minorities.

Mr. Speaker, this is not acceptable conduct from any country, especially one that claims to be ''the world's largest democracy.'' Yet despite a pattern of tyranny India remains one of the largest recipients of U.S. aid. That aid should be ended and Congress should go on record in support of self-determination for the people of Khalistan, Kashmir, Nagalim, and the other minorities seeking their freedom from India. That is the best way to ensure freedom for all the people in South Asia.

I would like to place in the RECORD a report on the Dilgeer incident by Dr. Awatar Singh Sekhon, editor of the International Journal of Sikh Affairs. It is very informative about India's repressive treatment of minorities.

[From the International Journal of Sikh Affairs]

TORTURE, THREATS AND INHUMANE TREATMENT BY INDIAN IMMIGRATION PERSONNEL AT THE INDIRA GANDHI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, ON 1ST JANUARY, 2001 AND BY THE RUSSIAN IMMIGRATION PERSONNEL, MOSCOW (INTERNATIONAL) AIRPORT, MOSCOW, RUSSIA

(By Dr. Awatar Singh Sekhon, Editor)

No. of Victims: Four (Husband and wife and Two sons) (a) First Names of victims: (Dr.) Harjinder and Mrs. Harjinder Middle Name: Singh, Mrs. Dilgeer & Singhs (Two sons).

Dr. Harjinder Singh Dilgeer is an authority on the Sikh faith, Sikh history and Sikh culture. Dr. Dilgeer is the founder and Editor in Chief of The Sikhs: Present and Present An International Journal of Sikh Affairs Dr. Dilgeer is the Editor in Chief (on leave) of the International Journal of Sikh Affairs ISSN 1481–5435.

(b) Family Name: Dilgeer (Author of the article, ''Delhi Airport Te Sikhan Naal Salook'' meaning ''Delhi Airport Authorities' Treatment To the Sikhs'': Sant Sipahi (International), Punjabi monthly, published from AMRITSAR, PUNJAB, February 2001, Volume 55 (issue No 2), p. 34–35.

(c) E-mail/address: Sant Sipahi C/-<santsipahi@hotmail.com>; 4313 Ranjitpura; Post office: Khalsa College, AMRITSARJI 143 002, India.

(d) Country: formerly of PUNJAB, India (C/-<santsipahi.hotmail.com>; 1413 Ranjitpura; Post office: Khalsa College, AMRITSARJI 143 002, India) Citizenship: Norwegian Travelled on: Norwegian Passport Airline: Aeroflot Russian Airline Flight No.: Not available.

(e) Persons involved: Family of the Victims (Total 4 persons of a family).

(f) Details of incident: Dr. Harjinder Singh Dilgeer, Mrs. Dilgeer and their two sons arrived at the Delhi airport on 1st January, 2001, to go back to his country, Norway. His connecting flight was via Moscow. After checking in, Dr. Dilgeer and family went to the Immigration counter. The immigration authorities detained the family as his name was in their computer (Black listed). One of the immigration personnel told his colleague that he (they) is going out of country and let him/them go. However, the checking continued and they were asked to sit on a bench. In the meantime, another personnel came. He took away their passports (Dr. Dilgeer and Mrs. Dilgeer; their sons travelled on the mother's passport). This immigration personnel asked Mrs. Dilgeer and her sons that you have to prove that you are Dr. Dilgeer's wife and his sons. In the meantime another personnel named Chohan (Chauhan) came. He behaved rudely. Dr. dilgeer told him that ''I am not an Indian citizen and you behave like a gentleman.'' This Chohan fellow took Mrs. Dilgeer and their sons along and asked them (mother and sons) and threatened them that ''you have no relationship with Dr. Dilgeer.'' Dr. Dilgeer and you (three) are not related. The immigration personnel threatened them and applied psychological pressure during the interrogation. One hour had gone/passed. Then Dr. Dilgeer demanded from the personnel that ''he would like to speak to the Ambassador of Norway, Delhi, on phone. Also he would like to speak to one of his friend who is a Member of Parliament of India. After his demand, the immigration personnel changed his behavior and ''stamped their passports.'' Dr. Dilgeer and family arrived just ''two'' minutes before closing the aircraft's door.

TREATMENT AT MOSCOW AIRPORT

The flight from Delhi missed connection to their flight to Norway. The Russian Immigration personnel checked their passport in order to provide them Hotel until the next available flight to Norway. Dr. Dilgeer was told that you cannot stay in a hotel and you will have to stay at the airport, because you are an ''International Terrorist.'' Their terminology of the International Terrorist was based on the ''Terrorists' List provided by the Government of India.'' The Moscow Immigration authorities kept him (Dr. Dilgeer) in a lock up under their custody. Dr. Dilgeer's family spent the night at the airport and slept on the floor.

This has been the treatment, threats and slandering the Sikhs by the Indian immigration personnel at the Delhi international airport and by the Russian airport authorities of the Moscow airport. India, as everybody knows it, is the best partner (political) bed fellow of Russia in the world affairs.

The writer, Dr. Awatar Singh Sekhon (Machaki), Managing Editor and Acting Editor in Chief of the International Journal of Sikh Affairs ISSN 1481–5435, requests the Amnesty International, UN High Commission for Human Rights and other agencies to consider Dr. Dilgeer and his family's case based on the serious violations of their human rights, violations of the rights as international passengers and defaming Dr. Dilgeer as International terrorist by the Russian immigration authorities, based on the information provided to them by the world's ''terrorist'' administration. India is known to the peace-loving countries of the world as ''the largest democracy, India.'' Democracies do not harass and kill innocent citizens and torture them indiscriminately.

BLAME CONGRESS FOR HMO'S

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I highly recommend the attached article, ''Blame Congress for HMOs'' by Twila Brase, a registered nurse and President of the Citizens' Council on Health Care, to my colleagues. Ms. Brase demolishes the myth that Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs), whose power to deny Americans the health care of their choice has been the subject of much concern, are the result of an unregulated free-market. Instead, Ms. Brase reveals how HMOs were fostered on the American people by the federal government for the express purpose of rationing care.

The story behind the creation of the HMOs is a classic illustration of how the unintended consequences of government policies provide a justification for further expansions of government power. During the early seventies, Congress embraced HMOs in order to address concerns about rapidly escalating health care costs. However, it was Congress which had caused health care costs to spiral by removing control over the health care dollar from consumers and thus eliminating any incentive for consumers to pay attention to costs when selecting health care. Because the consumer had the incentive to control health care cost stripped away, and because politicians where unwilling to either give up power by giving individuals control over their health care or take responsibility for rationing care, a third way to control costs had to be created. Thus, the Nixon Administration, working with advocates of nationalized medicine, crafted legislation providing federal subsidies to HMOs, preempting state laws forbidding physicians to sign contracts to deny care to their patients, and mandating that health plans offer an HMO option in addition to traditional fee-for-service coverage. Federal subsidies, preemption of state law, and mandates on private business hardly sounds like the workings of the free market. Instead, HMOs are the result of the same Nixon-era corporatist, Big Government mindset that produced wage-and-price controls.

Mr. Speaker, in reading this article, I am sure many of my colleagues will think it ironic that many of the supporters of Nixon's plan to foist HMOs on the American public are today promoting the so-called ''patients' rights'' legislation which attempts to deal with the problem of the HMOs by imposing new federal mandates on the private sector. However, this is not really surprising because both the legislation creating HMOs and the Patients' Bill of Rights reflect the belief that individuals are incapable of providing for their own health care needs in the free market, and therefore government must control health care. The only real difference between our system of medicine and the Canadian ''single payer'' system is that in America, Congress contracted out the job of rationing health care resources to the HMOs.

As Ms. Brase, points out, so-called ''patients' rights'' legislation will only further empower federal bureaucrats to make health care decisions for individuals and entrench the current government-HMO complex. Furthermore, because the Patient's Bill of Rights will increase health care costs, thus increasing the number of Americans without health insurance, it will result in pleas for yet another government intervention in the health care market!

The only true solution to the health care problems is to truly allow the private sector to work by restoring control of the health care dollar to the individual through Medical Savings Accounts (MSAs) and large tax credits. In the Medicare program, seniors should not be herded into HMOs but instead should receive increased ability to use Medicare MSAs, which give them control over their health care dollars. Of course, the limits on private contracting in the Medicare program should be lifted immediately.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I hope all my colleagues will read this article and take its lesson to heart. Government-managed care, whether of the socialist or corporatist variety, is doomed to failure. Congress must instead restore a true free-market in health care if we are serious about creating conditions under which individuals can receive quality care free of unnecessary interference from third-parties and central planners.

[From the Ideas On Liberty, Feb. 2001]

BLAME CONGRESS FOR HMOS

(By Twila Brase)

Only 27 years ago, congressional Republicans and Democrats agreed that American patients should gently but firmly be forced into managed care. That patients do not know this fact is evidenced by public outrage directed at health maintenance organizations (HMOs) instead of Congress.

Although members of Congress have managed to keep the public in the dark by joining in the clamor against HMOs, legislative history puts the responsibility and blame squarely in their collective lap.

The proliferation of managed-care organizations (MCOs) in general, and HMOs in particular, resulted from the 1965 enactment of Medicare for the elderly and Medicaid for the poor. Literally overnight, on July 1, 1966, millions of Americans lost all financial responsibility for their health-care decisions.

Offering ''free care'' led to predictable results. Because Congress placed no restrictions on benefits and removed all sense of cost-consciousness, health-care use and medical costs skyrocketed. Congressional testimony reveals that between 1969 and 1971, physician fees increased 7 percent and hospital charges jumped 13 percent, while the Consumer Price Index rose only 5.3 percent. The nation's health-care bill, which was only $39 billion in 1965, increased to $75 billion in 1971. Patients had found the fount of unlimited care, and doctors and hospitals had discovered a pot of gold.

This stampede to the doctor's office, through the U.S. Treasury, sent Congress into a panic. It had unlocked the health-care appetite of millions, and the results were disastrous. While fiscal prudence demanded a hasty retreat, Congress opted instead for deception.

Limited by a noninterference promise attached to Medicare law—enacted in response to concerns that government health care would permit rationing—Congress and federal officials had to be creative. Although Medicare officials could not deny services outright, they could shift financial risk to doctors and hospitals, thereby influencing decision-making at the bedside.

Beginning in 1971, Congress began to restrict reimbursements. They authorized the economic stabilization program to limit price increases; the Relative Value Resource Based System (RVRBS) to cut physician payments; Diagnostic-Related Groups (DRGs) to limit hospitals payments; and most recently, the Prospective Payment System (PPS) to offer fixed prepayments to hospitals, nursing homes, and home health agencies for anticipated services regardless of costs incurred. In effect, Congress initiated managed care.

NATIONAL HEALTH-CARE AGENDA ADVANCES

Advocates of universal coverage saw this financial crisis as an opportunity to advance national health care through the fledgling HMO. Legislation encouraging members of the public to enter HMOs, where individual control over health-care decisions was weakened, would likely make the transition to a national health-care system, where control is centralized at the federal level, less noticeable and less traumatic. By 1971, the administration had authorized $8.4 million for policy studies to examine alternative health insurance plans for designing a ''national health insurance.''

Senator Edward M. Kennedy, a longtime advocate of national health care, proceeded to hold three months of extensive hearings in 1971 on what was termed the ''Health Care Crisis in America.'' Following these hearings, he held a series of hearing ''on the whole question of HMO's.''

Introducing the HMO hearings, Kennedy said, ''We need legislation which reorganizes the system to guarantee a sufficient volume of high quality medical care, distributed equitably across the country and available at reasonable cost to every American. It is going to take a drastic overhaul of our entire way of doing business in the health-care field in order to solve the financing and organizational aspects of our health crisis. One aspect of that solution is the creation of comprehensive systems of health-care deliver.''

In 1972, President Richard M. Nixon heralded his desire for the HMO in a speech to Congress: ''the Health Maintenance Organization concept is such a central feature of my National Health Strategy.'' The administration had already authorized, without specific legislative authority, $26 million for 110 HMO projects. That same year, the U.S. Senate passed a $5.2 billion bill permitting the establishment of HMOs ''to improve the nation's health-care delivery system by encouraging prepaid comprehensive health-care programs.''

But what the House of Representatives refused to concur, it was left to the 93rd Congress to pass the HMO Act in 1973. Just before a voice vote passed the bill in the House,

U.S. Representative Harley O. Staggers, Sr., of West Virginia said, ''I rise in support of the conference report which will stimulate development of health maintenance organizations. . . . I think that this new system will be successful and give us exciting and constructive alternatives to our existing programs of delivering better health services to Americans.''

In the Senate, Kennedy, author of the HMO Act, also encouraged its passage: ''I have strongly advocated passage of legislation to assist the development of health maintenance organizations as a viable and competitive alternative to fee-for-service practice. . . . This bill represents the first initiative by the Federal Government which attempts to come to grips directly with the problems of fragmentation and disorganization in the health care industry. . . . I believe that the HMO is the best idea put forth so far for containing costs and improving the organization and the delivery of health-care services.'' In a roll call vote, only Senator Herman Talmadge voted against the bill.

On December 29, 1973, President Nixon signed the HMO Act of 1973 into law.

As patients have since discovered, the HMO—staffed by physicians employed by and beholden to corporations—was not much of a Christmas present or an insurance product. It promises coverage but often denies access. The HMO, like other prepaid MCOs, requires enrollees to pay in advance for a long list of routine and major medical benefits, whether the health-care services are needed, wanted, or ever used. The HMOs are then allowed to manage care—without access to dollars and service—through definitions of medical necessity, restrictive drug formularies, and HMO-approved clinical guidelines. As a result, HMOs can keep millions of dollars from premium-paying patients.

HMO BARRIERS ELIMINATED

Congress's plan to save its members' political skins and national agendas relied on employer-sponsored coverage and taxpayer subsidies to HMOs. The planners' long-range goal was to place Medicare and Medicaid recipients into managed care where HMO managers, instead of Congress, could ration care and the government's financial liability could be limited through capitation (a fixed payment per enrollee per month regardless of the expense incurred by the HMO).

To accomplish this goal, public officials had to ensure that HMOs developed the size and stability necessary to take on the financial risks of capitated government health-care programs. This required that HMOs capture a significant portion of the private insurance market. Once Medicare and Medicaid recipients began to enroll in HMOs, the organizations would have the flexibility to pool their resources, redistribute private premium dollars, and ration care across their patient populations.

Using the HMO Act of 1973, Congress eliminated three major barriers to HMO growth, as clarified by U.S. Representative Claude Pepper of Florida: ''First, HMO's are expensive to start; second, restrictive State laws often make the operation of HMO's illegal; and, third, HMO's cannot compete effectively in employer health benefit plans with existing private insurance programs. The third factor occurs because HMO premiums are often greater than those for an insurance plan.''

To bring the privately insured into HMOs, Congress forced employers with 25 or more employees to offer HMOs as an option—a law that remained in effect until 1995. Congress then provided a total of $373 million in federal subsidies to fund planning and startup expenses, and to lower the cost of HMO premiums. This allowed HMOs to undercut the premium prices of their insurance competitors and gain significant market share.

In addition, the federal law pre-empted state laws, that prohibited physicians from receiving payments for not providing care. In other words, payments to physicians by HMOs for certain behavior (fewer admissions to hospitals, rationing care, prescribing cheaper medicines) were now legal.

The combined strategy of subsidies, federal power, and new legal requirements worked like a charm. Employees searching for the lowest priced comprehensive insurance policy flowed into HMOs, bringing their dollars with them. According to the Health Resources Services Administration (HRSA), the percentage of working Americans with private insurance enrolled in managed care rose from 29 percent in 1988 to over 50 percent in 1997. In 1999, 181.4 million people were enrolled in managed-care plans.

Once HMOs were filled with the privately insured, Congress moved to add the publicly subsidized. Medicaid Section 1115 waivers allowed states to herd Medicaid recipients into HMOs, and Medicare+Choice was offered to the elderly. By June 1998, over 53 percent of Medicaid recipients were enrolled in managed-care plans, according to HRSA. In addition, about 15 percent of the 39 million Medicare recipients were in HMOs in 2000.

HMOS SERVE PUBLIC-HEALTH AGENDA

Despite the public outcry against HMOs, federal support for managed care has not waned. In August 1998, HRSA announced the creation of a Center for Managed Care to provide ''leadership, coordination, and advancement of managed care systems . . . [and to] develop working relationships with the private managed care industry to assure mutual areas of cooperation.''

The move to managed care has been strongly supported by public-health officials who anticipate that public-private partnerships will provide funding for public-health infrastructure and initiatives, along with access to the medical records of private patients. The fact that health care is now organized in large groups by companies that hold millions of patient records and control literally hundreds of millions of health-care dollars has allowed unprecedented relationships to form between governments and health plans.

For example, Minnesota's HMOs, MCOs, and nonprofit insurers are required by law to fund public-health initiatives approved by the Minnesota Department of Health, the state regulator for managed care plans. The Blue Cross-Blue Shield tobacco lawsuit, which brought billions of dollars into state and health-plan coffers, is just one example of the you-scratch-my-back-I'll-scratch-yours initiatives. Yet this hidden tax, which further limits funds available for medical care, remains virtually unknown to enrollees.

Federal officials, eager to keep HMOs in business, have even been willing to violate federal law. In August 1998, a federal court chided the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for renewing HMO contracts that violate their own Medicare regulations.

THE RUSE OF PATIENT PROTECTION

Truth be told, HMOs allowed politicians to promise access to comprehensive health-care services without actually delivering them. Because treatment decisions could not be linked directly to Congress, HMOs provided the perfect cover for its plans to contain costs nationwide through health-care rationing. Now that citizens are angry with managed (rationed) care, the responsible parties in Congress, Senator Kennedy in particular, return with legislation ostensibly to protect patients from the HMOs they instituted.

At worst, such offers are an obfuscation designed to entrench federal control over health care through the HMOs. At best they are deceptive placation. Congress has no desire to eliminate managed care, and federal regulation of HMOs and other managed-care corporations will not protect patients from rationing. Even the U.S. Supreme Court acknowledged in its June 12, 2000, *Pegram* v. *Herdrich* decision that to survive financially as Congress intended, HMOs must give physicians incentives to ration treatment.

Real patient protection flows from patient control. Only when patients hold health-care dollars in their own hands will they experience the protection and power inherent in purchasing their own insurance policies, making cost-conscious health-care decisions, and inciting cost-reducing competition for the cash.

What could be so bad about that? A lot, it seems. Public officials worry privately that patients with power may not choose managed-care plans, eventually destabilizing the HMOs Congress is so dependent on for cost containment and national health-care initiatives. Witness congressional constraints on individually owned, tax-free medical savings accounts and the reluctance to break up employer-sponsored coverage by providing federal tax breaks to individuals. Unless citizens wise up to Congress's unabashed but unadvertised support for managed care, it appears unlikely that real patient power will rise readily to the top of its agenda.

RECOGNIZING MAULDIN-DORFMEIER CONSTRUCTION

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 27, 2001

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mauldin-Dorfmeier Construction for receiving the prestigious Excellence in Construction Eagle Award. Mauldin-Dorfmeier is receiving the ''Best of the Best'' Award from the Golden Gate Chapter of Associated Builders and Contractors.

Mauldin-Dorfmeier Construction, Inc. (MDC) was established in 1983 by Patrick Mauldin and Alan Dorfmeier. Their general contractors activities are focused in central and northern California. MDC has its administrative offices and construction yard based in Fresno.

MDC has a staff of over 55 professionals, including experienced project managers, engineers, and over 150 skilled craftsmen ready to take on any construction task. Their current bonding capability is in excess of $100 million, with the ability to bond individual projects in excess of $50 million.

Mauldin-Dorfmeier has received many industry awards, including the coveted ''Constructor Award for Excellence in Client Service,'' awarded by the Associated General Contractors of California for the Bulldog Stadium Expansion.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Mauldin-Dorfmeier Construction, Inc. for receiving the Excellence in Construction Eagle Award. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Mauldin-Dorfmeier many more years of continued success.

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate and House of Representatives met in Joint Session to receive a message from the President.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S1593–S1655

Measures Introduced: Seventeen bills and five resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 392–408, S. Res. 28–30, and S. Con. Res. 17–18. **Pages S1616–17**

Measures Reported:

S. Res. 30, authorizing expenditures by the Committee on the Budget.

Measures Passed:

Legal Representation Authorization: Senate agreed to S. Res. 28, to authorize testimony and legal representation in *State Of Idaho* v. *Fredrick Leroy Leas, Sr.* **Page S1641**

Escort Committee Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the President of the Senate be authorized to appoint a committee on the part of the Senate to join with a like committee on the part of the House of Representatives to escort the President of the United States into the House Chamber for the joint session to be held at 9 p.m., on Tuesday, February 27, 2001. **Page S1641**

Messages From the President: Senate received the following messages from the President of the United States:

Transmitting, pursuant to law, a notice stating that the emergency declared with respect to the Government of Cuba's on February 24, 1996, is to continue in effect beyond March 1, 2001; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. (PM–7) **Page S1609**

Transmitting, a budget proposal for the Government of the United States; ordered to lie on the table. (PM–8) **Pages S1609–12**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

19 Air Force nominations in the rank of general.

3 Army nominations in the rank of general.

2 Coast Guard nominations in the rank of admiral.

8 Marine Corps nominations in the rank of general.

18 Navy nominations in the rank of admiral.

Routine lists in the Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, Navy. **Pages S1642–55**

Messages From the President: **Pages S1609–12**

Executive Communications: **Pages S1612–16**

Statements on Introduced Bills: **Pages S1618–38**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S1617–18**

Additional Statements: **Pages S1608–09**

Notices of Hearings: **Page S1641**

Authority for Committees: **Page S1641**

Privileges of the Floor: **Page S1641**

Adjournment: Senate met at 10 a.m., and adjourned at 10:05 p.m., until 10 a.m., on Wednesday, February 28, 2001. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S1642.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education concluded hearings to examine muscular dystrophy research funding levels, after receiving testimony from Audrey S. Penn, Acting Director, National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services; Lee Sweeney, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine Department of Physiology, Philadelphia, and Patricia Furlong, Middletown, Ohio,

both on behalf of the Parent Project Muscular Dystrophy; Leon Charash, Woodbury, New York, Christopher J. Rosa, City University of New York Queens College Office of Special Services for Students with Disabilities, New York, Jerry Lewis, Los Angeles, California, and Benjamin Cumbo, Upper Marlboro, Maryland, all on behalf of the Muscular Dystrophy Association; and Donovan Decker, Huron, South Dakota.

ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development concluded hearings on activities of the Army Corps of Engineers, including the Civil Works Program, water resources planning, and the Upper Mississippi and Illinois navigation study, after receiving testimony from Lt. Gen. Robert B. Flowers, USA, Commander/Chief of Engineers, Army Corps of Engineers.

NOMINATION

Committee on Armed Services: Committee concluded hearings on the nomination of Paul D. Wolfowitz, of Maryland, to be Deputy Secretary of Defense, after the nominee, who was introduced by Senators Warner and Levin, testified and answered questions in his own behalf.

COMMITTEE BUDGET

Committee on the Budget: Committee ordered favorably reported an original resolution (S. Res. 30), requesting $2,880,615 for operating expenses for the period from March 1, 2001 through September 30, 2001, $5,112,126 for operating expenses for the period from October 1, 2001 through September 30, 2002, and $2,187,120 for operating expenses for the period from October 1, 2002 through February 28, 2003.

BROWNFIELDS REVITALIZATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Subcommittee on Superfund, Waste Control, and Risk Assessment concluded hearings on S. 350, to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 to promote the cleanup and reuse of brownfields, to provide financial assistance for brownfields revitalization, to enhance State response programs, after receiving testimony from Christine Todd Whitman, Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency; Mayor J. Christian Bollwage, Elizabeth, New Jersey, on behalf of the United States Conference of Mayors; Mayor Myrtle Walker, East Palo Alto, California, on behalf of the National Association of Local Government Environmental Professionals; Philip J. O'Brien, New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, Concord; Mike Ford, Mike Ford Agency, Clark, New Jersey, on behalf of the National Association of Realtors; Alan Front, The Trust for Public Land, John G. Arlington, American Insurance Association, and Grant Cope, United States Public Interest Research Group, all of Washington, D.C.; Robert D. Fox, Manko, Gold and Katcher, Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania; and Deeohn Ferris, Global Environmental Resources, Inc., Finesville, New Jersey.

U.S. TRADE POLICY

Committee on Finance: Committee held hearings to examine United States trade policy, focusing on principal trade policy challenges and opportunities, the importance of maintaining America's leadership role in building and sustaining the international trading system, and rebuilding free trade consensus, receiving testimony from David L. Aaron, former Under Secretary of Commerce for International Trade, William M. Daley, former Secretary of Commerce, and Carla A. Hills, Hills and Company, former United States Trade Representative, all of Washington, D.C.; and Robert D. Hormants, Goldman Sacs International, New York, New York.

Hearings recessed subject to call.

NATO ALLIANCE

Committee on Foreign Relations: Subcommittee on European Affairs concluded hearings to examine issues which have bearing on the state of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Alliance, including the transitions occurring in the Balkans and Southeast Europe, NATO enlargement, ballistic missile defense, and the European Union Rapid Reaction Force, after receiving testimony from Gen. Wesley K. Clark, USA (Ret.), former Supreme Allied Commander Europe; Jeffrey Gedmin, American Enterprise Institute/New Atlantic Initiative, and Ronald D. Asmus, Council on Foreign Relations, both of Washington, D.C.

NOMINATION

Committee on Governmental Affairs: Committee concluded hearings on the nomination of Sean O'Keefe, of New York, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget, after the nominee, who was introduced by Senator Stevens and Representative Walsh, testified and answered questions in his own behalf.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee resumed markup of an original bill to amend title 11, United States Code, relating to bankruptcy reform, but did not complete action thereon and will continue tomorrow.

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

Special Committee on Aging: Committee ordered favorably reported an original resolution requesting $1,240,422 for operating expenses for the period from March 1, 2001 through September 30, 2001, $2,199,621 for operating expenses for the period from October 1, 2001 through September 30, 2002, and $940,522 for operating expenses for the period from October 1, 2002 through February 28, 2003.

Also, committee adopted its rules of procedure for the 107th Congress.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: 39 public bills, H.R. 727–765; 2 private bills, H.R. 766–767; and 18 resolutions, H.J. Res. 22; H. Con. Res. 39–43, and H. Res. 57–68 were introduced. **Pages H440–43**

Reports Filed: No reports were filed today.

Recess: The House recessed at 12:51 p.m. and reconvened at 2 p.m. **Page H415**

Joint Committee on Taxation: Read a letter from Chairman Thomas wherein he transmitted the Committee on Ways and Means designation of the following members to serve on the Joint Committee on Taxation for the 107th Congress: Representatives Thomas, Crane, Shaw, Rangel, and Stark. **Pages H415–16**

International Conference Meetings and Negotiation Sessions on Trade Agreements: In the letter previously noted, Chairman Thomas also forwarded the Committee on Ways and Means recommendation of members to serve as official advisors for international meetings and trade agreement negotiating sessions. Subsequently, the Chair announced the Speaker's appointment of the following members to be accredited by the President as Official Advisors to the United States Delegations to international conferences, meetings, and negotiation sessions relating to trade agreements during the first Session of the 107th Congress: Representatives Thomas, Crane, Shaw, Rangel, and Levin. **Page H416**

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following suspensions: H. Res. 54, commending African American Pioneers in Colorado (suspension);

Honoring the Late Dale Earnhardt: H. Res. 57, recognizing and honoring Dale Earnhardt and expressing the condolences of the House of Representatives to his family on his death; **Pages H416–22, H429**

Recognition of Dr. Dorothy Height, Valiant Advocate and Crusader for Human Rights: H. Res. 55, expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that there should be established a day of celebration in honor of Dr. Dorothy Irene Height; **Pages H422–26**

Honoring the Soldiers Killed by Iraqi Missile Attack and Supporting Missile Defense Programs: H. Con. Res. 39, honoring the ultimate sacrifice made by 28 United States soldiers killed by an Iraqi missile attack on February 25, 1991, during Operation Desert Storm, and resolving to support appropriate and effective theater missile defense programs (agreed to by a yea and nay vote of 395 yeas with none voting "nay" and 2 voting "present", Roll No. 16. **Pages H426–29, H429–30**

Presidential Message—National Emergency Re Cuba: Read a letter from the President wherein he transmitted his message concerning the National Emergency with Respect to Cuba—referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered printed (H. Doc. 107–47). **Page H429**

Committee Election: The House agreed to H. Res. 63, electing Representative Engel to the Committee on International Relations. **Page H430**

Commemoration of the Days of Remembrance of Victims of the Holocaust: The House agreed to the Senate amendment to H. Con. Res. 14, permitting the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust. **Page H430**

Calendar Wednesday: Agreed to dispense with the Calendar Wednesday business of Wednesday, February 28. **Pages H430–31**

Recess: The House recessed at 5:34 p.m. and reconvened at 8:45 p.m. **Page H431**

President Bush's Address to the Joint Session of Congress: President George W. Bush delivered his message to a joint session of Congress. He was escorted into the House Chamber by a committee comprised of Representatives Armey, DeLay, Watts of Oklahoma, Cox, Gephardt, Bonior, Frost, and Menendez and Senators Lott, Nickles, Santorum, Hutchison of Texas, Craig, Frist, Stevens, Gramm,

McConnell, Snowe, Gregg, Daschle, Reid, Mikulski, Dorgan, Kerry, Rockefeller, Murray, Durbin, Boxer, Breaux, and Bill Nelson of Florida. The President's message was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered printed as a House Document (H. Doc. 107–1).

Pages H431–34

Quorum Calls—Votes: One yea-and-nay vote developed during the proceedings of the House today and appear on page H430. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 12:30 p.m. and adjourned at 10:06 p.m.

Committee Meetings

No Committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 2001

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: organizational business meeting to consider proposed legislation requesting funds for the committee's operating expenses, subcommittee assignments, rules of procedure for the 107th Congress; to be followed by hearings to examine statutes of conservation programs in the current farm bill, 9 a.m., SR–328A.

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Defense, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for defense health programs, 10 a.m., SD–192.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: organizational business meeting to consider proposed legislation requesting funds for the committee's operating expenses, subcommittee assignments, and rules of procedure for the 107th Congress, 10:30 a.m., SD–406.

Committee on Finance: organizational business meeting to consider proposed legislation requesting funds for the committee's operating expenses, subcommittee assignments, and rules of procedure for the 107th Congress, 2 p.m., SD–215.

Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine certain revenue proposals within the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2002, 2:30 p.m., SD–215.

Full Committee, to hold hearings on the nomination of Mark A. Weinberger, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, 4:30 p.m., SD–215.

Committee on Foreign Relations: organizational business meeting to consider proposed legislation requesting funds for the committee's operating expenses, 10:45 a.m., SD–419.

Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the report of the Independent Task Force cosponsored by the Council on Foreign Relations and the Center for Strategic and International Studies on State Department Reform, 11 a.m., SD–419.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: organizational business meeting to consider proposed legislation requesting funds for the committee's operating expenses, subcommittee assignments, and rules of procedure for the 107th Congress, 9:30 a.m., SD–430.

Committee on Indian Affairs: organizational business meeting to consider proposed legislation requesting funds for the committee's operating expenses; to be followed by hearings to receive the views of the Department of the Interior on matters of Indian Affairs, 9 a.m., SR–485.

Select Committee on Intelligence: to hold closed hearings on intelligence matters, 2 p.m., SH–219.

Committee on the Judiciary: business meeting to resume markup of an original bill to amend title 11, United States Code, relating to bankruptcy reform, 9:30 a.m., SD–226.

Committee on Rules and Administration: organizational business meeting to consider pending committee business, 9:30 a.m., SR–301.

United States Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control: to hold hearings to examine Plan Colombia and to make an initial assessment of the current drug situation, including human rights issues, future budget needs, Embassy staffing issues, potential for regional spillover, and any associated time lines and goals, 10 a.m., SD–215.

Committee on Small Business: organizational business meeting to consider proposed legislation requesting funds for the committee's operating expenses and rules of procedure for the 107th Congress, 9 a.m., SR–428A.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: to hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative recommendations of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, 10 a.m., 345, Cannon Building.

House

Committee on Agriculture, hearing to review federal farm commodity programs with the American Farm Bureau Federation, 10 a.m., 1300 Longworth.

Committee on Appropriations, to hold an organizational meeting, 2 p.m., 2359 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, to mark up the following: H.R. 90, Know Your Caller Act of 2001; H.R. 496, Independent Telecommunications Consumer Enhancement Act of 2001; H.R. 624, to amend the Public Health Service Act to promote organ donation; H. Con. Res. 31, expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the importance of organ, tissue, bone marrow, and blood donation and supporting National Donor Day; H.R. 727, to amend the Consumer Product Safety Act to provide that low-speed electric bicycles are consumer products subject to such Act; H.R. 725, Made in America Information Act; H.R. 724, authorizing appropriations to carry out part B of title I of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, relating to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve; and H.R. 723, to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to remove separate treatment or exemption for nuclear safety violations by nonprofit institutions, 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Energy and Air Quality, hearing on National Energy Policy, focusing on natural gas issues, 1 p.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, hearing on Monetary Policy and the State of the Economy, 9:30 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Government Reform, hearing on ''Special Education-Is IDEA Working as Congress Intended?'' 1 p.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Committee on International Relations, Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights, hearing on International Broadcasting: Its Mission, Budget and Future, 2 p.m., 2200 Rayburn.

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on the Constitution, oversight hearing on ''The Presidential Pardon Power,'' 11 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Rules, to consider H.R. 333, Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2001, 2 p.m., H–313 Capitol.

Committee on Science, hearing on the Nation's Energy Future: Role of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Committee on Small Business, to hold an organizational meeting, 2 p.m., 2360 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment, hearing on Improving Water Quality: State Perspectives on the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Health, hearing on Medicare Reform, 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

Subcommittee on Social Security, hearing on the SSA's Proposal to Implement Return to Work Legislation, 2 p.m., B–318 Rayburn.

Joint Meetings

Joint Meetings: Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs, to hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to examine the legislative recommendations of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, 10 a.m., 345 Cannon Building.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Wednesday, February 28

Senate Chamber

Program for Wednesday: After the recognition of two Senators for speeches and the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond 1 p.m.), Senate may consider bankruptcy reform legislation, and any other cleared legislative and executive business.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 a.m., Wednesday, February 28

House Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Consideration of the following measures:

H.R. 256, Family Farmer Bankruptcy Relief Extension (suspension);

H.R. 558, Edward N. Cahn Federal Building and United States Courthouse in Allentown, Pennsylvania (suspension);

H.R. 621, James C. Corman Federal Building in Van Nuys, California (suspension);

H. Con. Res. 27, Honoring the National Institute of Standards and Technology for a century of service (suspension);

H. Res. 54, Commending African American Pioneers in Colorado (suspension); and

H.J. Res. 19, Appointment of Walter E. Massey to the Smithsonian Institution Board of Regents (unanimous consent).

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