



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 107<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 147

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 2001

No. 78

## House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE).

### DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,  
June 7, 2001.

I hereby appoint the Honorable STEVEN C. LATOURETTE to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### PRAYER

The Reverend Robert Gannon, Our Lady Queen of Peace Roman Catholic Church, Staten Island, New York, offered the following prayer:

Lord God, we ask Your blessing on all here present, the Members of our House of Representatives. Bless those we have elected to Congress to lead our Nation wisely. Help them to realize their great importance in our lives:

If each note of music were to say: One note does not make a symphony; there would be no symphony.

If a word were to say: One word does not make a book; there would not be a book.

If each seed were to say: One grain does not make a field of corn; there would be no harvest.

If each of us were to say: One life of service cannot save mankind; there would never be peace on earth.

Lord, help these Members of Congress to grasp their importance to America; guide them with Your closeness and inspiration. May they leave today more bonded to each other, more conscious of their power to do good for America. 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.

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

Mr. McNULTY. 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, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. MORAN of Virginia led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

H. Con. Res. 80. Concurrent resolution congratulating the city of Detroit and its resi-

dents on the occasion of the tricentennial of the city's founding.

H. Con. Res. 149. Concurrent resolution permitting the use of the Rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony to present posthumously a gold medal on behalf of Congress to Charles M. Schulz.

The message also announced that the Senate agreed to the following resolution:

S. RES. 101

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives be notified of the election of Robert C. Byrd, a Senator from the State of West Virginia, as President pro tempore.

### REVEREND ROBERT GANNON

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

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor and pleasure to acknowledge the presence of Father Robert Gannon who offered the morning prayer this morning. Father Gannon, to those who know him, love him. Those who know him, honor and respect him.

He was born in the Lower East Side of Manhattan, and spent much of his life on Staten Island. He is a positive role model and influence to thousands. He attended and graduated Fordham University as well as the St. Joseph Seminary in Dunwoody. For many years he has been a pastor of Lady Queen of Peace of Staten Island. He has been a guidance counselor to many high school students. It is estimated more than 15,000 students went through his doors on their way to college.

In addition for the last 20 years or so, Father Gannon has headed a committee in the 13th Congressional District that screens and recommends nominations to our military academies: Annapolis, West Point, Air

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

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



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Force Academy, Merchant Marines. In that period of time, perhaps more than 150 students have gone on to those military academies and then gone on to serve our country. Many of those probably would not have gone on to those academies but for the help, guidance, and assistance of Father Gannon.

Mr. Speaker, he has been a priest, a teacher, a friend, and really loved by thousands. I am very, very fortunate to have him as my friend, and I hope today that those Members of the House here understand why I found it an honor to ask him to be with us today.

#### VIOLENCE IN MIDDLE EAST HAS GOT TO COME TO AN END

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

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I want to make note of a headline in the Washington Post today: "Bomb's Fallout Sets Back Goals of Palestinians." It goes on to say that Chairman Arafat's call for a cease-fire was seen as the result of shifting opinion. It refers to the suicide bombing last Friday night when 20 innocent teenagers in Tel Aviv lost their lives. It was the single largest act of terrorism since violence began last September.

This cycle of violence in the Middle East has got to come to an end. In the aftermath of the tragedy, Chairman Arafat swiftly denounced the attack and called for a cease-fire. I have to commend the Israeli Government for exercising restraint and not engaging in the retaliation that was anticipated following this terrible incident.

Mr. Speaker, Prime Minister Sharon under immense pressure showed restraint. The international community stands behind that restraint; but clearly these volatile events require this administration to get involved in the Middle East. Sending CIA Director George Tenet is the right thing to do. We need him in the Middle East. We need United States involvement in the Middle East, and we need to use the Mitchell Commission as the pathway to peace. This violence has to stop.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO 2001 GRADUATING CLASS OF CITY COLLEGE

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

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the year 2001 graduating class of City College. This four-year private, nonprofit institution has its roots back in Kentucky more than 70 years ago. Today it is located in Fort Lauderdale with three campuses in Florida, including one in Miami.

This year City College is sending 140 new graduates into the working world who will bring with them skills and

training in a variety of disciplines. The program of this small but ambitious college includes majors in business, hospitality management, broadcasting, legal assistance, private investigation and allied health, which covers an excellent EMT paramedic program along with medical office administration and medical assisting.

The City College graduating class is small but diverse and includes international students. I wish them all the best of luck and extend my most sincere congratulations on their individual accomplishments.

#### BUSH ENERGY PLAN AND EMINENT DOMAIN

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

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, we have had a couple of weeks now to digest the Bush administration energy plan. My stomach is as uneasy today as it was when it was released. For starters, the administration seeks to reduce regulations to encourage more oil, gas and nuclear production, along with tax incentives to boost coal output.

Mr. Speaker, the President says the Nation needs 1,300 to 1,900 new power plants over the next 20 years. That is one a week. The administration calls for 38,000 additional miles of natural gas pipelines, and 263,000 miles of distribution lines.

Well, that certainly does not sound good to me. I would like to know where they plan on putting these thousands of facilities and all these miles of infrastructure.

Mr. Speaker, imagine living in one's home for many years, only to find out one day that distant bureaucrats have decided to take that land in order to build pipelines; and they have the power, the power of eminent domain, and now they want the same thing. FERC wants to do the same thing with electrical lines as they have done with pipelines.

Mr. Speaker, the Bush proposal would expand that authority to include land for electricity power lines. If this plan goes into effect, we will have to keep our eyes open for 100-foot towers, high-voltage electrical that may be going through backyards and parks and communities near you.

#### THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN FARMERS EACH YEAR ARE LOSING THEIR FARMS

(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, thousands of American farmers each year are losing their farms. Bankruptcy, unfair imports, estate taxes, government regulations, IRS, EPA, you name it. American farmers are literally biting the dust. Yet Uncle Sam is allowing

imported ground beef to cross our borders without even being inspected. It is unbelievable. If that is not enough to milk your holstein, the American people know more about the origin of their BVDs than their food supply. With mad-cow disease and foot-and-mouth disease rampant over in Europe, there is not even a country-of-origin label on American food. Beam me up.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the fact that mad-cow disease is not a name for a rock group.

#### AMERICA NEEDS TO MOVE FORWARD ON AN ENERGY PLAN THAT IS CONCISE AND RESPONSIVE TO ALL AMERICANS

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

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Mr. Speaker, the President has released his long-awaited energy plan. The President has proposed nothing that deals with the immediate energy crisis in California and the Pacific Northwest, or the crisis that may be looming in the New England area or the rising gasoline prices.

Instead, he said that the tax cut proposal will help consumers with the increased energy situation. However, these tax cut reductions will not take place until the year 2006. In addition, the tax cuts when you look at the 45 percent of the \$1.6 trillion tax cut, will benefit 1 percent of the richest in the country. Middle America that makes \$44,000 a year, 60 percent of Americans that make \$44,000, are going to receive less than 13 percent of this tax cut.

Mr. Speaker, so when we look at the President's proposal in energy, it does not take into consideration conservation activities that need to take place by all Americans, including the Federal Government; not to mention the fact that we need to make sure that as we look in terms of our energy situation, we plan for the future by investing in America. We believe that the balanced energy policy is ill advised, and we need to move forward on an energy plan that is concise and make sure that it is responsive to all Americans.

#### PRESIDENTIAL TASK FORCE ON VETERANS' HEALTH CARE

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

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, on Memorial Day President Bush established a task force he says that will improve health care delivery for our Nation's veterans. This task force will take 2 years to study veterans and military retiree health care. With all due respect, Mr. Speaker, the last thing veterans and military retirees need is another study. They need health care now.

President Bush told veterans and military retirees that "promises made

will be promises kept." Instead, he has given them 2 more years of who knows what while almost 1 million veterans will die.

Mr. Speaker, my bill, the Keep Our Promise to America's Retirees Act, has over 300 cosponsors and will go a long way towards restoring faith with them. Tricare, the military health care program, does not work for many military retirees. Veterans and military retirees are tired of empty words and broken promises. Let us think about it. For the last 20 years we have been telling the military retirees and veterans about health care saying when we get some money, we are going to help them with their health care. We have not delivered. Let us not wait another 2 years and let another million veterans die in disgrace.

□ 1015

#### BUDGET AN INSULT TO VETERANS

(Mr. FILNER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, as we speak, the Republicans are celebrating over at the White House their big tax break plan. These same folks who are celebrating gave great speeches on Memorial Day last week saying how much they supported our veterans. Yet they voted for a tax break plan and they voted for a budget which is an insult to our Nation's veterans.

This budget barely keeps pace with inflation from past years. We will have veterans waiting years to adjudicate their claims and 10,000 cases a week are being added to the backlog. Veterans will have to wait months and months for doctors' appointments. We are doing nothing to find a cure for Persian Gulf War illness. We are doing nothing to advance our treatment of mental illness. We are doing nothing for the homeless veterans that are on our streets.

Yes, they are celebrating their tax breaks, they passed a budget, but they are dishonoring our veterans. They ought to be ashamed of themselves for such a celebration and we ought to change the appropriations to reflect our real commitment and our real appreciation of our Nation's veterans.

#### BUSINESS AS USUAL FOR MAIN STREET AMERICA

(Mr. DEFAZIO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, as I speak, down at the White House they are signing the \$2 trillion tax bill and champagne corks are popping on Wall Street. What about Main Street? Well, Main Street is getting the bill. Main Street is seeing higher gasoline prices, higher electric bills and natural gas prices. The President said, well, they could use their refund to help pay those costs. They give you some money

and you send it to an energy company in Texas.

Unfortunately nearly 30 percent of American families will not be getting any of that rebate. Most American families, more than half, pay more in Social Security taxes than they do income taxes. Many of those families will not get a penny of this so-called rebate. Some will get a check for a dollar. It costs the Federal Government 15 bucks to write the check and they will get a buck back. Hey, it buys almost a half a gallon of gas. Good deal.

For the most wealthy families in America, this is a day to celebrate the repeal of the estate tax and other things that will benefit them tremendously, but for average Americans, Main Street Americans, it is business as usual in Washington, D.C. They will get the bill, not the check.

#### INTERNET PRIVACY VIOLATIONS

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

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, I want to alert Members this morning to a disturbing report we received in response to our demand for an accounting of privacy violations on governmental Web sites. We just received the other day the audit report of the Department of Defense Web sites. We found disturbing information. Of 400 sites that were reviewed, over a quarter of them had privacy violations where Americans' privacy rights were being abused by Federal agencies. There were 128 sites that had unauthorized use of cookies which is essentially a system used to collect personal information on your system placed there by a government Web site. There were 100 sites that had no privacy notice. Perhaps most disturbing, there were seven sites where the government agencies had used Web bugs which essentially are capable of tracking an individual's uses of the Internet.

This is extremely disappointing after all of our work on privacy here in this Chamber for the executive branch to be so callously indifferent to people's privacy. I urge Members to be alert to this. We need to work together to make sure that these agencies stop these nefarious practices. Government should start respecting Americans' privacy.

#### TAX CUT BENEFITS WEALTHY AT EXPENSE OF EVERYONE ELSE

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

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, the Congressional Budget Office just released revised estimates on the fiscal year 2002 surplus. The so-called contingency fund has shrunk from \$12 billion to \$1 billion.

Surprise, surprise, surprise.

I know now why we rushed through passage of this \$1.35 trillion tax cut.

There is not enough room for both the tax cut and funding for essential programs.

In school, we learned that the hip bone is connected to the thigh bone, but unfortunately many of my colleagues do not understand that expenditures are connected to revenues. As a result, our constituents will suffer.

According to the Economic Policy Institute, my home State of Maine will lose \$44 million next year alone under the proposed Bush budget. LIHEAP is cut. School renovation and construction grants are eliminated. That is only the beginning.

This country would be better off if the President today did not sign this \$1.35 trillion tax cut which benefits the wealthy at the expense of everyone else.

#### ON ENERGY AND REVEREND SHARPTON

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I think it is important as my colleagues have already noted that as we discuss this energy concern or energy crisis, we begin to be part of the solution and not part of the crisis. I think it is important to note there are problems in the western part of this Nation; but as the hot summer months proceed, we will find it moving throughout this country. Enhanced funding for LIHEAP is important. Dialogue about a consideration of a moratorium on pricing is important. Businesses are closing. People cannot provide for their needs in the western States. And I clearly believe that it is important that we look at alternative fuel sources, but we will do nothing if we are not discussing these issues. We need to discover the solution over the problem.

Finally, might I say in a totally different mode as a Member of the House Committee on the Judiciary, I am enormously disappointed in what has happened to Reverend Al Sharpton and a number of individuals who pressed the point of protest about the use of the naval base in Puerto Rico. It seems ridiculous that an individual who was pressing political speech and protesting on behalf of his beliefs should not be allowed bail. I would hope that there would be a consideration of his case so that as he is pressing his case of his innocence, he is allowed to be out on bail. It makes no sense. We believe in the first amendment in this Nation, and we should have the right to freedom of speech.

#### PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1699, COAST GUARD AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2001

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 155 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 155

*Resolved*, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1699) to authorize appropriations for the Coast Guard for fiscal year 2002. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The bill shall be considered as read. No amendment to the bill shall be in order except those printed in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 8 of rule XVIII and except pro forma amendments for the purpose of debate. Each amendment so printed may be offered only by the Member who caused it to be printed or his designee and shall be considered as read. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

SEC. 2. House Resolutions 130, 147, 149, and 150 are laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). The gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. MYRICK) is recognized for 1 hour.

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

On Tuesday, the Committee on Rules did meet and granted a modified open rule for the Coast Guard Reauthorization Act. The rule provides for 1 hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. The rule also provides that the bill shall be open to amendment at any point. The rule makes in order only those amendments printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and pro forma amendments for the purpose of debate. The rule provides that each amendment printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD may be offered only by the Member who caused it to be printed or his designee, and that each amendment shall be considered as read. The rule provides one motion to recommit, with or without instructions.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the rule provides that House Resolutions 130, 147, 149, and 150 are laid on the table.

In a way, this is a sad moment because our friend Mr. Moakley always handled this rule in the past. But he is no longer with us. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST) will be managing this rule for the minority. He is the

new ranking minority member, and I know he will do a fine job in his new position.

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 155 is a fair and open rule for a noncontroversial bill. The gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure as well as the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LOBIONDO) worked very hard to craft a clean, straightforward bill so that the Coast Guard can quickly get the tools it needs to protect lives and property at sea.

This is the way legislation should be done. I urge my colleagues to support this rule and to support the underlying legislation.

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

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I thank the gentlewoman for her kind remarks.

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 155 is a modified open rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 1699, the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2001. While Democratic members of the Committee on Rules question the need to require preprinting of amendments, we will not object to this rule since it otherwise allows for the consideration of any germane amendments.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1699 authorizes \$5.4 billion for Coast Guard programs and operations in fiscal year 2002, which is, according to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, about \$300 million short of its needs for operating expenses for the coming fiscal year. Considering the important maritime safety, marine environmental protection, and law enforcement operations performed by the Coast Guard, this deficiency should be remedied either in this bill or in the appropriations which will follow in the coming weeks.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of the rule.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DELAHUNT).

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. I also want to acknowledge his leadership now as ranking member. It is obviously for me particularly being a Member from Massachusetts with a heavy heart that our dear friend and colleague Joe Moakley is not in his customary seat.

Many of the issues that come before us in this Chamber are close calls. Not this one. The United States Coast Guard is so underfunded that its fleets are aging, its gas tanks are near empty, its supply of spare parts are low, its communications equipment is outdated, and its personnel is overworked. Why? Because for years now, the Coast Guard has been assigned mission after new mission, from search and rescue to ice breaking, from drug interdiction to environmental enforcement, without anything resembling commensurate funding increases. Some

years we have been able to patch things over with supplemental appropriations. We have got our fingers crossed right now for a supplemental to address a deficit exceeding \$100 million.

In the meantime, the Coast Guard has become one of the oldest fleets in the world. I believe it ranks 39 out of 40. Its ability to respond to marine distress calls is dangerously stretched.

□ 1030

It is true, literally true, that it is now a matter of life and death and it is no secret. Testimony at hearing after hearing has documented how personnel fatigue from double shifts struggle with old communications equipment to dispatch extended air and sea assets. From hurricanes and refugee migrations, SOS calls and oil spills, the wear and tear accumulates, placing at risk Coast Guard personnel and the life-saving mission they are mandated to fulfill.

Now so far the Coast Guard has bootstrapped itself into beating the odds and getting the job, all of its many jobs, done; in fact, with the highest marks of any Federal agency in terms of efficiency and management. But there is a breaking point. There will come a time when the American people will get from the Coast Guard not what they want, but what they are paying for. Put it another way, it is time for us to decide precisely what we want the Coast Guard to do and then to pay for it.

This bill is a good start. President Bush set a constructive tone with a budget that proposed a \$545 million increase over last year's funding level. The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LOBIONDO), who really does deserve the gratitude of all of those who benefit from our oceans and waterways, today has brought to this floor legislation with an additional \$250 million for an overall authorization of \$5.35 billion. I encourage all of my colleagues to support this bill.

As I mentioned, studies have repeatedly lauded the Coast Guard for its institutional efficiency, for its morale and commitment to duty, but these reviews always seem to conclude with a mournful refrain about what might be possible if only the commandant had the tools he really needs to work with.

If fully funded, H.R. 1669 would mean the Coast Guard could cover more of the costs of salary, health care and housing, of technological retrofits to improve fisheries enforcement and drug traffic surveillance, of deferred maintenance repairs to get its aircraft off the ground and its ships to sea.

When I first arrived in this body 4 years ago, I joined with my colleagues the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. TAYLOR) to form the Congressional Coast Guard Caucus. As former Coast Guardsmen, we sought to focus attention on the courageous service of the men and women who risk life and limb every day to enforce the law of the high seas and to save lives.

Day in, day out they do their job. Well, now it is time for us to do ours. I support the rule and the underlying bill.

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT).

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I support the rule and I support the bill, and I was very saddened and it is saddening here today to realize that one of the great Members of Congress, Mr. Moakley, is not here, who normally handles this bill. He was a friend of mine, and he was not afraid to be a friend of mine as some other Democrats were. He treated all Democrats fairly, and I think that is a legacy that speaks for itself. An old saying relative to Coach Vince Lombardi at Green Bay is that why did everybody love him? All his players said, everybody loved Coach Lombardi because he treated us all alike; like dogs at times but all alike. And Joe Moakley treated us all alike, the big chairman with all the power and just the little representatives with an idea.

I have an amendment for this bill. I am going to support this bill whether it passes or not. I understand there has been a deal made that there is going to be no amendments, everybody is going to withdraw theirs. Well, I have news. I am not going to withdraw mine. My area used to be the third leading steel producing region of the world, and now I have my last steel mill in Chapter XI, with CSC being ready to be dismantled.

Now my amendment can be beat. It can be said that part of it is already law. They do not really follow that law anyway. I want it established, firmly ingrained into this bill, the following: Any new vessel constructed for the Coast Guard with amounts made available under this act shall be constructed in the United States of America, built by Americans, number one. Number two, shall not be constructed using any steel other than steel that is made in the United States of America by American workers. Number three, that this bill shall be monitored and held in compliance with the Buy American Act that is waived more than women sailors.

I understand there are some difficulties, and I want the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure Members who are here to listen. There are small components which would make it difficult to trace the origin of the steel. I do not care about that. Handle that in conference. I am talking about the major bulk of steel that goes into construction. And by God, if we cannot do that, what do we say it for? I am utterly disappointed that the Democrat administration would not even look at unfair steel dumping and now President Bush, a Republican, has taken the task on of looking at illegal dumping of steel in America. Now Democrats, wise up.

I expect groceries on the shelf. I want my amendment included in this bill. It can be tailored in conference but, by God, if there is any new vessel to be built, it should be built by American workers with American steel in American ports.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. MYRICK) for giving me the consideration to offer my little idea as a Democrat.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY).

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

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this rule and in support of the fiscal year 2002 Coast Guard reauthorization bill. I commend the work of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Coast Guard Caucus in bringing this bill to the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, the Coast Guard has five training facilities across the country that prepares its members to perform their jobs so ably, and I am proud to represent the only Coast Guard training facility on the West Coast, the Two Rock Training Facility in Petaluma, California. Several years ago, my constituents and I fought hard to keep Two Rock Coast Guard Training Facility open. The Coast Guard's most modern, spacious and environmentally clean training facility survived, and we were delighted.

This decision to keep Two Rock open ensured the Coast Guard that the Coast Guard continues nationwide the technological, environmental and global economic challenges of the 21st century. I am pleased that today's bill will give Two Rock and the Coast Guard the financial tools they need to meet their challenges.

The Coast Guard does a top notch job of enforcing maritime law and safeguarding the lives and property of Mariners throughout the coastal waters of the United States and its possessions, and its territories. Through this bill's provisions, the Coast Guard will continue its program, operations, including search and rescue, marine environmental protection, defense readiness and drug interdiction. I urge my colleagues to support this rule and support this bill.

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

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the pending business is the

question of agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal of the last day's proceedings.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

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

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

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 362, nays 36, not voting 33, as follows:

[Roll No. 154]

YEAS—362

|             |               |               |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Abercrombie | Cunningham    | Hobson        |
| Ackerman    | Davis (CA)    | Hoefel        |
| Akin        | Davis (IL)    | Hoekstra      |
| Allen       | Davis, Jo Ann | Holden        |
| Andrews     | Davis, Tom    | Honda         |
| Armey       | Deal          | Hooley        |
| Baca        | DeGette       | Horn          |
| Bachus      | Delahunt      | Hostettler    |
| Baird       | DeLauro       | Houghton      |
| Baker       | DeLay         | Hunter        |
| Baldacci    | DeMint        | Hutchinson    |
| Baldwin     | Deutsch       | Hyde          |
| Ballenger   | Diaz-Balart   | Inslee        |
| Barcia      | Dicks         | Isakson       |
| Barr        | Dingell       | Israel        |
| Barrett     | Doggett       | Issa          |
| Bartlett    | Doolittle     | Istook        |
| Barton      | Doyle         | Jackson (IL)  |
| Bass        | Dreier        | Jackson-Lee   |
| Becerra     | Duncan        | (TX)          |
| Bentsen     | Dunn          | Jenkins       |
| Bereuter    | Ehlers        | John          |
| Berkley     | Ehrlich       | Johnson (IL)  |
| Berman      | Emerson       | Johnson, E.B. |
| Berry       | Eshoo         | Johnson, Sam  |
| Biggert     | Etheridge     | Jones (NC)    |
| Bilirakis   | Evans         | Kanjorski     |
| Bishop      | Everett       | Kaptur        |
| Blagojevich | Farr          | Keller        |
| Blumenauer  | Flake         | Kelly         |
| Blunt       | Fletcher      | Kennedy (RI)  |
| Boehlert    | Foley         | Kerns         |
| Boehner     | Fossella      | Kildee        |
| Bonilla     | Frank         | Kilpatrick    |
| Bonior      | Frelinghuysen | Kind (WI)     |
| Bono        | Frost         | King (NY)     |
| Boswell     | Gallegly      | Kingston      |
| Boucher     | Ganske        | Kirk          |
| Boyd        | Gekas         | Kleczka       |
| Brady (TX)  | Gephardt      | Knollenberg   |
| Brown (FL)  | Gibbons       | Kolbe         |
| Brown (OH)  | Gilchrest     | LaFalce       |
| Brown (SC)  | Gillmor       | LaHood        |
| Bryant      | Gilman        | Lampson       |
| Burr        | Gonzalez      | Langevin      |
| Buyer       | Goode         | Lantos        |
| Callahan    | Goodlatte     | Largent       |
| Calvert     | Gordon        | Larson (CT)   |
| Camp        | Goss          | Latham        |
| Cannon      | Graham        | LaTourette    |
| Capito      | Granger       | Leach         |
| Capps       | Graves        | Lee           |
| Cardin      | Green (TX)    | Levin         |
| Carson (IN) | Green (WI)    | Lewis (CA)    |
| Castle      | Grucci        | Lewis (GA)    |
| Chabot      | Gutierrez     | Lipinski      |
| Chambliss   | Gutknecht     | Lofgren       |
| Clay        | Hall (OH)     | Lowe          |
| Clayton     | Hall (TX)     | Lucas (KY)    |
| Clement     | Hansen        | Lucas (OK)    |
| Clyburn     | Harman        | Luther        |
| Coble       | Hart          | Maloney (CT)  |
| Collins     | Hastings (FL) | Maloney (NY)  |
| Combest     | Hastings (WA) | Manzullo      |
| Condit      | Hayes         | Markey        |
| Conyers     | Hayworth      | Mascara       |
| Cooksey     | Herger        | Matheson      |
| Cramer      | Hill          | Matsui        |
| Crenshaw    | Hilleary      | McCarthy (MO) |
| Cubin       | Hilliard      | McCarthy (NY) |
| Culberson   | Hinchee       | McCollum      |
| Cummings    | Hinojosa      | McCrey        |

|               |               |              |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| McGovern      | Putnam        | Smith (MI)   |
| McHugh        | Quinn         | Smith (NJ)   |
| McInnis       | Radanovich    | Smith (TX)   |
| McIntyre      | Rahall        | Smith (WA)   |
| McKeon        | Regula        | Snyder       |
| McKinney      | Rehberg       | Souder       |
| Meehan        | Reyes         | Spence       |
| Meek (FL)     | Reynolds      | Spratt       |
| Meeks (NY)    | Riley         | Stark        |
| Mica          | Rivers        | Stearns      |
| Millender-    | Rodriguez     | Strickland   |
| McDonald      | Roemer        | Stump        |
| Miller (FL)   | Rogers (KY)   | Sununu       |
| Miller, Gary  | Rogers (MI)   | Sweeney      |
| Mink          | Rohrabacher   | Tanner       |
| Mollohan      | Ros-Lehtinen  | Tauscher     |
| Moran (KS)    | Ross          | Tauzin       |
| Moran (VA)    | Rothman       | Terry        |
| Morella       | Roukema       | Thomas       |
| Murtha        | Roybal-Allard | Thornberry   |
| Myrick        | Royce         | Thune        |
| Nadler        | Rush          | Thurman      |
| Napolitano    | Ryan (WI)     | Tiahrt       |
| Neal          | Ryun (KS)     | Tiberi       |
| Nethercutt    | Sanchez       | Tierney      |
| Ney           | Sanders       | Toomey       |
| Northup       | Sandlin       | Trafficant   |
| Norwood       | Sawyer        | Upton        |
| Nussle        | Saxton        | Velazquez    |
| Ortiz         | Scarborough   | Vitter       |
| Osborne       | Schakowsky    | Walden       |
| Ose           | Schiff        | Walsh        |
| Otter         | Schrock       | Wamp         |
| Owens         | Scott         | Watkins (OK) |
| Oxley         | Sensenbrenner | Watt (NC)    |
| Pascarell     | Serrano       | Watts (OK)   |
| Paul          | Sessions      | Waxman       |
| Payne         | Shadegg       | Weiner       |
| Pelosi        | Shaw          | Weldon (FL)  |
| Pence         | Shays         | Weldon (PA)  |
| Peterson (PA) | Sherman       | Whitfield    |
| Petri         | Sherwood      | Wicker       |
| Phelps        | Shimkus       | Wilson       |
| Pickering     | Shows         | Wolf         |
| Pitts         | Shuster       | Woolsey      |
| Platts        | Simmons       | Wynn         |
| Pomeroy       | Simpson       | Young (AK)   |
| Portman       | Skeen         | Young (FL)   |
| Price (NC)    | Skelton       |              |
| Pryce (OH)    | Slaughter     |              |

## NAYS—36

|            |              |               |
|------------|--------------|---------------|
| Aderholt   | Hulshof      | Peterson (MN) |
| Borski     | Kennedy (MN) | Pombo         |
| Brady (PA) | Kucinich     | Ramstad       |
| Capuano    | Larsen (WA)  | Schaffer      |
| Costello   | LoBiondo     | Stupak        |
| Crane      | McDermott    | Taylor (MS)   |
| Crowley    | McNulty      | Thompson (CA) |
| DeFazio    | Menendez     | Thompson (MS) |
| Fattah     | Moore        | Udall (NM)    |
| Filner     | Oberstar     | Visclosky     |
| Ford       | Pallone      | Weller        |
| Hefley     | Pastor       | Wu            |

## NOT VOTING—33

|             |                |             |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| Burton      | Greenwood      | Rangel      |
| Cantor      | Holt           | Sabo        |
| Carson (OK) | Hoyer          | Solis       |
| Cox         | Jefferson      | Stenholm    |
| Coyne       | Johnson (CT)   | Tancredo    |
| Davis (FL)  | Jones (OH)     | Taylor (NC) |
| Dooley      | Lewis (KY)     | Towns       |
| Edwards     | Linder         | Turner      |
| Engel       | Miller, George | Udall (CO)  |
| English     | Obey           | Waters      |
| Ferguson    | Olver          | Wexler      |

□ 1106

Mr. COSTELLO changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 154 on Approving the Journal, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

## COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, June 7, 2001.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the original Certificate of Election received from the Honorable Bill Jones, Secretary of State, State of California, indicating that, according to the information concerning the statement of the results of the General Election held on June 5, 2001, the Honorable Diane E. Watson was elected Representative in Congress for the Thirty-second Congressional District, State of California.

With best wishes, I am  
Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAHL,  
*Clerk.*

## SWEARING IN OF THE HONORABLE DIANE E. WATSON OF CALIFORNIA, AS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER. Will the Member-elect from California and the members of the California delegation present themselves in the well.

Will the Member-elect from California (Ms. WATSON) come forward and raise her right hand?

Ms. WATSON of California appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office, as follows:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter. So help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations. You are now a Member of the House of Representatives.

## WELCOMING DIANE WATSON OF CALIFORNIA TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(Mr. FARR of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, as Chair of the Democratic delegation from the great State of California, it is a great privilege and honor to introduce our newest Member of the United States Congress, former Senator, former ambassador, now Congresswoman, DIANE WATSON.

I had the privilege of serving in the California State legislature with then Senator WATSON for a long time, and I do not know if all the world knows what a leader, what a dynamic leader she is. She was first involved in education, an issue very dear to all of us

here in Congress, as a teacher and then as a lecturer, a lecturer at Cal State Long Beach, which our colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN), was president of. She was the first African American woman elected to the Los Angeles Board of Education and, historically, became the first African American woman to be elected to the California State Senate.

In the State Senate she chaired the Health and Human Services Committee for over 17 years. Her legislation is landmark legislation, setting up the California birth defects monitoring program. She also ensured quality for community care and residential care facilities. And most recently, she has served this Nation well as our ambassador to Micronesia.

The remarkable and historical fact of Congresswoman DIANE WATSON coming to the United States Congress from the State of California is for the first time in the history of this House, a delegation from one State, the largest delegation, 52 members in all, which is broken down into 20 Republicans and 32 Democrats, the 32 Democrats, with her election, makes it parity for the first time in Congress where, for the first time in history, the largest delegation is half women and half men.

So I am very proud to introduce to my colleagues one who will be a great Member and a great leader of this House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON).

## HEARTFELT APPRECIATION AND THANKS TO MANY

(Ms. WATSON of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. WATSON of California. Mr. Speaker, distinguished Members of Congress, I stand today in the well of this most distinguished Chamber with both pride and humility as the newly elected representative of the 32nd Congressional District of California.

First, I wish to thank the constituents of my district for entrusting me with the responsibility of serving as their representative in this august body. I would like to thank my family and friends for their dedication and support, and I am delighted you are here with me today to share in this auspicious occasion. I would also like to thank my mother, who is 91 years young. With her valuable guidance and love, I stand here before you today. To my remaining family and friends and colleagues, I thank you from the bottom of my heart. To my political mentors and spiritual counselors, I too thank you.

As I begin this new chapter of my life, I cannot help but recall the days of my youth where, as a young student at Foshay Junior High School, I envisioned a career as a professional woman carrying a briefcase. But I never dreamed I would be the first African American woman elected to the Los Angeles School Board and the first

African American woman elected to the California State Senate, where I served for 20 years.

□ 1115

I was further privileged to serve as a United States Ambassador to the Federated States of Micronesia under President William Clinton.

But through all these incredible endeavors, I never dreamed that this walk would direct me in the footsteps of my dear friend, the late esteemed Julian Dixon.

As my Congressman, Julian was both admired and respected. He was respected by his constituents, by his colleagues, and mostly by myself. As public servants for our communities, we worked together to bring resources back to the people of the 32nd Congressional District. We both approached our duties with the zeal and dedication expected of us today by those who we so diligently served.

Now, I have been given the supreme honor to carry on and add to Julian's legacy, and address those issues deemed important to our community: solvency of the Social Security Trust Fund, affordable prescription drugs, significant meaningful education reform for our children. These are the issues on which I ran, and these are the issues that my constituents asked me to champion as their representative in Congress.

I am sure today that Julian smiles upon all of us because his legacy indeed will live on. I thank him for his distinguished years of service, and thank him, too, for his dedication as a champion of the people. I thank him most of all for his lifetime friendship.

I commit myself today to reach the highest standards of public service. I will strive to be a Representative who will serve her district by engaging in relevant policy debates and providing strong constituent services. To Mr. Dixon and to the constituents of the 32nd Congressional District I pledge my commitment and my dedication to the greater good.

Finally, I shall take my place with honor in this most prestigious body in the gentleman's memory, and I would like to rise to the level of respect that he carried with him.

The great State of California stands as a shining example of the diversity that makes this Nation so great. In light of the recent consensus results, California is now a minority majority State. Our Democratic delegation reflects the parity that is synonymous with diversity. Upon this, my swearing in, as was mentioned, I became the 16th woman, along with 16 men, that make up our delegation. We have finally reached parity, and act as a model for the rest of this country.

Despite the many obstructions that face California, including our current energy crisis, we possess the ability to be creative and apply practical solutions that work to benefit our State, our Nation, and today's global econ-

omy. I look forward to joining all of my colleagues as we tackle these problems.

I stand today with the Democrats and the Republicans and the Independents. I stand with my colleagues in the California delegation. I stand with the Congressional Black Caucus, the Congressional Women's Caucus, the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, and challenge all of us to work together towards the greater good of this country, and particularly, our State. Let history judge us not by laws that we pass in these great Chambers, but by the civility with which we pass them. Our best days are yet to come.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues, my friends, and supporters for being here with me to have this great honor bestowed upon me. I cannot ever repay them for their support, their commitment, and their dedication.

#### COAST GUARD AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2001

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). Pursuant to House Resolution 155 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 1699.

□ 1120

#### IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 1699) to authorize appropriations for the Coast Guard for fiscal year 2002, with Mr. MILLER of Florida in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Under the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LOBIONDO) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. BROWN) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LOBIONDO).

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

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2001. Before I discuss this bill, however, I would like to thank the distinguished chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), for his time, energy, enthusiasm, and guidance in working out this authorization bill, which sometimes had its moments.

Also, I thank the ranking member, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), who once again has helped us with crafting a bill on which we have strong bipartisan support, and thank the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. BROWN), and their staffers for their help and cooperation on this legislation. H.R. 1699 was devel-

oped in a bipartisan manner and deserves the support of all Members of this body.

The primary purpose of H.R. 1699, the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2001, is to authorize expenditures for the United States Coast Guard for the fiscal year 2002.

Section 2 of the bill authorizes approximately \$5.4 billion for Coast Guard programs and operations for the fiscal year 2002. The bill funds the Coast Guard at the levels requested by the President, with an additional \$300 million in Coast Guard operating expenses. The amounts authorized by this bill will allow the Coast Guard to address chronic budget shortfalls.

Many of the Coast Guard's most urgent needs are similar to those experienced by the Department of Defense, including spare parts shortages and personnel training deficits. H.R. 1699 addresses those needs, and also increases the amounts available for Coast Guard drug interdiction, something very important for our country.

H.R. 1699 provides \$338 million for the Coast Guard's essential deepwater asset modernization program. To date, the Coast Guard has spent \$117 million to develop a plan for replacing or modernizing existing deepwater assets. I strongly believe that the Integrated Deepwater System is the most economical and effective way for the Coast Guard to provide future generations of Americans with lifesaving services.

Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity to commend the men and women of the United States Coast Guard for the exceptional services that they provide to our Nation. From the new recruits at the Coast Guard Training Center in Cape May, where I was proud to keynote their 53rd Anniversary celebration last week, to the men and women of the Coast Guard Air Station in Atlantic City and the LORAN Support Unit in Lower Township, I have been impressed by their devotion to duty and their constant readiness to stand watch over our shores. Their efforts are representative of their fellow shipmates all over our Nation.

All Americans benefit from a strong Coast Guard that is equipped to stop drug smugglers, support the country's defense, and respond to national emergencies. Unfortunately, the Coast Guard, like other military services, suffers from readiness problems related to deferred maintenance, aging equipment, and personnel training and retention. We must act to correct these problems and put the Coast Guard on sound financial footing to be ready to respond to increasing demands on Coast Guard resources, especially the need to increase drug interdiction operations.

Mr. Chairman, Coast Guard operations must be made whole next year, ending the destructive cycle of funding shortfalls and end-of-the-year supplemental funding bills, which are only bandaids approaches. The funding provided in this bill will accomplish this

goal. In order for the Coast Guard to continue to live up to its motto, *Semper Paratus*, always ready, Congress today needs to stand up for the Coast Guard. With today's vote, we will do just that. I urge all Members to support this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), the chairman of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1599. This is a bipartisan bill. I thank the ranking member, the chairman of the Subcommittee, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LOBIONDO), and the ranking member of the subcommittee, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. BROWN), for her support, and those people directly involved.

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased that we are taking action today to authorize the funding for these important programs. H.R. 1699, the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2001, authorizes the fiscal year 2002 Coast Guard budget at the level requested by the President, with an additional \$300 million, as the gentleman has mentioned.

I, being from Alaska, and my Alaskan constituents have had a love affair with the Coast Guard for as long as we have been a Territory and a State. The first Federal officer that was stationed in Alaska was a Coast Guard employee, a captain.

□ 1130

They are dedicated people. They are committed and they are courageous, especially in search and rescue of our fishing fleet, which is the most dangerous fishing fleet in the world because of the climate conditions.

Just this year, there has been numerous rescue attempts successfully done by the Coast Guard using equipment that is outdated and not properly, very frankly, funded for the fuel that needs to do the mission. They have done so.

This bill does the authorization that we believe will not only fund them adequately, but will increase their deep water capability.

Many of the ships that are used by the Coast Guard in Alaska and other areas of the United States are 50 years old and older. The living conditions of those ships is deplorable, and this Congress has been neglectful. Our President has recognized it, and this Congress has recognized it for the leadership of the chairman. We are now authorizing the funding as it should be.

I have a little comment to make for those that may question the amounts of money. This is long overdue. We hope to have supplemental money in the supplemental appropriation bill for the backlog of \$92 million that the Coast Guard was shorted last year.

We have some people in OMB and other areas that have decided to make

this an issue, and I will tell them and I will tell my colleagues on this floor, we are going to prevail to make sure our Coast Guard is adequately funded. This bill does that.

We have to recognize the importance of this ability of this unit is really on the front lines all the time. I have great respect for my Army, my Navy. I have great respect for my Marines, my Air Force. But this unit of the Coast Guard is always on the front lines: drug interdiction, oil spill responsibility, immigration, all the things that they are charged with, we have not adequately done our job, and it is up to us to do so.

Again, I want to thank those people that are directly involved in this, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LOBIONDO), the chairman of the subcommittee, who has actually mentioned the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. BROWN) and himself have done the job that I believe is correct for this great agency which serves every man, woman and child.

There is a tendency sometimes to believe that the Coast Guard only serves those on the coast. That is why they call it the Coast Guard. But the fact is it serves every person in the United States inland and along the coast through drug interdiction, illegal immigration, oil spill responsibility. The work that they do affects every man, woman and child in the United States.

So I urge this Congress to, not only to pass this bill, but to pass it overwhelmingly.

At this time, I would also like to compliment numerous people that had amendments. There will be some dialogue between those people. We have kept this a clean bill. There is nothing in here to slow it down like happened last year. We have agreed and reached a compromise with the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT). He will be offering an amendment which we will accept. But it is the only amendment because it pertains to Buy America. But the rest of the amendments, and some of them were very well-warranted, we will talk about, we will discuss, and then they will be withdrawn.

I will compliment the wisdom of those Members to keep this bill clean so when it goes over to the Senate, they will not have the opportunity to do what they tried to do last year and put a lot of garbage on the bill that should have been passed.

So I want to congratulate those involved.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1699, the Coast Guard reauthorization Act of 2001. This legislation is vital to the future operation of the United States Coast Guard. Most importantly, H.R. 1699 authorizes an additional \$300 million above the President's request for Coast Guard operations. This means more money for law

enforcement, drug interdiction, fishery enforcement and migrant interdiction. For the past several years, the Coast Guard has been forced to either decrease operation or transfer money from maintenance to operation.

Each day the men and women of the Coast Guard are putting their lives on the line to save those in distress, stop migrants and immigration, drugs, enforce maritime safety laws, and provide security to our Nation's ports.

The time has come to provide the Coast Guard with the financial resources it needs to successfully carry out its operations. The \$300 million in additional funds for operations will help pay for the backlog in maintenance for aircraft, allow the aircraft and cutters that were to be mothballed to continue to operate, and enable all of the Coast Guard's vessels and cutters to operate to their full capacity.

In addition, H.R. 1699 authorized \$338 million for the Coast Guard's Deepwater Acquisition Project. The Coast Guard has been a wise guardian of the people's money. They have managed to keep cutters operating that was built in the 1940s. However, it is time to modernize the Coast Guard aircraft and fleet of cutters. I am hopeful that the money authorized will allow the Coast Guard to successfully award the Deepwater contract early in fiscal year 2002.

The bill before us is a clean authorizing bill. It contains no changes to Coast Guard policies or programs. We are hopeful that the Senate will agree with us that it is in the Nation's interest to enact a Coast Guard authorizing bill in time for the Committee on Appropriations to provide the authorizing funds.

Mr. Chairman, failure to enact a bill authorizing appropriations to the Coast Guard is a failure to fulfill our obligations to the American people.

A vote for H.R. 1699 is a vote to provide an extra \$300 million to support Coast Guard operations. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I urge all of my colleagues to support the passage of H.R. 1699, the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2001.

Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR).

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time and congratulate her on managing on our side the first Coast Guard bill of this session and look forward to her splendid work in the future.

I want to express my appreciation to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LOBIONDO), the chairman of the subcommittee, for the professional and thorough way that he has conducted the leadership of the subcommittee on this matter.

I express also my appreciation for the splendid working relationship with our chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG). He is as vigorous an advocate for the Coast Guard as I, virtually a cheerleader for this special color blue uniform that makes such an enormous

contribution to our safety, the safety of our inland waterways, our coastal waterways and of our Deepwater service.

This bill is simply a numbers bill, if I could put it that way. We are trying to make up for failure of the past 2 years in the other body to move a Coast Guard authorization bill. In these past 2 years, this body and this committee has done its job. We have carried out our responsibility to the Coast Guard by bringing to the floor and passing an authorization bill that gives the Coast Guard the full authority to do its work.

But when the bill got over to the other body, there were extraneous issues such as death on the high seas that have nothing to do with the mission of the Coast Guard that bogged the bill down, and we then did not get to an authorization. Now I urge the other body to take this bill and just without amendment, without extraneous matters, move the bill on to the President.

We are authorizing \$5.3 billion for the Coast Guard for fiscal year 2002. There is \$300 million in here for the Coast Guard's operating expenses and for their drug interdiction mission.

Because of the failure to enact a full authorization bill over the past 2 years, the Coast Guard has had to reduce its operations because they have had insufficient funds. This bill gives the Coast Guard the sufficient funding, full operations and maintenance to do its mission. The other body ought to move along. We ought to get this job done.

This bill also addresses the long plan and carefully thought out Deepwater Replacement Project. This will involve replacing every ship and every aircraft that operates more than 50 miles offshore for the U.S. Coast Guard. It is a unique initiative. We have examined it in hearings over the past 2 years and studied the proposals carefully thought out. It ought to go ahead.

Instead of authorizing a specific type of ship built in a specific shipyard, this proposal authorizes a 20-year acquisition program, a performance-based procurement to obtain the very best aircraft and the very best cutters the Coast Guard needs for its mission at the lowest operational cost.

While we are here debating this legislation, it is a typical day for the 35,800 men and women of the U.S. Coast Guard: doing 109 search-and-rescue cases, saving 10 lives, rescuing 192 people in distress, saving \$3 million in property, seizing 169 pounds of marijuana, 306 pounds of cocaine worth collectively \$10 million. In fact, in some years, the Coast Guard seizes drugs, illegal drugs that have a street value greater than the Coast Guard's appropriated budget.

The Marine safety personnel are conducting safety checks on 100 large vessels, investigating six Marine casualties, responding to 20 oil or hazardous chemical spills, and servicing 135 aids to navigation. That is a very impres-

sive day's work for the men and women in this special color blue.

I stand here in awe of them and in respect of their mission and their contribution to America and urge this body to move quickly on and affirmatively on this legislation.

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BALLENGER).

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chairman, as a person who has been heavily involved in the drug war in Central and South America, I want to speak out in praise of the work of the Coast Guard.

In their effort to reduce the drug flow into the United States, no one has done more and received less recognition than the United States Coast Guard. They work to interdict the fast boats that cover the Caribbean with the flood of drugs and should be commended for the results that they have shown. If other branches of the services were doing a comparable job of fighting this war, we would be in a much stronger position to face the future.

The Coast Guard continues to deliver services without complaint in spite of the shortages of funds provided to them and the difficulties and dangers in their job.

I wish other government participants would demonstrate the same level of commitment to fighting the war on drugs as the U.S. Coast Guard. Today I stand to applaud their efforts and urge this Congress to renew its commitment to this valued service.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. BAIRD).

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time.

It is my great privilege to represent the part of Washington State that borders on the southern part of our coastline and the Columbia River. I have had the opportunity to join our Coast Guard crewmen as they go out in the motor lifeboat school on one of the most dangerous river bars in the world, the Columbia River Bar. That is why I am so proud today to join with the Chair and the ranking member in supporting this critical authorization bill.

Our Coast Guard Members save American lives every single day, and they deserve our support. They currently operate what would otherwise be one of the oldest navys in the world, and that should not be so. We need to make sure we give them support when they perform their critical life-saving needs when they work on environmental protection, when they enforce our fisheries laws, and when they patrol our coastline for whatever need they may be called upon to serve.

I am proud to join with the members of this committee and urge passage of this critical legislation.

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from

Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN), a long-time supporter of the Coast Guard, who is the very shy, reserved, quiet chairman of the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

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

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Chairman, as a former chairman of the Subcommittee on the Coast Guard and Marine Transportation, I want to admit a prejudice. I have a huge incredible appreciation and admiration for the work of the young men and women of our United States Coast Guard.

I have seen firsthand incredible sacrifices and the extraordinary valor and courage they exercise every day in saving lives and interdicting drugs and opening up seaways and keeping our waterways safe and keeping the traffic that is critical to international trade in and out of our harbors without collisions and damage and oil spills and all the other things, the incredible number of missions that they perform on a daily basis without a whole lot of thanks and without a whole lot of expectation of reward.

□ 1145

But it is time we recognize something; that the sons and daughters of American citizens, who serve in the United States Coast Guard and who daily save lives and save us from human suffering with their drug interdiction and who save damage and destruction in our harbors as they keep safety in these critical national commerce areas, that these men and women too often work with outdated and outmoded equipment and that their lives are at risk unnecessarily. It is time we put some real resources into upgrading and updating the equipment, the boats and planes and the equipment they use to carry out these extraordinary missions.

I was on a flight one time in a Coast Guard plane whose engine gave out on us, and communication was lost, and I thought we were all gone for a little while. That should never happen to any young man or woman who volunteers for service in the United States Coast Guard. Let us today, in this vote, declare with a ringing sense of appreciation the gratitude of the American people through this Congress for the extraordinary sacrifice and service of the young men and women of our United States Coast Guard. And let us dedicate ourselves to making sure that as they save lives, as they perform the incredibly important missions we have assigned to them, that we make their lives as sacred as the lives they are saving, that we protect them with better equipment and better boats and better planes.

Mr. Chairman, I wholeheartedly urge the passage of this bill.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN).

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the Committee on

Transportation and Infrastructure, both the chairman, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), and the ranking member, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), and the ranking member of the subcommittee, for bringing this bill forward. And I am glad to follow my colleague, who is chair of the House Committee on Commerce, because I served with him in my first term in Congress on the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Navigation when we had a Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

I rise in support of the authorization that recognizes the United States Coast Guard and provides the necessary funding so that our waterways will continue to be the safest in the world. And I would like to speak briefly about the impact the Coast Guard has on not only Houston but also on the Port of Houston that I am honored to represent.

The Houston-Galveston Vessel Traffic Service, the VTS, is located in Galena Park, Texas. That Coast Guard facility plays a key role in maintaining maritime safety and efficiency in the Houston-Galveston region, which includes the Port of Houston.

The Port of Houston represents the largest petrochemical port in the United States. It has the largest volume of foreign tonnage of all U.S. ports and the second largest in combined tonnage and serves over 7,000 vessels a year. Acting as a communications hub, our VTS accomplishes its mission by providing accurate, relevant, and timely information to mariners, port authorities, facility operators, and local, State, and Federal agencies. This information prevents vessel collisions, groundings, and consequently reduces the loss of life, property, as well as environmental damage associated with these incidents.

We basically have an industrial port. Our VTS information also enables waterway managers, mariners, and advisory groups to better understand the port's waterway systems and to make improvements to vessel routing and safety.

Our area is also served by a Coast Guard Marine Safety Office that protects the lives and the properties of all of us that enjoy and benefit from not only our industrial port but the boating public. I congratulate our local commander, Peter S. Simons, and the 48 men and women under his command for their excellent job and performance.

Mr. Chairman, I encourage passage of this bill.

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA).

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

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey for yielding me this time and for his leadership on this matter, as well as the ranking member.

Mr. Chairman, I am fortunate enough to represent Staten Island and the Port of Brooklyn, that portion which is the gateway to the Port of New York and New Jersey, one of the largest most active ports in the entire world. I am also privileged to represent one of the largest Coast Guard operations. Indeed, Activities New York is the largest operational field command in the Coast Guard. Its responsibility stretches from Long Branch, New Jersey to New York City, up to the Hudson River to Burlington, Vermont.

I have come to appreciate over the last several years, and we have heard it here but let me add my voice to the chorus of those commending the dedication and the commitment and truly the love and honor of their job, the men and women serving in the United States Coast Guard. We have heard about the law enforcement. Indeed, they are saving kids, they are preventing drugs from hitting our streets. When it comes to the environment, just last year we had an oil spill off the shores of Staten Island. There was the potential to damaging our beaches at a critical time of the year. The Coast Guard, without hesitation, was on that scene and curtailed what could have been a big problem. So they are out there protecting the environment.

Above all, they need resources to do the job that they do so well every single day. So I commend all the Members who have shown a true passion to supporting the Coast Guard because they are out there for us. They do this job without real call for attention, without the desire to be heard. They do it for us, they do it for America, and I think it is wonderful that we are finally taking a moment, this Congress, to say we appreciate the job you are doing; we are going to give you the tools you need to do the job you do so well.

Mr. Chairman, when men and women willingly and with honor serve our country, I think without a moment's hesitation we should respond in kind. And so I add my voice to the chorus of those who truly appreciate what the Coast Guard does.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR).

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OBERSTAR. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, I thank my friend from the great State of Minnesota for yielding, and I rise to commend the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LOBIONDO) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. BROWN) for their bipartisan work on this bill.

I also rise to express my support for the Coast Guard Authorization Act and commend the chairman, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), and the ranking minority member, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), for reporting to the full House a balanced and bipartisan measure to

meet the requirements of the United States Coast Guard in providing for a wide variety of maritime activities throughout the broad scope of law enforcement, humanitarian, and emergency response duties.

I also commend the committee for working in a bipartisan manner to increase funding in the bill by \$300 million above the President's request to ensure that the Coast Guard can continue to operate in a complex and dangerous maritime environment characterized by rapidly changing security threats at home and also abroad.

The Coast Guard's counter-drug missions are critical to achieving the national drug control strategy goals: to detect, disrupt, deter, and seize illegal drugs that kill 15,000 Americans and cost the public more than \$110 billion each and every year. In fiscal year 1999, alone, the Coast Guard interdicted more than 111,000 pounds of cocaine, keeping some 500 million so-called hits with a value of \$4 billion off America's streets and out of our schools.

However, even more needs to be done. I recently returned from Cuba, an area of significant concern to the United States in the war against drugs. Despite our best efforts, including record drug seizures, Cuba remains a transit point for trafficking between Central and South America and Europe and North America. Moreover, only one drug interdiction specialist is assigned to our interest section in Havana. Certainly it could benefit from more manpower, more surveillance for equipment, and more cutters.

While providing for this first drug interdiction specialist is an important milestone, clearly a lone Coast Guard official in Havana does not provide a strong and sustained presence in the region to make a difference in our war on drugs. Therefore, I would encourage the committee to direct at least a small portion of the \$300 million plus-up approved by the committee to additional drug interdiction around this area of the Caribbean. I am confident, based on what I witnessed in Cuba, that the United States would be making a sound investment by bolstering our presence in the region and working toward mitigating Cuba as a transit point and a gateway for the influx of illicit and dangerous narcotics imported in ever-expanding amounts into the United States.

I am hopeful that the committee will address this matter in conference in the years ahead, and I thank the gentleman from Minnesota for yielding me the time.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I appreciate the work of the gentleman from Indiana. He has again demonstrated once more his genuine concern in international affairs and hemispheric affairs, and I greatly appreciate his interest in Cuba and the role that Cuba and the United

States together can play in drug interdiction. He has certainly made a valiant effort in this regard. I greatly respect his mission to Havana just recently.

The committee has worked for years on this problem, and what we have found is that when the Coast Guard or any of our drug interdiction entities in the Federal Government clamp down in transit zones, say in the Caribbean, drugs pop up on the West Coast. When we move assets to the West Coast, they move back to the Caribbean or elsewhere. It is a very delicate balancing act.

The Defense Department is also rethinking their role in the counter-drug mission. The Coast Guard now has law enforcement detachments on U.S. Navy vessels working in the Caribbean and off the west coast, which have been of great value to our war on drugs, and we have come to see the drug interdiction effort as a national security measure for the United States.

So the question of where to deploy these assets and how to balance them between the Caribbean, the west coast, the east coast and, frankly, the U.S.-Canadian border, which my district borders on and is becoming an entry point for drugs, is a very delicate matter.

We will continue our efforts to provide the Coast Guard with the resources they need in high-endurance aircraft, high-endurance cutters, additional personnel to participate in the already highly successful interdiction effort of the Coast Guard on drug smuggling efforts, and I will certainly bring to the attention of the Coast Guard the gentleman's recommendation for additional personnel in the Havana office.

We look forward to working with the gentleman as we proceed not only with this bill but with the regular authorization bill when further policy issues will be addressed, and I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE), the former chair of the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Navigation, a Member of this body whose name is synonymous with support of the Coast Guard over the years. We affectionately refer to him as the Master Chief. He has been to my district, the second district of New Jersey, with me, to visit the Coast Guard Recruit Training Center. But more importantly he trained there, so he knows it very well.

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his generous introduction, although unfortunately I was never Master Chief, but I like to claim that honor.

Mr. Chairman, I want to put a different face on this, because we have heard sterling comments in praise of America's oldest continuing seagoing service. I want to put a different face to it.

A man once said to me, he said, "The Coast Guard is the invisible service. Never hear about them." Well, we never hear about the Coast Guard unless we happen to be in distress and we need to be rescued by professionals. I spoke to a man who was once rescued, I spoke to him moments after the rescue, and he said to me, "That Coast Guard cutter looked like an angel of mercy coming to me," and then he began to weep softly. They are indeed angels of mercy. The Coast Guard cutters, the Coast Guard aircraft, what they do is legendary; but it is oftentimes invisible.

I have gone to Memorial Day and Veterans Day services across the land. My good friend, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), said we appreciate all of the services, Army, Navy, Air Force and Marines. Those four will be recognized; the Coast Guard inevitably will be omitted. I went to a Veterans Day service back home in my district 4, 5, 6 years ago, and sure enough the inevitable happened, the four services were recognized by the playing of their respective hymns, but nothing about the Coast Guard.

□ 1200

Mr. Chairman, I went to the music director of the school that day. I asked about the omission. She said, I do not have the music. I said, It is the most beautiful marching hymn of the services. Now, I am not completely objective about that, Mr. Chairman.

She said, Get me the music; and I did.

The next year, the Coast Guard hymn was the first one played. She came to me and she said, Are you satisfied? I said, Yes, indeed.

But oftentimes folks do not recognize that the Coast Guard is one of our five armed services. Years ago the Coast Guard was the beneficiary of Navy hand-me-downs. I am not putting down the Navy for this. We were glad to get them and made the best of what we had. Now it is a little better. We still get hand-me-downs, but part of the problem from years gone by, many of the Coast Guard spokespersons would come up here and say, We can get along with \$5 million; we do not need \$99 million.

Mr. Chairman, the other services were waiting to take that overflow. Now I think that attitude has changed. The Coast Guard comes up here more aggressively, not to embellish their budgetary needs, but to make it clear, matter of factly, what is needed to keep those search-and-rescue missions going, and to keep those drug interdiction raids successfully executed.

I want the American people to recognize, and many do not, and it is not their fault because oftentimes the Coast Guard is omitted, we need to be aware that there are five armed services in this country; and the Coast Guard is equally important, as are the other four.

The gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Min-

nesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) have addressed this issue well. They have said this is a service whose time has come to be fully and openly recognized as a vital cog in the armed services wheel. I commend those who have brought the bill to the floor today; and I thank the gentleman from New Jersey for his generous introduction.

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GREEN) for the purpose of a colloquy.

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chairman, as you know, on December 11, 1998, a great tragedy occurred on Lake Michigan. The fishing vessel *Linda E.* and her crew of three were out working hard, pulling in fish off Port Washington, Wisconsin.

The *Linda E.* never came home. After 18 months of wondering and worrying, the *Linda E.* was located in 260 feet of water at the bottom of Lake Michigan. A Coast Guard investigation determined that the vessel was struck by an integrated tug/barge. The accident resulted in three unnecessary deaths and one of the crew members of the barge losing his license.

There are two specific issues that relate to this tragedy and other tragedies like it that I would like to work with the subcommittee and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LOBIONDO), the chairman, on. First, this accident could have been prevented if the barge had been required to have a collision-avoidance radar detection system on board. Unfortunately, it did not.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to work with the subcommittee to further explore the issue of requiring vessels of this size operating on the Great Lakes to install some collision-avoidance technology.

Second, while the Coast Guard followed all of the procedures required under law with respect to the investigation of the *Linda E.*, I, along with the family members of the *Linda E.* crew, would like to explore ways to clarify the investigation and recovery process. We would hope to work closely with both the Coast Guard and the subcommittee on this matter.

Would the gentleman from New Jersey, the chairman, be willing to devote some of the time of the subcommittee to review these matters?

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman from Wisconsin for his continuing interest on this very important issue. The sinking of the *Linda E.* was a terrible tragedy. We will be pleased to work with the gentleman to explore his suggestion that collision-avoidance radar be placed on barges operating in the Great Lakes and to look at the issue of Great Lakes maritime safety and response to maritime accidents in general.

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey for his consideration and look forward to working with him to ensure that the safety of all vessels operating on the Great Lakes is of utmost importance.

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

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCHROCK).

Mr. SCHROCK. Mr. Chairman, the goals of the Coast Guard are straightforward: supply maritime safety, provide maritime security, protect our natural resources, facilitate maritime mobility, and support our national defense. Fulfillment of these goals is essential for commerce and the safety of Americans, but they come at a price.

The Coast Guard fleet of ships and aircraft is aging and requires rebuilding. They have implemented a strong recruiting drive that now requires an increased focus on training for new recruits.

The Coast Guard has also taken on increased responsibility in refugee and drug traffic interdiction. These and other new missions require additional funds, and I am glad that we can supply the Coast Guard with the needed resources to meet these tasks.

With over 78 million recreational boaters and over 250,000 maritime workers in the U.S., the Coast Guard's mission of providing maritime safety cannot be neglected. In fiscal year 2000, the Coast Guard saved over 3,000 lives in imminent danger.

A recent rescue success story demonstrates the courage and dedication of the Coast Guard. As an example, a 110-foot tugboat and its three crewmen sent out a distress call in the middle of a blizzard with snow, ice, freezing rain and near subzero visibility in the Chesapeake Bay.

The Coast Guard took a 41-foot utility boat from Coast Guard Station Cape Charles, Virginia, and after a long period of time were able to rescue these people, knowing that their lives could be lost as well.

Mr. Chairman, these guardsmen were not required to dispatch that day, but they did, and they entered the high seas in a boat not equipped to embark on such conditions. This is quite usual for the men and women of the Coast Guard.

When the brave crew of this mission were congratulated for their successful mission, Third Class Boatswain's Mate Scott Palmer modestly said, "Coasties do this every day." And they do.

We cannot let the brave men and women of the Coast Guard go out on obsolete vessels. We must provide them with safe and up-to-date means of transport in negotiating our waterways and shores in order to protect the people who travel these waterways every day.

Mr. Chairman, this legislation we are considering today authorizes \$5.4 bil-

lion for Coast Guard operations for fiscal year 2002. This represents a sorely needed increase of \$1.39 billion.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Alaska and the gentleman from New Jersey for supporting this increase, and urge my colleagues to support this bill which protects our commerce, our national security, and the American people.

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SHADEGG) for the purpose of a colloquy.

Mr. SHADEGG. Mr. Chairman, I rise to address the tragic issue of carbon monoxide deaths on lakes around the country and in any body of water.

A little under a year ago, two young boys, Dillan and Logan Dixey, ages 8 and 11, died tragically swimming off the swim-step of their houseboat on Lake Powell. That triggered a study that revealed that there have been at least nine deaths on Lake Powell alone, and a total of over 111 injuries on that lake in my State. Following that, there had been a study by NIOSH which has documented at least an additional 30 deaths and 107 injuries.

Mr. Chairman, these deaths are caused by the intake of carbon monoxide, both to people onboard boats and people swimming off the swim platforms of houseboats on various lakes.

It was my intention to offer an amendment today to require the Coast Guard to perform a study of these carbon monoxide deaths and to study not only how they could be prevented by adding the correct venting mechanism to the boats but also how the carbon monoxide detecting devices, which are on many of these boats, could be improved so these tragic deaths do not occur.

Over the past seven seasons, nine deaths and 111 injuries on Lake Powell alone, 30 more deaths and 107 injuries on other lakes besides Lake Powell. These are based solely on voluntary reports.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LOBIONDO) conducted a hearing on this issue, and I commend the gentleman for doing so. At that hearing, the heart-wrenching testimony of the parents of Logan and Dillan Dixey brought this issue home; but there are many others. This is the NIOSH study discussing the 30 deaths that they know of on other lakes. I hold press reports of deaths on bodies of water around the country. This documents the death that the gentleman from Louisiana spoke about in that State.

Mr. Chairman, it is extremely important that we study these deaths and find out the cause of them. The Coast Guard has been given a grant of money to study these deaths; but, unfortunately, I believe it is critically important that we put language in the law that the study be complete, that they study not only the cause of the deaths so we can end these tragedies, but also study the mechanism to improve the

carbon monoxide-detecting equipment on these vessels.

Mr. Chairman, my understanding is the gentleman from New Jersey will work with us hopefully through the passage of this legislation; and if not otherwise, to insert this language requiring such a study for the safety of all recreational boaters in the country.

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHADEGG. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Chairman, as the gentleman indicated, we have had quite a bit of testimony on this issue already. I understand how important this issue is to recreational boaters throughout the country, and I pledge to work with the gentleman to include language in the next maritime bill developed by our committee.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KIRK).

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of this legislation.

In 1976, a young man 16 years old took the family out for a sail off the coast of my district. After capsizing several times, his judgment became impaired, and he decided to swim for it. In the cold May waters, he had only about a half hour to live. Body temperature fell; he went through a classic near-death experience, and eventually passed out.

Mr. Chairman, this young man woke up inside a Coast Guard vessel from the auxiliary station out of Wilmette, Illinois. He asked the guardsman if he was going to live or die, and the man said, I do not know. But thanks to the prompt rescue of the Coast Guard, that young man survived.

Mr. Chairman, I am that young man. Every day of my life after my 16th year is a borrowed day given to me by virtue of the United States Coast Guard. It is a difficult thing to say for a Navy man, but the Coast Guard saved my life; and that is the essence of their mission here.

The kind of life-saving that happens off of the coast of the 10th Congressional District of Illinois is critical because Lake Michigan, most months of the year, is lethal due to temperature. It is the kind of work carried out by Air Station Waukegan, now providing life-saving services via helicopter throughout the entire south Lake Michigan region.

Mr. Chairman, I am incredibly supportive of the Coast Guard. I strongly support this legislation. But for the Coast Guard, I would not be here.

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

I thank the gentleman from Illinois, whose story is indicative of the work that the Coast Guard has done for so many years throughout the Nation and that does not get the attention that it deserves. The men and women of the Coast Guard put themselves in harm's way every day. What I think America fails to realize is that it is a branch of

the military that saves civilians every day. There is not a day that goes by that lives and property are not saved. There is not a day when America is not benefited by the work of the Coast Guard, the men and women, whether it is drug interdiction, whether it is saving lives and property, whether it is responding to a national emergency or aiding other branches of the military. Our examples go on and on and on.

□ 1215

We have many Members in this body who individually expressed strong support over the years for the work that the Coast Guard does. Now is the time for us to stand up for them. They stand up for America every day. It is our time to stand up for them during this authorization bill or, more importantly, as we move through the appropriations process, so we can provide the resources to the men and women who do this job every day unselfishly the way they really deserve, with the assets that they need.

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, the Coast Guard provides a number of vital services to protect and defend our Nation's coastal areas and waterways. H.R. 1699 authorizes funding to conduct search and rescue efforts, vessel safety compliance, as well as wildlife promotion and protection. I am particularly supportive of the funding increases provided through H.R. 1699 that will increase the Coast Guard's drug interdiction operations.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to show my strong support for H.R. 1699, the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2001, sponsored by my colleagues DON YOUNG of Alaska, JAMES OBERSTAR of Minnesota, FRANK LOBIONDO of New Jersey, and CORRINE BROWN of Florida. As you know, this bill would authorize appropriations for the Coast Guard for fiscal year 2002 in six main areas: operating expenses; acquisition, construction, and improvement; research, development, test, and evaluation; retired pay; alteration of bridges; and environmental compliance and restoration. In addition, it sets end of the year strength levels for active duty personnel and establishes military training levels.

As a member of the Armed Services Committee and as a representative from a State with a substantial Coast Guard presence, I have had the opportunity to witness the efforts and initiatives of the essential life-saving mission of the U.S. Coast Guard. For over two centuries, it has been saving lives from Maine to Guam. Last year alone, the Coast Guard saved 5,000 recreational and commercial boaters, inspected over 34,000 vessels, maintained 50,000 aids-to-navigation, managed 13,000 marine pollution incidents, intercepted 4,200 illegal immigrants, and seized over 130,000 lbs. of pure cocaine. However, the U.S. Coast Guard is being asked to do more with less.

In my own State of Connecticut, the Coast Guard employs over 900 active members, in addition to the cadets at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy in New London. There are also sizable search and rescue stations in New London and New Haven, as well as a research and development center in Groton. I would like to commend the outstanding work of the Congressional Coast Guard Caucus, chaired by

my colleagues BILL DELAHUNT of Massachusetts, GENE TAYLOR of Mississippi, and HOWARD COBLE of North Carolina. I strongly agree with its assertion that unless the Coast Guard's current budget crisis is dealt with in a timely fashion, the Coast Guard may be forced to make cuts in search-and-rescue services, reduce hours at sea, consolidate small boat stations, and compromise its other crucial missions.

Based on the Congressional Coast Guard Caucus' findings, it is clear that certain pressing problems merit our immediate attention. First, the Coast Guard has assumed a variety of increased responsibilities—from drug interdiction to fisheries management to environmental cleanup—while like other services, they have been unable to adequately compensate its personnel, causing many of its best and brightest to leave the Coast Guard for the private sector. Second, although the U.S. Coast Guard is currently the seventh largest naval service in the world, its cutter fleet is also one of the oldest—currently 40th out of 42. Finally, many of its cutters, buoy tenders and aircraft are reaching the end of their life expectancy. Unfortunately, with its budget rising insufficiently in real dollars in the past, the Coast Guard has not been able to address capital expenditure issues.

This Coast Guard Authorization Act will help address this situation by authorizing \$5.4 billion for Coast Guard programs and operations. According to testimony by Admiral James M. Loy to the House Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation, the fiscal year 2002 budget request will help to restore the readiness of Coast Guard personnel while ensuring that all of the agency's missions are performed at a level that can be sustained by its infrastructure. In conclusion, I applaud the past efforts and service of the U.S. Coast Guard, and I urge all of my fellow Members to vote with me in support of this bill.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1699, the "Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2001."

I have the honor of representing the Second District of Connecticut, home of the U.S. Coast Guard Academy. Through the years, I have had the opportunity to witness first-hand the excellence of the Coast Guard.

On any given day, on the average, our U.S. Coast Guard saves 14 lives. It conducts 180 search and rescue missions. It keeps \$7 million worth of illegal drugs out of our country. It responds to 32 oil spills or hazardous chemical releases. It stops hundreds of illegal aliens from entering our country.

So in a year, that is over 4,000 lives saved, over 65,000 rescue missions, \$2.6 billion in illegal drugs stopped from entering America's streets, over 11,000 environmental cleanups or responses to pollution, and the stopping of tens of thousands of illegal aliens entering our country.

Indeed, in addition to this, it also is involved in conducting local boat safety courses, port inspections, support of U.S. military and humanitarian missions, and more, all with the stewardship of the resources that should make taxpayers very proud of their investment in the world's finest Coast Guard.

The bill before us today will allow the Coast Guard to continue its unique, multimission capabilities that are characterized so well by its motto, "Semper Paratus—Always Ready."

I want to complement Chairmen YOUNG and LOBIONDO for moving this bill forth and for

their long-time commitment to, and support of, the U.S. Coast Guard.

As vice chairman of the Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Subcommittee and a die-hard supporter of the U.S. Coast Guard, I urge my colleagues to support this authorization bill.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Chairman, too often the great role the men and women of our Coast Guard play in up keeping our national security is overshadowed by the larger Department of Defense.

Certainly, their funding is insufficient and they are operating under conditions that hold them back from doing all they can do. By supporting this rule and the underlying legislation, we have the ability to recognize and aid the importance of the Coast Guard to our Nation's security and well being. Its responsibilities are varied and numerous ranging from protection of natural resources to search and rescue to stopping the drug trade at sea and more.

Since 1790, the Coast Guard has been defending the United States in times of war. With the \$300 million increase in operating expenses, the Coast Guard will be able to continue to support the armed services. This additional money, among other things, provides the needed fuel and maintenance to fully employ their cutters and planes to keep seafaring Americans safe on the open waters and fulfill myriad other missions. In fully utilizing the Coast Guard's resources and improving their assets, our shoreline and our Nation at large will be safer and the war on drugs will be fought even harder.

Despite aging equipment and low funding levels, the Coast Guard has demonstrated its commitment to winning the war against drugs. In fact, in the first 6 months of 2001, over 60,000 pounds of cocaine has been seized. This success indicates the Coast Guard is well on its way to matching and even surpassing last year's record-breaking confiscation.

Illegal drug activity is creeping into all corners of the United States and the Coast Guard must be commended for their achievements to date in stopping illegal drugs before they hit American soil. Funding provided in H.R. 1699 is a step in that direction.

A special aspect of the Coast Guard's budget for fighting the war on drugs is the "Deepwater" Program. This program exemplifies the Coast Guard's ability to look ahead and plan for the constant battle against the drug traffickers at sea. The goal of this program is to update the Coast Guard's fleet and allow it to keep up with illegal activities in the waters off our shore. Currently the Coast Guard's ships and planes are not fully capable of stopping the high-tech drug world. The \$338 million targeted for the Deepwater project will provide needed funding to acquire certain improved assets. If we are serious about success, it is imperative that we provide funding to enable the Coast Guard to do its many missions. I urge my colleagues to support this rule and the underlying legislation.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in full support of H.R. 1699, the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2001. This authorization will increase the Coast Guard's funding by \$845 million over last year's appropriation, an amount that is vital to correct persistent funding shortfalls over the past years. The bill also provides \$338 million to implement the Coast

Guard's Integrated Deepwater System, a program that will enable the Coast Guard to replace and modernize its fleet of offshore assets.

As a member of the Coast Guard Caucus and Representative of a coastal district, I see firsthand the vital role played by our Coast Guard in protecting our natural resources, providing for our national defense and ensuring the mobility, security, and safety of our maritime community.

A key provision of this bill will increase the Coast Guard's personnel endstrengths, a requirement to continue the Coast Guard's ability to protect our borders from drug smugglers. In Fiscal Year 2000, the Coast Guard set a maritime seizure record of more than 60 metric tons of cocaine. Drug smugglers have become increasingly sophisticated through the use of small, extremely fast boats that are difficult to detect by the larger, slower moving fleet of Coast Guard vessels.

Commandant of the Coast Guard, Admiral James M. Loy recently stated that, "We know that we are sustaining our operations only through the heroic efforts of our people, but faced with tired and aging platforms, depleted inventories, stretched logistics and support systems, even our heroes are getting tired."

This bill will give our Coast Guard personnel the tools, benefits and capabilities to provide a vital and multipurpose entity to the defense of our national interests and resources. I ask my colleagues to fully support this bill and support the heroes of the U.S. Coast Guard.

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

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. BASS). All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

The text of H.R. 1699 is as follows:

H.R. 1699

*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 "Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2001".

#### SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Funds are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2002 for necessary expenses of the Coast Guard, as follows:

(1) For the operation and maintenance of the Coast Guard, \$3,682,838,000, of which—

(A) \$25,000,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to carry out the purposes of section 1012(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990; and

(B) \$5,500,000 shall be available for the commercial fishing vessel safety program.

(2) For the acquisition, construction, rebuilding, and improvement of aids to navigation, shore and offshore facilities, vessels, and aircraft, including equipment related thereto, \$659,323,000, of which—

(A) \$20,000,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to carry out the purposes of section 1012(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990; and

(B) not less than \$338,000,000 shall be available to the Coast Guard only to implement the Coast Guard's Integrated Deepwater System.

(3) For research, development, test, and evaluation of technologies, materials, and human factors directly relating to improving the performance of the Coast Guard's mission in support of search and rescue, aids to

navigation, marine safety, marine environmental protection, enforcement of laws and treaties, ice operations, oceanographic research, and defense readiness, \$21,722,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$3,500,000 shall be derived each fiscal year from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to carry out the purposes of section 1012(a)(5) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

(4) For retired pay (including the payment of obligations otherwise chargeable to lapsed appropriations for this purpose), payments under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection and Survivor Benefit Plans, and payments for medical care of retired personnel and their dependents under chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code, \$876,346,000.

(5) For alteration or removal of bridges over navigable waters of the United States constituting obstructions to navigation, and for personnel and administrative costs associated with the Bridge Alteration Program, \$15,466,000, to remain available until expended.

(6) For environmental compliance and restoration at Coast Guard facilities (other than parts and equipment associated with operations and maintenance), \$16,927,000, to remain available until expended.

#### SEC. 3. AUTHORIZED LEVELS OF MILITARY STRENGTH AND TRAINING.

(a) ACTIVE DUTY STRENGTH.—The Coast Guard is authorized an end-of-year strength for active duty personnel of 44,000 as of September 30, 2002.

(b) MILITARY TRAINING STUDENT LOADS.—The Coast Guard is authorized average military training student loads as follows:

(1) For recruit and special training for fiscal year 2002, 1,500 student years.

(2) For flight training for fiscal year 2002, 125 student years.

(3) For professional training in military and civilian institutions for fiscal year 2002, 300 student years.

(4) For officer acquisition for fiscal year 2002, 1,000 student years.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. No amendment to the bill is in order except those printed in the portion of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD designated for that purpose and pro forma amendments for the purpose of debate. Amendments printed in the RECORD may be offered only by the Member who caused it to be printed, or his designee, and shall be considered read.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MRS. BIGGERT

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 4 offered by Mrs. BIGGERT: At the end of the bill add the following:

#### SEC. \_\_\_\_ ASSISTANCE FOR MARINE SAFETY STATION ON CHICAGO LAKEFRONT.

(a) ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of Transportation may use amounts authorized under this section to provide financial assistance to the City of Chicago, Illinois, to pay the Federal share of the cost of a project to demolish the Old Coast Guard Station, located at the north end of the inner Chicago Harbor breakwater at the foot of Randolph Street, and to construct a new facility at that site for use as a marine safety station on the Chicago lakefront.

(b) COST SHARING.—

(1) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of a project carried out with assistance under this section may not exceed one third of the total cost of the project.

(2) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—There shall not be applied to the non-Federal share of a

project carried out with assistance under this section—

(A) the value of land and existing facilities used for the project; and

(B) any costs incurred for site work performed before the date of the enactment of this Act, including costs for reconstruction of the east breakwater wall and associated utilities.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to the other amounts authorized by this Act, for providing financial assistance under this section there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Transportation \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 2002, to remain available until expended.

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Chairman, I intend to ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment at the end of my time; but before I do, I would like to explain its purpose and then enter into a colloquy with the chairman of the Subcommittee on the Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation.

Simply put, my amendment authorizes funding for the Federal share of a Federal-State-local partnership to build a maritime safety station along Chicago's lakefront. Though my congressional district does not encompass any of the Chicago lakefront, I, like most Illinoisans, am concerned about the area's safety needs. Many of my constituents sail on Lake Michigan, and the U.S. Coast Guard's marine safety office is located in Burr Ridge, Illinois, in the district I represent.

From the Burr Ridge location, the servicemen and women of the U.S. Coast Guard are responsible for commercial vessel safety, marine environmental response, port safety and security, and waterways management for the Illinois River and its tributaries, the Des Plaines River, the Chicago River and portions of Lake Michigan.

Despite this extensive mission, the U.S. Coast Guard has no presence or base of operation in Chicago along the lakefront. The U.S. Coast Guard resources nearest to the Chicago lakefront are in Burr Ridge, Waukegan, or Calumet Harbor, all of which are at least 45 minutes away. Anyone who has visited Chicago knows how much Chicagoans enjoy and take advantage of our beautiful lakefront. In fact, Chicago's lakefront includes a number of very busy harbors and marinas and hosts a number of important events.

There are approximately 95,000 recreational boats registered in the nine-county Chicago metropolitan area, and over 30 excursion, dining, or tour vessels operate out of Chicago. The city of Chicago also celebrates many events, including the Air and Water Show, the Chicago/Mackinaw Sailboat Race, the Fourth of July Fireworks and the Taste of Chicago, and Venetian Night along its lakefront, attracting substantial pedestrian and recreational boat traffic from around the Great Lakes region.

I believe we can enjoy the lakefront with greater safety if we establish a marine safety station along the lakefront. Let us not wait until it is too late. Let us not wait until the Coast Guard finds itself unable to respond in

a timely fashion to an emergency situation along Chicago's lakefront.

An intergovernmental group of marine emergency service providers consisting of the U.S. Coast Guard, the city of Chicago's Marine Police and Illinois' Department of Natural Resources Conservation Police identified the old Coast Guard station, a facility in a state of disrepair and partially condemned, as an ideal location for redevelopment as a Chicago marine safety station. The U.S. Coast Guard has offered to relocate some of its existing resources including staff and rescue vessels to this facility to provide a more effective response in the downtown Chicago area. The total project would cost \$6 million split evenly between the Federal, State and local jurisdictions. It is my belief that the \$2 million Federal share is a small price to pay for significantly improving public safety and law enforcement.

I respect the chairman's wish that this authorization bill not include projects and withdraw my amendment. I believe strongly in the bill that has just been debated, but I would like to engage him in a brief colloquy to ask for his assistance in moving this project forward.

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. BIGGERT. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. LOBIONDO. I would be happy to engage in a colloquy with the gentlewoman from Illinois.

Mrs. BIGGERT. Will the gentleman work with me and other interested parties to include authorization for this much-needed project in future legislation to be considered by the subcommittee and full committee?

Mr. LOBIONDO. Yes, I would like to assure the gentlewoman that I will work with her and other Members of the Illinois delegation, the State of Illinois, the City of Chicago, and the United States Coast Guard to give this project full and fair consideration in future legislation and ensure that the safety needs of the Chicago lakefront are met.

Mrs. BIGGERT. I thank the gentleman very much for his efforts.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. TRAFICANT

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 5 offered by Mr. TRAFICANT:

At the end of the bill add the following:

**SEC. \_\_\_\_ . REQUIREMENT TO CONSTRUCT ONLY AMERICAN-MADE VESSELS.**

Any new vessel constructed for the Coast Guard with amounts made available under this Act—

(1) shall be constructed in the United States;

(2) shall not be constructed using any steel other than steel made in the United States; and

(3) shall be constructed in compliance with the Buy American Act.

MODIFICATION TO AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. TRAFICANT

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that my amendment be modified.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Clerk will report the modification.

The Clerk read as follows:

Modification to amendment No. 5 offered by Mr. TRAFICANT:

In lieu of the matter proposed on page 1, strike lines 1 through 9 and insert the following:

**SEC. \_\_\_\_ . REQUIREMENT TO CONSTRUCT ONLY AMERICAN-MADE VESSELS.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Any new vessel constructed for the Coast Guard with amounts made available under this Act—

(1) shall be constructed in the United States;

(2) shall not be constructed of steel or iron produced outside of the United States; and

(3) shall be constructed in compliance with the Buy American Act.

(b) LIMITATION ON APPLICATION.—Subsection (a)(2) shall not apply—

(1) if the Secretary finds that the application of that subsection would be inconsistent with the public interest;

(2) to the use of steel or iron produced outside of the United States if the Secretary finds that such material is not produced in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantities and of a satisfactory quality; or

(3) if compliance with subsection (a)(2) will increase the cost of the overall project contract by more than 25 percent.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Without objection, the modification is agreed to.

There was no objection.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the Coast Guard for seizing 111,000 pounds of cocaine that when stepped on will be worth more than \$12 billion on the streets of the United States of America. I also listened carefully to the wise remarks of the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) when he mentioned the national security issue of narcotics.

I would like to remind this committee that former President Bush created Task Force 6, a military operation that worked in conjunction with civilian forces on our border. I do recommend and will be offering legislative amendments to future national security measures to enhance and reapply and to make Task Force 6 once again a strong and even bigger reality.

Today's amendment is straightforward. If we are going to be constructing vessels for the Coast Guard, it should be American workers and American steel where at all possible. I want to commend the leadership of the committee: the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LOBIONDO), who has done a fine job the first time I have seen him on the floor and the excellent

work of the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. BROWN.)

With that, I ask that my amendment be passed over without prejudice, be kept in the bill, and I do not get shafted in conference.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TRAFICANT. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota, the distinguished ranking member.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Chairman, the committee, in bringing this legislation to the floor, had agreed that this is not a policy bill. This is the only policy-type amendment to be accepted on the floor, which I will accept in consultation with the chairman, he will speak for himself on the matter, but because it already is a statement of already existing law in a previous iteration of transportation legislation from this committee in a Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 and the gentleman's language offered here tracks exactly current law in the Federal aid highway program which has served to protect 60 million tons of American steel in the Federal aid highway program over the last 20 years.

Mr. Chairman, I am prepared to accept the amendment.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I want to commend then Chairman OBERSTAR in his role in that legislation and for being perhaps the original leader of a Buy American movement in the House.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LOBIONDO), the distinguished subcommittee chair.

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT) for his determination and energy over the years for his Buy American program. In consultation with the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR) and the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG), I am very pleased to endorse and accept this amendment.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Chairman, I ask for an "aye" vote.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The question is on the amendment, as modified, offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT).

The amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. HOEKSTRA

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 2 offered by Mr. HOEKSTRA:

At the end of the bill add the following:

**SEC. . COAST GUARD AIR SEARCH AND RESCUE FACILITIES FOR LAKE MICHIGAN.**

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to the other amounts authorized by this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Transportation for operation and maintenance of the Coast Guard air search and rescue facility in Muskegon, Michigan, \$2,028,000 for fiscal year 2002.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Chairman, I would like to enter into a colloquy with the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LOBIONDO), the chairman of the subcommittee.

As the gentleman from New Jersey knows, I have filed an amendment to authorize to be appropriated to the Secretary of Transportation roughly \$2 million for the continued operation and maintenance of the Coast Guard air search and rescue facility in Muskegon, Michigan for fiscal year 2002.

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOEKSTRA. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Chairman, that is correct. I am familiar with the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. I also understand the gentleman's desire to expedite a Coast Guard authorization bill this year and avoid the difficulties that have plagued Coast Guard authorization bills in years past.

As the gentleman is aware, the Coast Guard's primary mission on the Great Lakes is that of search and rescue. Unfortunately, the U.S. Coast Guard's fiscal year 2002 budget weakens that mission by proposing to close the Coast Guard's seasonal search and rescue air facility that has operated out of Muskegon since 1997.

I fear that the closing of this facility puts the safety of Lake Michigan boaters in danger. The Muskegon site was selected by the Coast Guard after an elaborate selection process that proved Muskegon to be the most cost-effective location for their capabilities. In addition, the proposal to close this facility directly violates fiscal year 1999 appropriations language that establishes a seasonal facility to better serve the Chicago area. However, that very provision also directs the Coast Guard not to close or downsize any other facility to accommodate this additional seasonal capability.

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Chairman, I am well aware of the gentleman's desire to maintain the search and rescue facility at Muskegon, Michigan as well as the feelings of the entire Michigan delegation who expressed their support for the facility in a letter to me. The gentleman from Michigan should be commended for his work to ensure the safety of his constituents and Lake Michigan boaters and that they are not jeopardized.

I appreciate his understanding of the need to move this bill before us today as expeditiously as possible, and I pledge to work with the gentleman from Michigan on this issue when my committee takes action on additional Coast Guard-related matters in the very near future.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his comments. I also appreciate his willingness to address this matter on a more appropriate piece of authorization legislation from his committee. In addition, will the gentleman agree to express his

support for the safety of Lake Michigan boaters and the need for additional funds to maintain the operation of the seasonal search and rescue facility in Muskegon?

Mr. LOBIONDO. As the gentleman from Michigan noted, I will work to address with him this matter in my committee as well as express the need for additional funds to maintain the search and rescue capabilities from Muskegon, Michigan.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey for his leadership. I look forward to continuing to work together on this matter.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that my amendment be withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

□ 1230

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. BASS). Are there any further amendments to the bill?

If not, under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT) having assumed the chair, Mr. BASS, Chairman pro tempore of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1699) to authorize appropriations for the Coast Guard for fiscal year 2002, pursuant to House Resolution 155, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

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

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 411, nays 3, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 155]

YEAS—411

Abercrombie  
Ackerman  
Aderholt  
Akin

Allen  
Andrews  
Armedy  
Baca

Bachus  
Baird  
Baker  
Baldacci

Baldwin  
Ballenger  
Barcia  
Barr  
Barrett  
Bartlett  
Barton  
Bass  
Becerra  
Bentsen  
Bereuter  
Berkley  
Berman  
Berry  
Biggert  
Bilirakis  
Bishop  
Blagojevich  
Blumenauer  
Blunt  
Boehlert  
Boehner  
Bonilla  
Bonior  
Bono  
Borski  
Boswell  
Boucher  
Boyd  
Brady (PA)  
Brady (TX)  
Brown (FL)  
Brown (OH)  
Brown (SC)  
Bryant  
Burr  
Buyer  
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  
Coyne  
Cramer  
Crane  
Crenshaw  
Crowley  
Cubin  
Culberson  
Cummings  
Cunningham  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (FL)  
Davis (IL)  
Davis, Jo Ann  
Davis, Tom  
Deal  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
Delahunt  
DeLauro  
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  
Filner  
Flake  
Fletcher  
Foley  
Ford  
Fossella  
Frank  
Frelinghuysen  
Frost  
Gallegly  
Ganske  
Gekas  
Gephardt  
Gibbons  
Gilchrest  
Gillmor  
Gilman  
Gonzalez  
Goode  
Goodlatte  
Gordon  
Goss  
Graham  
Granger  
Graves  
Green (TX)  
Green (WI)  
Greenwood  
Grucci  
Gutierrez  
Gutknecht  
Hall (OH)  
Hall (TX)  
Hansen  
Harman  
Hart  
Hastings (FL)  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayes  
Hayworth  
Hefley  
Herger  
Hill  
Hilleary  
Hilliard  
Hinchee  
Hinojosa  
Hobson  
Hoeffel  
Hoekstra  
Holden  
Holt  
Honda  
Hoolley  
Horn  
Hostettler  
Houghton  
Hoyer  
Hulshof  
Hunter  
Hyde  
Inslee  
Isakson  
Israel  
Issa  
Istook  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson-Lee  
(TX)  
Jenkins  
John  
Johnson (CT)  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones (NC)  
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  
Lantos  
Largent  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Leach  
Lee  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Linder  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
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  
McKeon  
McKinney  
McNulty  
Meehan  
Meek (FL)  
Meeks (NY)  
Menendez  
Mica  
Millender-  
McDonald  
Miller (FL)  
Miller, Gary  
Mink  
Mollohan  
Moore  
Moran (KS)  
Moran (VA)  
Morella  
Murtha  
Myrick  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Nethercutt  
Ney  
Northup  
Norwood  
Nussle  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Olver  
Ortiz  
Osborne  
Ose  
Otter  
Owens  
Oxley  
Pallone  
Pascarell  
Pastor  
Payne  
Pelosi  
Pence  
Peterson (MN)  
Peterson (PA)  
Petri  
Phelps  
Pickering  
Pitts  
Platts  
Pommo  
Pomeroy  
Portman  
Price (NC)  
Pryce (OH)  
Quinn  
Radanovich  
Rahall  
Ramstad  
Rangel

|               |               |              |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Regula        | Shaw          | Thornberry   |
| Rehberg       | Shays         | Thune        |
| Reyes         | Sherman       | Thurman      |
| Reynolds      | Sherwood      | Tiahrt       |
| Riley         | Shimkus       | Tiberi       |
| Rivers        | Shows         | Tierney      |
| Rodriguez     | Shuster       | Toomey       |
| Roemer        | Simpson       | Traficant    |
| Rogers (KY)   | Skeen         | Udall (NM)   |
| Rogers (MI)   | Skelton       | Upton        |
| Rohrabacher   | Slaughter     | Velazquez    |
| Ros-Lehtinen  | Smith (MI)    | Visclosky    |
| Ross          | Smith (NJ)    | Vitter       |
| Rothman       | Smith (TX)    | Walden       |
| Roukema       | Smith (WA)    | Walsh        |
| Roybal-Allard | Snyder        | Wamp         |
| Royce         | Souder        | Watkins (OK) |
| Rush          | Spence        | Watson (CA)  |
| Ryan (WI)     | Spratt        | Watt (NC)    |
| Ryun (KS)     | Stark         | Watts (OK)   |
| Sabo          | Stearns       | Waxman       |
| Sanchez       | Stenholm      | Weiner       |
| Sanders       | Strickland    | Weldon (FL)  |
| Sandlin       | Stump         | Weldon (PA)  |
| Sawyer        | Stupak        | Weller       |
| Saxton        | Sununu        | Whitfield    |
| Scarborough   | Sweeney       | Wicker       |
| Schakowsky    | Tanner        | Wilson       |
| Schiff        | Tauscher      | Wolf         |
| Schrock       | Taylor (MS)   | Woolsey      |
| Scott         | Taylor (NC)   | Wu           |
| Sensenbrenner | Terry         | Wynn         |
| Serrano       | Thomas        | Young (AK)   |
| Sessions      | Thompson (CA) | Young (FL)   |
| Shadegg       | Thompson (MS) |              |

NAYS—3

|      |          |          |
|------|----------|----------|
| Paul | Schaffer | Tancredo |
|------|----------|----------|

NOT VOTING—18

|            |                |            |
|------------|----------------|------------|
| Burton     | Lewis (KY)     | Tauzin     |
| Dingell    | Lofgren        | Towns      |
| Ferguson   | Miller, George | Turner     |
| Hutchinson | Putnam         | Udall (CO) |
| Jefferson  | Simmons        | Waters     |
| Jones (OH) | Solis          | Wexler     |

□ 1258

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 155, I was the speaker at my son's high school graduation. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 155 on H.R. 1699, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, today I attended my daughter's high school graduation and was therefore not in Washington, DC. Had I been present in the House Chamber today, I would have cast my votes in the following manner: Rollcall 154—"yes", approving the Journal for June 6, 2001; rollcall 155—"yes", passage of H.R. 1699, Coast Guard Reauthorization Act of 2001.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 1699.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BASS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN THE EN-GROSSMENT OF H.R. 1699, COAST GUARD AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2001

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be authorized to make technical corrections in the engrossment of the bill, H.R. 1699, including corrections in spelling, punctuation, section number and cross-referencing.

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

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I take this time for the purpose of inquiring on the schedule for the remainder of the week and next week.

I would yield to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) for any information he wishes to impart to the body.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Michigan for yielding.

I would announce, Mr. Speaker, that the House has completed its legislative business for the week. The House will next meet for legislative business on Tuesday, June 12, at 12:30 p.m. for morning hour and then at 2 o'clock for legislation business. We will be considering a number of measures under suspension of the rules, a list of which will be distributed to Members' offices tomorrow. On Tuesday, no recorded votes are expected until 6 o'clock.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the House plans to consider the following measures, subject to rules. First, H.R. 931, the Sudan Peace Act; and, second, H.R. 1088, which is the Investor and Capital Markets Fee Relief Act. That would be Wednesday and Thursday.

On Friday, no votes are expected in the House.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, if I may inquire a question or two from the distinguished gentleman from Ohio.

The security bill that the gentleman alluded to at the end of his remarks has been on the calendar numerous times over the last several months. Is it likely to be brought up this time?

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, I think our leadership is relatively optimistic that this time we can work out whatever differences there might be between the two committees of jurisdiction and take it to the floor next week.

As the gentleman knows, the gentleman from Indiana (Chairman BURTON) was out unavoidably this week due to personal health issues in his family, and the Committee on Government Reform does have jurisdiction over this issue, as does the Committee

on Financial Services. But it is my understanding that we now have the ability to move it to the floor and differences are being worked out.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

If I could make just one other comment, Mr. Speaker, and this is not aimed at the gentleman from Ohio but at the Republican leadership in general; I want to express how angry our caucus is about the way the tax reconciliation bill was handled right before the Memorial Day recess.

□ 1300

Members were kept an additional 2 days here, waiting around for a vote. In fact, I think many know that we were kept waiting all night with a vote promised every hour.

Now, I know these issues are difficult and sometimes they take turns that people do not expect in the negotiation process; and by the way, it would have been nice if the Democrats were invited to have participated in the negotiating process which we were kept from. But having said that, let me just say, the American people were also blocked from any knowledge of what was in the bill that would affect our Nation, perhaps for the next 2 decades. Memorial Day, as everyone knows in this Chamber, is a very special and important time for Members to be in their home districts to honor our Nation's veterans and the activities that surround that honoring.

This is the second time, I will tell the gentleman from Ohio, who may want to relay this to others in the leadership, that this has happened this Congress. We have tried to work with our colleagues in a civil and bipartisan way the best we can, but there is a deep amount of anger about the way this was handled because it was the second time.

I just want the gentleman and the Republican leadership to know that if we are brought into the process, I will say this once again, we will be fine. We will work with our Republican colleagues; we will try to figure this out the best we can. But if we are treated the way we were treated on the tax reconciliation bill, we will be very, very vigorous next time. We want to make sure that the people in this body who serve and represent literally tens of millions of people in this country, hundreds of millions on our side of the aisle, have the opportunity to participate and to know what is going on. It is not meant as something that is going to happen, but I just want the gentleman to know how strongly we feel about this, and I hope my friend from Ohio will share that with the Speaker, with the other leaders of the gentleman's party; and I will do so, especially when I see them, and have done so when I have talked to them already.

Mr. Speaker, we are very serious about this, and we are trying to do this in a reasonable way; but when we are

shut out and we do not have a voice and we are kept guessing the way we were leading up to the Memorial Day recess, we can play that same game and we can tie this place up and we can create a situation that will be totally unpleasant for everybody else in this Chamber. We prefer not to do that, but we do not want it done to us. I will just leave it at that; and I thank my colleague, and I wish him a very happy and a good weekend.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONIOR. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I appreciate the gentleman's candor, as usual. I will say that there was frustration, of course, on both sides of the aisle with that process; and many Members who waited for those votes and spent the night in their offices probably felt that same frustration. It was the most comprehensive tax legislation in a couple of decades and there were a lot of complications working with the other body, including members of the gentleman's party. But the point is well taken with regard to the frustration.

We, of course, had hoped that we could have kept to a more tight time schedule. It ended up not being possible, given all the complexities of moving the most comprehensive legislation in this area in a generation. But I appreciate the gentleman's comments and, again, his candor, as usual; and I look forward to trying to better work together in the future on these legislative projects.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

#### HOOR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

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

There was no objection.

#### ADJOURNMENT TO TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 2001

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Friday, June 8, 2001, it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Tuesday, June 12, for morning hour debates.

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

There was no objection.

#### DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

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

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS TO HAVE UNTIL 5 P.M., JUNE 8, 2001, TO FILE REPORT ON H.R. 2052 FACILITATING FAMINE RELIEF EFFORTS AND A COMPREHEN- SIVE SOLUTION TO THE WAR IN SUDAN

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on International Relations have until 5 p.m. tomorrow, June 8, 2001, to file a report to accompany H.R. 2052.

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

There was no objection.

#### REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1305

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove the name of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD) as a cosponsor of H.R. 1305.

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

There was no objection.

#### ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO CER- TAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 158) and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 158

*Resolved*, That the following named Members be and are hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

Government Reform: Mr. Duncan.  
Science: Mr. Gilchrest.  
Small Business: Mr. Shuster.  
Transportation and Infrastructure: Mr. Ney to rank after Mr. Baker; Mr. Culberson and Mr. Shuster.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### A FOND FAREWELL TO PAGES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pride to recently have been named chairman of the Page Board; and one of the official duties is to say good-bye to the current page class, which graduates this Friday, which is

tomorrow. So I would like to ask them to come down, I want you to fill in these seats, the first three rows of seats right up here. Come on down.

Mr. Speaker, as a reminder of what we are seeing here, we are seeing 69 pages who hail from throughout the United States and are representative samples of what is good and great and stupendous about America. They are representative of various Members of Congress who have submitted their names. They have endured the arduous year process of actually being employees of the Clerk of the House while attending school, getting to know each other, living together and, as we just heard in the colloquy with the leadership of both sides, the Democrats and Republicans, sometimes enduring very long hours and late nights as they get an opportunity to see the legislative process unfold. Much like sausage, it tastes pretty good, but sometimes the process is something to be desired.

We really appreciate your service; and as I address these comments to the Speaker, he knows also that the work that you do is very important here and the work that you do here is historical. Many things in Washington, D.C. have historical implications. The page class and the operation of pages goes back 200 years. So this is not any fly-by-night operation that just popped up in somebody's mind. Your service has been involved in the founding and the establishment and through the various difficult processes of this constitutional republic, and you have been here with us working and learning and, hopefully, this is not the pinnacle of your career.

Hopefully, this is just one stop along the way that will help you continue to add greatness to this country and greatness to this process and the political system, whether that is being a good citizen, being a concerned voter, diligent on the issues, or being involved in the process. We are going to hear from some of my colleagues who will have greater words of wisdom based upon their experience as maybe former pages who were involved in the process.

But I want you to know that as the chairman of the Page Board that we appreciate your service and we wish you Godspeed.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE), the senior member of the Page Board who has been around for many, many years.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. Indeed, I have been a member of the Page Board for many, many years. Tip O'Neill appointed me to the Page Board in, I think, 1980. I have served as chairman and as ranking minority member. It is interesting, on the Page Board, if I am correct, I think every vote we have ever cast on the Page Board has been unanimous. You really have helped unite us. You serve us so well, and we want to serve you very, very well.

There is a program in this country, a very good program called Close Up, and people come from all over the country and see Congress close up, but no one has seen Congress as close up as you pages. You have seen us at our best and at our worst. We are human beings here. But you have seen something, democracy at work. You have seen us work out things, like the education bill, in a very bipartisan way; you have seen other bills not so bipartisan, but you have seen us work. We all come down here with a valid election certificate. As I say, you have seen us at our best and our worst.

The pages really work on three different kinds of arenas here: on the House floor and all of the environs of the House floor; the school, and it is a great school. A former Congressman, Bill Whitehurst from Virginia, a Republican, and I worked so hard together back in the early 1980s to get the school accredited. It is a great school with a great faculty over there. And your other arena really is the dorm. You do a good job in all three of those arenas. As a matter of fact, this year, the Page Board has not had to really meet really for any serious problem. You are among the best group of pages that I have had the experience of working with since I have been on the Page Board since 1980, and since I have been in Congress since 1977.

But we know that you operate well in all of those arenas, and I hope you operate very well today, because today you took your final test at school, I think it was your math test. I wish you well on that. I was always glad when I got my math test over with; it was one that challenged me the most. But I am so proud of each and every one of you.

I had two sons who were pages, and they later entered the Army and left the Army as captains. One just got his master's degree, MBA, from the University of Michigan about 2 weeks ago; and the other one today, and I am going to fly up there as soon as I leave here, is getting his master's from Harvard.

So this is not the pinnacle, but this is a great step in your life. Put down that you were a page on all your resumes, because it means that you have set goals for yourself. You had to take the means to achieve those goals. You have had to say yes to yourself to certain things; but more importantly, as you grow up and for all of us too, as we continue to grow, you have been able to say no to yourself. Certain things are not proper at a certain stage of one's life or a certain time and certain things are never proper, but you have learned to say no, and that is part of your growth. I am so very proud of you, as I was proud of my two sons when they served here as pages. I wish you well. Godspeed.

□ 1315

Mr. SHIMKUS. Madam Speaker, I include for the RECORD the names of the pages.

LIST OF PAGES OF THE 106TH-107TH CONGRESS

|                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Jessica Adams        | Sarah Kozel         |
| Narvella Arnold      | Jeff Leider         |
| Camille Baldwin      | Christina Lemke     |
| Erika Ball           | Bradley Loomis      |
| Ashleigh Barker      | Claire Markgraf     |
| Erin Baumann         | Benjamin Melitz     |
| Jane Bee             | Nickolas Mentone    |
| Kristin Blanchet     | Brett Moore         |
| Christopher Bohannon | Gregory Muck        |
| Seth Brostoff        | Richard Nguyen      |
| Michael Byers        | Charzetta Nixon     |
| Iлона Carroll        | Amber Polk          |
| Alesia Cheatham      | William Pouch       |
| Eric Colleary        | Barry Pump          |
| Joshua Cornelissen   | Sean Ready          |
| Jason Davis          | Jana Reed           |
| Kelly DiBisceglie    | Bethany Ruscello    |
| Adam Estes           | Julia Sargeaunt     |
| Jennifer Evans       | Kristin Saybe       |
| Lauren Favret        | Sarah Schleck       |
| Corey Fitze          | Sarah Seipelt       |
| Brian Footer         | Brittany Sisk       |
| Dane Genthner        | Ben Snyder          |
| Ann Grant            | Christopher Sprowls |
| Erin Grundy          | Martha Stebbins     |
| Ryan Gualdomi        | Paul Stone          |
| Allison Hamil        | Ryan Tanner         |
| Leon Harris          | Carin Taormino      |
| Ashley Harrison      | Robert Terrell      |
| Brian Henry          | Chapman Thompson    |
| Christian Huisman    | Stephanie Vermeesch |
| Sarah Hulse          | Robert Wehagen      |
| Audra Jones          | Sarah Williford     |
| Benjamin Kaiser      | Jason Williquette   |
|                      | Bradley Wilson      |

Mr. SHIMKUS. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON), a new member of the Page Board.

Mrs. WILSON. Madam Speaker, I am a recent addition to the Page Board, so I have not gotten to know this class as well as I probably will get to know the next. But on behalf of the Members of the House, I want to thank all of you very much for your service.

I know some of the nights have been long. Those page runs back and forth between the far corners of Rayburn and Cannon to the floor late at night may have sometimes seemed routine, but in the midst of the routine things here, there is the great work of the Nation going on, and we thank all of you for having been part of it.

I am very much a believer that you learn by doing and that you learn by serving. You all have taken advantage of a wonderful opportunity to come here and go to school, and serve for a year and learn for a year about how our Nation's government works and runs, and sometimes does not run. I hope you have enjoyed the experience, and that you can build on what you have learned here and go back to your communities and continue your service.

For those who may be watching at home and looking to see whether their son or daughter or grandson or granddaughter are here, whether they see their faces here, they know this but many do not, that there are 70 high school juniors that serve here in the Congress every year. They go to school here in the Library of Congress, one of the great monuments to learning and knowledge that this country has. At the same time, they are employees of the House.

You are a very special group of students, and you are all part of a very unusual high school experience which will be part of your lives forever. You will be asked in college and beyond college, what was it like to be a page? And I hope you have some special memories to share with people who ask, particularly young people who ask, because you are now not only graduates of the Page School but role models for others who will follow.

You are a very special group, and I hope you have special memories, special memories beyond the cafeteria food, and special memories that are better than the O'Neill Dorm. You are the last class to endure the dorm in the O'Neill Building.

I hope you have special memories that are more than late nights. I have seen more than a few of you back there in the corner with calculus books and Spanish books trying to prepare for class the next morning at 6:45, when it is far too late in the evening here. But I hope that maybe you have some other special memories of friendships made here, of raising and lowering the flags on this great building, that inspire you to continue to serve this wonderful country.

Many of you probably come from small towns across America. Maybe some of you have never had a chance to travel or to go abroad or to live in a big city before you came here, but I hope that in this last year you have learned that your Nation needs you, that your community needs you, and that there is a nation beyond the towns that you came from that wants you to serve. I want to thank all of you for your time here.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), who is a lover of the institution and follows the operations of the House, and has a great fondness and affection for the work that you do.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Graduates, I suppose is the appropriate term, of the class of 2001 Page School, congratulations. I am no longer on the Page Board, but I was pleased to hear the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE) and others say that this has been a model class. I served on the Page Board, and from time to time we had individuals who were perhaps models, but not the kinds of models we wanted, but they were very, very few.

I am always disappointed that we do not have the networks covering this ceremony, disappointed because the networks will cover tonight and almost every night young people who are not doing positive things, either for themselves, for others, or for their community. You, on the other hand, are doing very, very positive things.

I wish that ABC and NBC and CBS and CNN and all the national networks would cover each and every one of you by name and say, this is Clare and she has done a great job, and then mention each one of you by name.

I was President of the Maryland Senate back in the 1970s, before you were born. I have done so much before you were born that I feel old at these times. But as President of the Maryland Senate, with the Speaker of the Maryland House, we ran the page program.

The page program was not as extensive as this. It was not a year-long program. The Maryland General Assembly meets for 90 days a year. But some of the top students in Maryland from each of the counties were selected to serve 1 week early and 1 week late. It is a 10-week session, actually about a 14-week session, and you get to serve early, when it is not so busy, and you get to serve late, when it is very busy.

You have, of course, gotten the spectrum: a residential program, as was said; going to school a year; and serving on the floor with all of us. You are a critical part of the work process of the House of Representatives. We need you here to do some of the work that you do so that we can facilitate the legislative policymaking process of this House. But much more importantly, in my opinion, you have, as has already been referenced, been given an experience that is relatively unique, that an incredibly small percentage of your age group will ever get.

Our Framers created this House as the people's House, essentially as the bedrock of our democracy, elected every 2 years to be the direct voice of the people of the United States of America, correctly viewed around the world as the most vibrant, vital democracy in the world. What a privilege that is.

It has been said that of those to whom much is given, much is expected. What I try to say to the page classes is that you have been given an opportunity that few others have been given. You know and I know that your parents and friends and others sometimes are pretty negative on the House, the Senate, democracy, Washington, your State capital, your county seat. It is, as Mr. SHIMKUS said, the making of sausage, which is not always pretty.

Therefore, if you are really exposed to it and understand it a little better, and I think you have gotten this, I hope you have gotten it, the Pages that were in Annapolis, in Maryland, I think got it, you have a much more positive view of how conscientious the Members are who have been selected by their neighbors to come here and represent them, how seriously they take their responsibilities and duties.

Yes, they differ and they argue, and as a result, it can look very contentious, and in fact is, just as are some of the disagreements you have in the dorm or in the classroom or maybe even at home. Now, none of my children, of course, ever had any differences of opinion with me or their mom at home, but perhaps you do. Life tends to be contentious because we have different opinions.

But you have been given an opportunity to see democracy firsthand. I

think you have, therefore, a particular responsibility to go home to your parents, to your friends in the community, to your classmates at school, to your classmates as you go on, to the people with whom you will work, to your community at large, and hopefully bring the message back that their democracy does in fact work and they can make a difference.

You have special knowledge. I hope you feel a responsibility to impart that knowledge, that observation, your opinions as to what this institution does and how best it reflects your communities, because that, in my opinion, is the real value of the page program. You are special assets to America with special knowledge, special insight. As some of us have tried to impart that to you, hopefully you in turn will impart it to others.

Congratulations for all you have done, and with high expectations for all that you are going to do, God speed. Thank you.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Maryland for his comments. They are always well thought and impassioned.

Madam Speaker, I want to mention that the Pages on a daily basis live, work, and go to school here at the Capitol. Their day begins with school, starting at 6:45 a.m., and ends with the completion of legislative business on the House floor. And as we know, that could be anywhere from 5 o'clock in the afternoon to 5 o'clock the next morning.

By serving as a page throughout the academic year, you have sacrificed your time with your family, friends, school activities, and the like. I think the Speaker ought to know the sacrifices that you do incur.

You are very special to this institution, and you are a wonderful addition because you bring youth, vitality, and energy, and actually help Members understand that there are things that are greater than ourselves; that is, the future of this Nation. And having you here on the floor, it is important for us to see that every day.

There is no one who understands that introduction any more than my friend, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE), who is an alumni. You will join the long alumni line, as my colleague has.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE).

Mr. KOLBE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me. I appreciate the opportunity to address this wonderful class of pages here.

I do stand before the House as a former member of the Page Board, but more importantly, as one of the handful of Members of this body who themselves served as a page here in the Congress.

Now, you will have to forgive me. As most of you know, I was a page over in that other body across on the other side of the Capitol. But nonetheless, that experience was one of those form-

ative experiences of my life. I look back on my younger days and I think of experiences that really changed me, and this was one of those experiences.

So I would just make a few comments, and rather than about your service, which others have spoken of and which is so important, rather about the fact that you serve as ambassadors and role models in your communities, which is so important. I would rather speak for a moment about you and what you learn and what you take from this experience, because I think, more than anything else, you have an opportunity to learn something about yourself during the course of this year.

For many, for most, it is probably the first time away from home on an extended period of time. You are here in the Nation's Capital, a great city in which to live and to work and to have the experience of a year.

You had no idea last September when you came who you were going to be rooming with. Here you have been thrust together with people that come from all over the country: from high schools and communities large and small, from little rural farming communities, from large cities in our land. You are placed altogether, and in a very real sense, you are a microcosm of our country because you represent all these different districts of our country.

You have an opportunity in the course of this year to really learn something about yourself: to learn about some of your shortcomings, but you also learn about your endurance and learn about what you can do, and you grow in this process. In the process of growing and of maturing, you become a better person.

You also become a person who can carry, as the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) said, the message about this program and about the House of Representatives and about your government out into the world as you go forth from here.

□ 1330

So from this experience, you will go back to your schools, finish your high school career. You will go on to colleges. In this group, as I look at them, I know that we are going to have successful Members of the United States Congress, well one or two maybe; but most of you will be businessmen and businesswomen, professionals, lawyers and doctors. Maybe you will be artists. Maybe you will do something that is in no way connected with government or politics.

But you will be citizens of this country; and as citizens of this country, you understand you have a responsibility. You have a responsibility to care about the country, and you have a responsibility to care about those around you.

So if I could urge you to do one thing, it is to maintain the friendships that you have made here, and I think you will find that the most valuable part of this experience. Maintain those friendships, keep that e-mail flowing

between each of you, as I know you will be the moment you leave here on Saturday. Keep that e-mail flowing. Keep in touch, come back, get together, join together once in a while, and watch yourselves grow as you go through your professional careers and your fellow classmates go through their professional careers, and you get married, you have families, you have your own children. Probably somebody is going to have a child that will be a page here someday in the not-too-distant future.

So this has been a wonderful experience for you. Yes, we have gotten a lot out of it. You help us a great deal. But most of all, you have an opportunity to learn a great deal about yourselves; and as I have watched you grow during the course of this year, I know you have learned a great deal about yourselves.

So I just want to say thank you. Thank you for what you have done for us. Thank you for the friendship that you extend to us. Thank you for that warm smile you give us when we come on the floor, for the help that you give us every day. Thank you for what you do in your communities with your own families and your own schools. Thank you for the role models that you play in those communities. You are going to continue to do that. I am very grateful to you for it.

I want to say I wish you well. God-speed. Good luck.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE), my friend.

I wanted to mention that I graduated from West Point. It is supposed to be a leadership school. One of the best pieces of advice I ever received was you go through 4 years of interacting with a lot of different people. The advice was, take what you saw, what was good and remember that; and the interactions that you did not think was very good, kind of pledge not to respond that way, not to use that type of a model. Use the good role model.

I think that is sound advice because we all are very diverse individuals who come from diverse backgrounds with diverse personalities. I mention that as an introduction to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY) who I am going to ask to come up who I know has a vested interest in taking time out to make sure he talks with you and visits with you and he gets to know you. That is a personal trait that you should emulate. He has been successful, and I know it is from his heart. So I am glad he joined us again.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY).

Mr. FOLEY. Madam Speaker, I, of course, am delighted to be here today, and I do take a special interest in each and every one of you. You never know when you may run for President in the United States, so I may need some help in a lot of different districts. I am just kidding and I would ask that be stricken from the record, because that may

appear in my hometown paper as a rather ambitious statement from this gentleman from West Palm Beach, Florida. And having been through the last election, I simply do not want to repeat it, nor cause any more controversy for Palm Beach County.

Kristin, as I walked up, she had tears in her eyes, as many of you do, boys and girls alike, because this is both an exciting day in your life and I am certain a sad one. You came here, and as other classes do, frightened, nervous, excited, scared, confused, bewildered, and yet motivated that you have been selected to be the best and brightest of your hometowns.

Throughout the year, you have had to take some kidding, some grilling, some jokes, and I will not get into it. You all know who have been the subject of my inquiry. I did not know they made boots that size. How much hair gel have you used today, Robert? Ryan was the other one. I did not recognize that color hair when you left here on Friday. I will leave that name off. I did not know you wore an earring. Does your dad know, or mom? No, not really.

Those little things that you did while you were away from home for the year are really incidental to what you have learned and accomplished. You persevered, I am certain, lonely to leave your friends, but knowing you have been given a special chance to serve your country.

I always know when a former page is writing me because they oftentimes do not put a return address on the front of the envelope. They merely sign their name largely on the left-hand margin as Members of Congress appear on the right. That is their franking privilege that they hope will be used in the future.

Some of you are, in fact, ambitious and want to serve in politics, as the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) said. Some of you are already using House stationery.

Christopher, thank you for your note and invitation to the graduation. He signed it "future colleague," Christopher Sprowls from Florida. I am certain Mr. Trandahl, as our fine Clerk, will not get to see that particular note so we cannot charge you with a violation of House rules. But a lot of you get a kick out of the pins and the perks and the privileges.

One of our earlier speakers before the page program began complained a bit about the confusion in the last night of the tax deliberation. Kind of interesting. I do not think I remember seeing any Members around here at 3:00 in the morning, but I do remember quite a few pages.

Aaron, I think, was sleeping in one of the phone booths, as I recall, vigorously pursuing the academic excellence that they have all achieved. I said "Aaron, is it comfortable in there?" I have never tried to sleep in the booth.

I make light because I have to, because otherwise I would cry, too. I have

to make these little jokes and little digs at you all because, in my heart, I know it is a sad day because I know you leave us and a new class will come and will repeat the cycle of the page life. At the same time, you never do forget, particularly for me when I first arrived in 1994, those that were in that class that still correspond and still keep in touch.

I have celebrated their graduation from college. I have celebrated their life as they started their occupations, some yet continuing in college, going to law school and other things.

I hope I will be able to get to see the Speaker since Robby is no longer at the desk letting me in as he used to so frequently. "Yes, he is in there, Mr. FOLEY. You can go in now." Thank you, Rob. I always appreciated those courtesies, bud.

But to all of you, congratulations. Congratulations. Obviously I think you are going to miss Ms. Sampson. You are going to miss Mrs. Ivester. You are clearly going to miss Mr. Harroun and Mr. Oliver. I know so many times those beaming faces when those four individuals, and there are others, teachers included, would confront you with one of your latest creative comments or ideas of how to better run the page program of the House.

I know that I speak for the entirety of the House of Representatives that your service here is important. I know at times you felt like runners merely sent to do errands, but you really are a tremendous part of the life on Capitol Hill.

I know Peg is back there in the corner, and she was crying earlier. I witnessed that. In fact, I got a report from Gay in the front, she said I think Ms. Sampson is crying. So you have got all these friends back here behind you. I know I am not supposed to gesture, but I have to suggest, and I know Jeff Trandahl was with us and is still, the Clerk of the court who has to supervise and maintain operations and good guidance over you.

But God bless you. Good luck. Work hard. Go home and be, not only representatives of this Congress now, but also representatives to inspire in your friends that there is a better way to serve this Nation, that serving in Congress and a free democracy is a joy, a privilege and a pleasure.

I thank you for taking time away from your homes, your families, your loved ones, your boyfriends, girlfriends and classmates to be part of this wonderful, miraculous challenge of being a page.

Willy, good luck. God bless you all. Take care. Thank you.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY). I do not know if he did a Freudian slip. He called the Clerk of the House the clerk of the court. Maybe it was probably true for some of his dealings with you all, as I am beginning to understand.

Probably another former alum who probably understands the clerk of the

court is probably the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) who I would like to talk about his experience and how it relates to what he is doing now.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS).

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Madam Speaker, when the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY) talks about sometimes it looks like you are just feeling like you are just running errands, that is what we feel some days as Members going back and forth as well. I just wanted to say congratulations and thank you for a job well done over these past few months.

I was a page up here from 1963 to 1967. In those days, you could stay more than 1 year, and I stayed for my complete tenure during high school. The day after 8th grade I started, and the day before I went to college I finished. It paid pretty well in those days. You could live at home, and my family was right across the river in Northern Virginia.

But you learn a lot of things. One is to try to bring some balance to a very busy life, and I hope you have learned something about time management with this. This may confront you throughout your life, in college, in your careers. If you can just take away from here that understanding of how important it is to organize and get things done, it is going to put you in great stead as you move through life.

I hope you have a great appreciation and love of for this institution, which is what I had when I left. Whether you decide to go into politics or decide to be a refrigerator repairman, it does not make any difference as long as you understand the complexities of government, understand what Members face, what the staffs face and how the system works, it will give you this appreciation, will make you a better citizen.

Maybe it will inspire some of you, from what the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY) was saying it already has, to perhaps run for office someday. My appreciation led me to run for office, first at lower levels of government and then finally coming back here as a Member.

You have been here through some very, very interesting times. Think of it, over a 4-year cycle, you are the ones who got to see a change in the Presidency, you got to see the counting of the electoral votes here in the House, and I do not think we had anything since 1877 that is anything close to this, and you got to witness that. You got to see a swearing in of a new Congress and the changes that that brought, passage of some landmark legislation. You have gone through a lot of late nights, some very stressful times and the excitement, the ups and downs that you get in a job like this.

I do not know how many of you spent the night in a phone booth. It is not a very good place. But I can tell you where I come from, Republican Party used to meet in a phone booth. So we are pretty used to that as well.

I just hope that your experience here will inspire you to continue to stay active in government and continue to stay active in helping your fellow citizens. That is ultimately what this is about. This is the way that we give back to our communities and try to make a limited number of dollars to go a long way to help the most people in the community. I hope you will dedicate a good part of your lives to doing that, whether it is in the political or the volunteer or the professional side as you move on.

I want to say, I hope this experience will help you get into the college of your choice next year. It is a nice resume enhancer. Good luck and God-speed to all of you, and thank you for a job well done.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Virginia. A great representative of what your institution brings to service in this country is the service that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS) has done in his time as a Member of Congress.

We are looking forward to you filling some of our shoes in the future. You are our investment in this experiment that we call a constitutional republic. We want to thank you for your service. Now we want you to go out and help make this country a better place.

#### RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. HART) laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on Science:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, June 7, 2001.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER, I hereby resign from the House Committee on Science to accept one of the three vacant seats on the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee. My service on the Science Committee has been worthwhile and rewarding, but as you know, members cannot serve on four committees, so I must step down to change my committee assignment. My highest local legislative priority is to help expand the Katy Freeway in west Houston, and I need to serve on the Transportation Committee to expedite the expansion of this vital freeway.

Thank you for supporting my request to change committees, but above all, thank you for your principled conservative leadership of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Sincerely,

JOHN CULBERSON,  
*Member of Congress.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted. There was no objection.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

□ 1345

#### PRESIDENT BUSH AND INCREDIBLE WHITE HOUSE FORM LETTER COMPUTER

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

Mr. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a remarkable automated and superbly efficient computer system in the Capital of this Nation. Madam Speaker, this computer network is extraordinary. It tracks and it responds to the correspondence of more than 500 people. I would note that it is so powerful it is able to keep track of not only the incoming mail from these people on a wide variety of issues but it is also able to respond to each and every one of the people and each and every one of the letters with an identical form letter, which, if you will note, is changed only with regard to the subject matter.

I am not describing a top-secret computer lab at CIA, nor am I describing NASA's computer network at Cape Canaveral. No, Madam Speaker, this computer is located at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. This afternoon I rise to discuss this computer and the remarkable White House form letter that it generates.

I share with my colleagues the opportunity to have interacted with this amazing machine on more than a dozen occasions. Each time I have written to President Bush, I have received an identical response. Whether the topic is the energy crisis or election reform, I get the same letter back. More than a dozen letters to date, each faithfully signed by the President's aide, Nicholas Calio, unless Mr. Calio has used an autopen.

I wrote the President about HMO reform, I received the following: "Thank you for your recent letter regarding a bipartisan Patient Protection Act. I have shared your letter with the President's advisers and the appropriate agencies who have been formulating policy recommendations in this area. Your comments are receiving their close and careful attention. Thanks again, Nicholas Calio."

I wrote the President on education, veterans, environment, trade and foreign affairs. I again received the same letter. I say to President Bush, "Thank you." And to you, Nicholas Calio, "Thank you. Your computer serves you well. It has moved the science of computers forward to newer and higher levels."

I would note that with such close attention to detail, it is hard to fathom how the United States ever lost our seat on the United Nations Human Rights Commission. How on earth could our allies be unsatisfied with diplomatic dispatches such as, "I have shared your letter with the President's advisers. Your comments are receiving close and careful attention."

Indeed, the existence of such a superior computer system response makes the departure of Senator JEFFORDS from the Republican Party all the more puzzling. How is it possible that that distinguished Senator from Vermont could become so disenchanted with the White House when it uses such an advanced computer system to communicate with Members of the House and the Senate? How could Mr. JEFFORDS or any other Member of the Congress become disenchanted with such careful and precise personal attention from President Bush? Were the words, "Your comments are receiving the close and careful attention of the appropriate agencies" simply not enough?

I would like to point out one of the examples of this splendid computer's responses to Members of Congress. I would note, however, that my policy since I was elected to the Congress a number of years ago has been to personally respond to each letter I receive from over half a million citizens of the 16th District of Michigan and to give as substantive a response as is possible to do. Clearly, that idea is out of date at the Bush White House.

Well, thank you, President Bush. You have shown us a new way. Thank you for changing the tone in office and your tone in Washington. Thank you for identical form letters from your amazing computer. At least when I write the White House I know I will get a response. It may be unresponsive, but I will get it nonetheless.

Seventy days ago, on March 28, I wrote Administrator Whitman of the Environmental Protection Agency seeking information about her decision to weaken the new protective standard for arsenic in drinking water. This is a health issue affecting millions of Americans. I would note I received no answer. A month ago I sent a similar letter seeking additional information from Ms. Whitman about her arsenic decision. Again, no answer. No information, no acknowledgment has been received.

Now, it would appear that the White House could inform Administrator Whitman that stonewalling Congress is bad policy and that she should be responding if only with a form letter. In any event, it appears the Bush administration has this wonderful policy which needs to be chronicled here. It is either a form letter or no response at all.

Madam Speaker, I will place in the RECORD these wonderful examples of computer science in the hope that my colleagues will be able to share perhaps their thoughts on similar events.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, March 14, 2001.

Hon. JOHN D. DINGELL,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE DINGELL: Thank you for your letter regarding the Montgomery GI Bill program.

I have shared your letter with the President's advisors and the appropriate agencies

who have been formulating policy recommendations in this area. Your comments are receiving their close and careful attention.

Thank you for your interest in writing.  
Sincerely,

NICHOLAS E. CALIO,  
Assistant to the President and  
Director of Legislative Affairs.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, May 29, 2001.

Hon. JOHN D. DINGELL,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE DINGELL: Thank you for your letter regarding funding in the FY 2002 budget for the pediatric graduate medical education (GME) program.

I have shared your letter with the President's advisors and the appropriate agencies who have been formulating policy recommendations in this area. Your comments are receiving their close and careful attention.

Thanks again.  
Sincerely,

NICHOLAS E. CALIO,  
Assistant to the President and  
Director of Legislative Affairs.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, April 26, 2001.

Hon. JOHN D. DINGELL,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE DINGELL: Thank you for your recent letter regarding medical privacy regulation.

I have shared your letter with the President's advisors and the appropriate agencies who have been formulating policy recommendations in this area. Your comments are receiving their close and careful attention.

Thanks again.  
Sincerely,

NICHOLAS E. CALIO,  
Assistant to the President and  
Director of Legislative Affairs.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, April 12, 2001.

Hon. JOHN D. DINGELL,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE DINGELL: thank you for your recent letter regarding a bipartisan Patient Protection Act.

I have shared your letter with the President's advisors and the appropriate agencies who have been formulating policy recommendations in this area. Your comments are receiving their close and careful attention.

Thanks again.  
Sincerely,

NICHOLAS E. CALIO,  
Assistant to the President and  
Director of Legislative Affairs.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, March 8, 2001.

Hon. JOHN D. DINGELL,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE DINGELL: although this is in response to your January letter, I just wanted you to know that the President sincerely appreciated receiving your comments regarding funding for USAID programs in Lebanon.

I have shared your letter with the President's advisors and the appropriate agencies who have been formulating policy recommendations in this area. Your comments are receiving their close and careful attention.

Thank you for your interest in writing.  
Sincerely,

NICHOLAS E. CALIO,  
Assistant to the President and  
Director of Legislative Affairs.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, March 9, 2001.

Hon. JOHN D. DINGELL,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE DINGELL: thank you for your recent letter regarding funding for the Elementary School Counseling Demonstration Act.

I have shared your letter with the President's budget advisors and the appropriate agencies who have been formulating policy recommendations in this area. Your comments are receiving their close and careful attention.

Thank you for your interest in writing.  
Sincerely,

NICHOLAS E. CALIO,  
Assistant to the President and  
Director of Legislative Affairs.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, April 4, 2001.

Hon. JOHN D. DINGELL,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE DINGELL: Thank you for your recent letter regarding funding for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

I have shared your letter with the President's advisors and the appropriate agencies who have been formulating policy recommendations in this area. Your comments are receiving their close and careful attention.

Thanks again.  
Sincerely,

NICHOLAS E. CALIO,  
Assistant to the President and  
Director of Legislative Affairs.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, April 9, 2001.

Hon. JOHN D. DINGELL,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE DINGELL: Thank you for your recent letter regarding funding for the USDA's Wetlands Reserve Program.

I have shared your letter with the President's advisors and the appropriate agencies who have been formulating policy recommendations in this area. Your comments are receiving their close and careful attention.

Thanks again.  
Sincerely,

NICHOLAS E. CALIO,  
Assistant to the President and  
Director of Legislative Affairs.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, April 11, 2001.

Hon. JOHN D. DINGELL,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE DINGELL: Thank you for your recent letter, along with 206 of your colleagues, regarding election reform principles.

I was happy to share your letter with the President's advisors and the appropriate agencies who have been formulating policy recommendations in this area. I have asked that you receive a more detailed response in the near future.

Thanks again.  
Sincerely,

NICHOLAS E. CALIO,  
Assistant to the President and  
Director of Legislative Affairs.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, April 12, 2001.

Hon. JOHN D. DINGELL,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE DINGELL: Thank you for your recent letter regarding a petition to the International Trade Commission on behalf of the domestic steel industry, under Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974, to seek temporary relief from injurious imports.

I have shared your letter with the President's advisors and the appropriate agencies who have been formulating policy recommendations in this area. Your comments are receiving their close and careful attention.

Thanks again.  
Sincerely,

NICHOLAS E. CALIO,  
Assistant to the President and  
Director of Legislative Affairs.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, April 12, 2001.

Hon. JOHN D. DINGELL,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE DINGELL: Thank you for your recent letter regarding coastal erosion.

I have shared your letter with the President's advisors and the appropriate agencies who have been formulating policy recommendations in this area. Your comments are receiving their close and careful attention.

Thanks again.  
Sincerely,

NICHOLAS E. CALIO,  
Assistant to the President and  
Director of Legislative Affairs.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, April 18, 2001.

Hon. JOHN D. DINGELL,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE DINGELL: Thank you for your recent letter regarding funding for a new sewer overflow grant program which was authorized in the Consolidated Appropriations Act for FY 2001. I apologize for the delay in responding to your letter.

I have shared your letter with the President's advisors and the appropriate agencies who have been formulating policy recommendations in this area. Your comments are receiving their close and careful attention.

Thanks again.  
Sincerely,

NICHOLAS E. CALIO,  
Assistant to the President and  
Director of Legislative Affairs.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, June 5, 2001.

Hon. JOHN D. DINGELL,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE DINGELL: Thank you for your recent letter regarding funding for the ongoing litigation against tobacco industry.

I have shared your letter with the President's advisors and the appropriate agencies who have been formulating policy recommendations in this area. Your comments are receiving their close and careful attention.

Thanks again.  
Sincerely,

NICHOLAS E. CALIO,  
Assistant to the President and  
Director of Legislative Affairs.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
Washington, June 5, 2001.

Hon. JOHN D. DINGELL,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE DINGELL: Thank you for your recent letter regarding the recently implemented medical privacy standards mandated by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 and issued by the Department of Health and Human Services in 2000.

I have shared your letter with the President's advisors and the appropriate agencies who have been formulating policy recommendations in this area. Your comments are receiving their close and careful attention.

Thanks again.  
Sincerely,

NICHOLAS E. CALIO,  
Assistant to the President and  
Director of Legislative Affairs.

#### TRIBUTE TO MIKE FENNELLS

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

Mr. REYNOLDS. Madam Speaker, in sports today, words like courage and character, leadership and perseverance are used so frequently they have become almost cliché. Sometimes, though, a story emerges that rekindles our faith in the indomitable will of the human spirit, which proves a sports figure can embody all those traits and more, and which inspires not only a team but an entire community. Such is the case in a story of Mike Fennell, coach of the McQuaid Jesuit High School baseball team in Rochester, New York.

One week ago, Mike coached the Knights to their first section v baseball championship in 20 years. It was the 250th victory of his coaching career, the team's fourth championship game in 5 years, and Coach Fennell's first sectional title. Indeed, these accomplishments are worthy of note, but they are even more remarkable considering just days before the championship game in Rochester's Frontier Field, Mike Fennell was in a hospital bed recovering from yet another surgery in his valiant crusade against non-smoker's lung cancer.

Since his diagnosis in November, Mike has faced this disease bravely, stubbornly, and even with a good dose of humor. His struggle has been so valiant and inspiring that following Mike's hair loss, resulting from ongoing chemotherapy, the McQuaid Knights wanted to do something special to show their support, love, and respect for their ailing coach, and that is when the team, led by pitcher Mike Lewis and catcher Paul Knittle, decided to shave their own heads.

A baseball standout at Fairport High School and Le Moyne College, Mike spent several years in the New York Yankee farm clubs, but the leadership and inspiration Mike has shown these past few months transcend any sport or championship. During the trophy pres-

entation, still weak from his chemo treatments, Mike shunned his walker that his wife, Erin, and nurse, Patty Messina, wanted him to use to make the trek from the dugout to home plate. He would make that walk the same way he has faced his disease, through faith, determination, and sheer will.

Mike Fennell has shown each of us how to face adversity, both bravely and proudly. He has shown us the strength to endure, even when doctors and his own body want him to stop. Most importantly, he has shown us there is nothing quite so tenacious and unbreakable as a human spirit.

Madam Speaker, I ask this Congress to join me in saluting a hero and a champion, Coach Mike Fennell.

#### NO INVESTIGATION NECESSARY?

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

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, to depart a little bit from my energy outrage day to day, where yesterday I revealed that Duke Power had charged \$3,800 a megawatt hour last winter in California, 100 times the price of 2 years ago, to point to a little growing problem of dissension on the majority side of the aisle.

Republican conference chairman, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS), has called on the Committee on Energy and Commerce to schedule hearings on the volatile prices facing energy consumers. I quote:

We need to get answers from energy companies, executives, including producers, suppliers, refiners, transporters, distributors, retailers, with the goals of finding solutions to these price fluctuations and bringing price stability to the public.

Unfortunately, he is being overruled. The majority leader, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY), says he is opposed to committee hearings to look at allegations of price gouging, that is a quote, by the energy industry. He says it is cheap political demagoguery. That is another quote.

Well, let us look a little bit at the record. Of course the majority leader does represent Texas, and ExxonMobil did see their profits up 102 percent last year. Americans certainly see it at the gas pump every single day where they are being price-gouged. They had \$15.9 billion, "B," billion dollars of profit, up 102 percent in one year. But, no, there is nothing to investigate. There is no market manipulation going on here. An increase of profits of 102 percent a year? Why, that is normal.

Okay, maybe it is. Let us go and look at the natural gas market. El Paso Energy, also based in Texas, where the majority leader hales from, they had profits of \$1.2 billion last year. A relatively small company; only \$1.2 billion in profits. Of course, their profits were up 381 percent in 1 year. An awful lot of Americans saw that in their natural gas bills this winter when they

were trying to heat their homes and a lot of them were freezing because they could not afford the bills. Nothing to investigate there. There is no market manipulation. It is normal for natural gas prices to go up by that much and for profits for this company to go up by 381 percent a year, except for recent revelations that have shown that El Paso Natural Gas bought pipeline capacity and then refused to use it and refused to let any other gas company use it so they could artificially restrict supply and drive the price up. But there is nothing to investigate there.

All right, let us turn then to electricity. Duke Power. I spoke earlier about their charging as much as \$3,800 a megawatt hour, 100 times the price of 2 years ago. Just multiply your home electric bill by 100. That is what Duke was charging folks in California this winter. But they only earned \$1.8 billion of profits and their profits are only up 109 percent in 1 year. Nothing to investigate there. No. Price of \$3,800 a megawatt hour, only up 100 times what it was just 2 years ago, why that is just natural. It is those Californians. They deserve this. Nothing to investigate there.

We need a comprehensive investigation. The Bush administration's own Federal Energy Regulatory Commission has found these prices unjust and unreasonable. The staff, unfortunately the chairman is appointed by the President, Mr. Hebert of Louisiana, and the chairman says, like our majority leader from Texas, there is nothing to investigate here. This is just the market at work, and consumers should just lump it.

Well, the Republicans are going to lump it at the ballot box unless they follow the advice of their conference chairman and start doing an investigation of what is going on. And if they do not do it here in the House, I predict it will happen in the Senate. And they might just have a little bit of egg on their face here when more and more of this evidence of price gouging and market manipulation comes out. Because the American people know what is happening to them. They know it every day when they pull up to the gas pump and they know it when they are opening their electric bill and when they get their natural gas bill, and they are not going to take it for much longer any more.

#### CONGRESS MUST HOLD FORECASTERS ACCOUNTABLE FOR THEIR PROJECTIONS

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

Mr. KIRK. Madam Speaker, we must hold forecasters accountable for the accuracy of their projections. As we are asking for straight A performance out of our public schools, we must also ask that out of our budget forecasters. We want better and more efficient use of energy resources.

As Secretary Rumsfeld is completing a comprehensive overall of our defense network, how can we expect anything less than continuous improvement from the way that we prepare the Federal budget? And we have a long way to go.

Everyone I talk to in Washington assumes that budget forecasts we use are setting priorities that are wrong; that they can be way off the mark; that we never are able to estimate correctly what our financial status is.

In 1997, the Congressional Budget Office estimated a \$145 billion deficit for fiscal year 1998. We had a surplus of \$69 billion. In 1999, CBO predicted a \$107 billion surplus for fiscal year 2000, \$129 billion below the actual \$236 billion achieved. You can see it here on chart number one, where CBO estimates a \$211 billion deficit, it was only \$107.

□ 1400

Then a \$156 billion deficit, it was only 22. The biggest year they made a mistake was 1998; they forecast a \$145 billion deficit. We ran a \$69 billion surplus. And on and on the errors have gone.

Mr. Speaker, this is no way to fill our elected mandate of keeping the economy strong. There is more at stake than the issue of whose numbers are right. Congress uses these estimates to make key decisions about tax policies that encourage economic growth, foster entrepreneurship, and reward individuals for seeking opportunities to work, learn and get ahead.

Inaccurate forecasts end up crowding out uses of other Federal funds. If defense programs produce large cost overruns, then less money is left for new education projects. If the actual cost of Medicare part B programs often exceed preliminary estimates, it becomes harder to build support for new benefits such as a prescription drug benefit. Better forecasts should be a bipartisan initiative focused on the goal of making government more effective.

Some errors of the past can be blamed on estimates that rely on status quo analysis, assuming that taxpayers will not change their actions in response to legislative changes that affect their pocketbook. Such a projection applies recent growth rates to baseline-year figures, assuming that current trends will continue indefinitely. Common sense tells us when you increase taxes on something, such as saving and investment, you get less of it. A change in tax policy influences the decisions that individuals make, thereby affecting revenues.

The recent history of the capital gains tax policy shows the shortcomings of status quo analysis. In 1984, Congress passed the Deficit Reduction Act, which temporarily reduced the long-term capital gains holding period from 12 months to 6 months, making it easier for investors to qualify for preferential tax treatment. Investors reacted, and quickly.

Capital gains realizations in 1985 were twice the amount in 1984. How-

ever, investor euphoria was short-lived. Congress repealed the capital gains deduction as part of the Tax Reform Act of 1986. Our budget experts prepared status quo estimates that anticipated large Federal revenue gains from a higher capital gains tax. Quite the contrary happened. Capital gains realizations tumbled in 1987. Budget estimators were confounded by the fact that taxpayers acted to avoid taxes.

Chart 2 shows the reaction.

We projected as we raised taxes, that we would actually raise revenue. We did not. We lost it when we raised the tax on capital gains.

The status quo then changed once again when we used the estimates and when we reduced capital gains charts. The status quo predicted a dismal drop in revenue. In actuality, capital gains realizations increased steadily and substantially, contributing to the surpluses we have now enjoyed, as you can see from this chart, where the realizations for fiscal year 2000, we projected \$329 billion and we have \$643 billion.

In order to make the best decisions, Congress needs real-world estimates that account for the interaction between Federal taxes and Federal programs and individuals' behavior. We have just passed one of the largest tax relief packages in U.S. history without the benefit of real-world analysis that effectively forecasts the turning points that we can use.

Under the current House rules, the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means has the right to request real-world forecasts, and the Joint Committee on Taxation must provide them in a timely manner. This should be required, not optional, and should be used for all tax bills.

The chairman of the Committee on Rules has introduced a capital gains tax reduction bill. Consider how a status quo analysis would misguide us on examining that legislation. Budget accuracy will be achieved with small steps, and we need it now.

This is a job for innovators ready to meet the challenge of helping Congress spend taxpayers dollars wisely. As a start, we can improve budgeting accuracy by using projections that do not ignore changes in the behavior of individuals when taxes increase and decrease. next, we need to account for expenditure increases when the government establishes a program that "pay for" goods and services, thereby making them less expensive for individuals. The Joint Committee on Taxation and the Congressional Budget Office are developing models that incorporate certain "real world" assumptions to measure behavioral changes; however, we are just at the beginning of this process. As we move forward, it will be important to check "projected" against "actual" results. By "backcasting"—loading actual economic variables in models to determine how much the variability of particular assumptions affected the overall forecast—we can isolate the best of what we have and identify what areas of our forecast models need work. Third, we must give every federal agency the incentive to employ the assets they own to their highest and best uses. For

example, the Defense Department owns major bands of Spectrum, but is unwilling to turn them over for commercial use; could this decision be based on the fact that it does not benefit from the sale of these assets?

The next few years should be a time of testing new limits and learning from what does not work. In the end, our goal should be to "leave no Congress behind." The accuracy of the projections we work with will influence the quality of our policy decisions. Each Congress deserves the best it can get—and so do the American people. The right decisions will stand behind economic growth that benefits us all.

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

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

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

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

#### END GRIDLOCK AT OUR NATION'S CRITICAL AIRPORTS

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

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, recently there has been much said and written about the possibility of new runways at Chicago O'Hare International Airport. Some might think new runways are a new idea. They are not.

In fact, in 1991, the Chicago Delay Task Force recommended that new runways be added to O'Hare in order to reduce delays and improve efficiency. The final report of the Chicago Delay Task Force reads that new O'Hare runways "represent the greatest opportunity to reduce delays in Chicago, particularly during bad weather conditions."

Unfortunately, this recommendation was ignored because the Governor at the time was opposed to new runways at O'Hare. Fast forward a decade to 2001. Delays are once again on the rise at O'Hare. Once again the Chicago Delay Task Force has been convened, and representatives from the Department of Aviation, the FAA, and the airport users will study O'Hare Airport to determine what can be done to most effectively reduce delays.

No one will be surprised when the task force once again determines that adding runways are the most efficient way to improve capacity and end delays at O'Hare. Jane Garvey, the administrator of the FAA, testified that, while the FAA's ongoing air traffic control initiatives will increase capacity, the initiatives will increase it only by a very small amount compared to

what the increase would be if a new runway or two were added at O'Hare.

Additional runways are needed not only at O'Hare but throughout our national aviation system. New runways are the key to ending delays and congestion and adding to our capacity.

Additional runways are especially critical at O'Hare. Chicago is and always has been the Nation's transportation hub. Therefore, the congestion and delays that plague O'Hare also plague the rest of our national aviation system. Delays at O'Hare ripple throughout the system, earning O'Hare the undesirable designation as a choke point in our national aviation system. If O'Hare remains a choke point, it threatens the reliability and efficiency of the entire United States aviation system.

The fate of new runways at O'Hare rests with Governor George Ryan. Unfortunately, despite Governor Ryan's excellent record in terms of transportation investment, the Governor is politically hamstrung in what he can do regarding additional runways at O'Hare. As the U.S. representative for residents living near Midway Airport, I know that quality-of-life issues in communities surrounding the airport are very important. The City of Chicago Department of Aviation has been quick to address these important quality-of-life issues. In fact, the City of Chicago has spent over \$320 million at O'Hare alone on noise-mitigation efforts. Yet despite these mitigation efforts, some of the airport's neighbors still seek to constrain the growth of O'Hare. Unfortunately, this group has the attention of their political leaders in the State legislature as well as the Governor.

George Ryan has offered to review plans for new runways; but local politics, I believe, prevent the Governor from ever seriously considering new runways at O'Hare. For months I have been working quietly behind the scenes with all of the major parties involved in moving new runways at O'Hare forward. It is clear that local politics will prevent new runways from being added at O'Hare. Of course, local concerns must be addressed; but a powerful few cannot continue to derail future development of O'Hare International Airport, the heart and soul of our national aviation system.

Therefore, a national solution is needed. For this reason I am introducing today legislation that will preempt certain State laws and will elevate the discussion to build new runways at O'Hare to the Federal level. O'Hare needs new runways to remain a vital and competitive airport. Nothing is going to change at O'Hare unless the Federal Government gets involved. An act to end gridlock at our Nation's critical airports allows the Federal Government to do just that.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this very vital legislation. This is the only way that we will end delays, the only way that we will end congestion, and the only way that we will add

capacity to the United States aviation system.

#### RECOGNIZING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF ALAN WEBB

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

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a young man from Virginia's Eleventh Congressional District, Alan Webb, a senior at South Lakes High School in Reston. Perhaps you have been reading about him in the newspaper.

Mr. Speaker, it has been said that it takes many years to become an overnight success, and this is certainly the case with Alan Webb. I saw him for the first time compete in the Foot Locker Challenge in Charlotte, North Carolina, in 1999; and in the cross-country field he ran way ahead of the pack. He is an outstanding young man.

But Alan achieved national recognition in May when he competed in the 27th Prefontaine Classic at the University of Oregon. This is considered one of the premier races in the sport of track and field. Alan finished a remarkable fifth against some of the finest milers in the world. But even more remarkable, his time was 3 minutes 53 seconds, a new record for the high school mile.

The previous high school mark of 3 minutes 55 seconds was set 35 years ago in 1965 by my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. RYUN). Let us put that in perspective. An 18-year-old broke a 36-year-old record in what many consider to be the most exciting event in track and field.

His performance at the Prefontaine Classic electrified those in attendance. A large crowd anticipating Alan's record-breaking bid rose to their feet when Alan's name was announced. And their cheers were even more deafening when his time was posted at the race's end. He made no secret of the fact that he hoped to set the record at this event, putting an exclamation point on what was already an exceptional high school career. His accomplishment, in this sense, was Ruthian: He set the highest possible goal, and he achieved it.

What is most commendable, perhaps, is the grace with which Alan has accepted his fame. He has said that he knows his mark will one day be broken as well. He has publicly recognized all those who have helped him reach such heights: family, friends, coaches, and teammates.

As I noted earlier, Alan may have achieved new levels of public recognition by breaking the high school record, but the determination was evident long ago.

On June 2, Alan joined his South Lakes teammates at the Virginia AAA Track and Field Championships at Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond. They competed in the 4x4

relay, where Alan's team placed fourth. He also competed in the 800 meter race, shattering the State record in that event by 2 seconds, finishing in 1 minute 47 seconds.

Alan will be attending the University of Michigan in the fall. He realizes that he has only a few weeks left in high school and is enjoying every moment. His down-to-earth demeanor has allowed him to keep his achievements in perspective, as fans and friends now ask for pictures and autographs. He looks forward to greater success in the future.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Alan. It is especially pleasing to have the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. RYUN) with me on the floor here today. I appreciate the class with which he has passed his torch to Alan, and I am sure Alan does as well.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. RYUN).

Mr. RYUN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Virginia for recognizing Alan Webb. It is an honor to be a part of this, and I want to congratulate Alan's parents as well, Steve and Catherine; his brother, Chris; his coach, Scott. They have all participated in a plan that has been very successful.

I met Alan about 3 years ago for the first time when he broke my then-sophomore record, and continued to watch his improvements along the way. He has developed his God-given talents to the fullest. He has a bright future, and he has also given our young people a role model. He has shown that hard work and dedication, those principles work, and with the right planning along the way, you can achieve great things.

I had the opportunity to visit with Alan almost 3 years ago. I encouraged him at that time to surround himself with those people who believed, as he did, that it could be done. There are always people that say it cannot be done. He took my advice. My congratulations to him.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, let me say to the gentleman from Kansas, I appreciate his being here today. For Alan and his family and all of his supporters in the South Lakes community and across the country, we join in this tribute today.

□ 1415

#### NATIONAL HOMEOWNERSHIP WEEK

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PLATTS). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to note the advantages and opportunities for homeownership in recognition of National Homeownership Week. Those of us who own a home know the joy, the satisfaction, and the peace of mind that results from owning your "piece of the rock."

Homeownership is the greatest investment many Americans will make. It offers a means of creating wealth, an appreciating asset, with certain tax benefits. It instills a sense of pride and dignity and helps to revitalize communities where people have tended to rent their dwellings. It helps to make real the American dream. Indeed, the long-term fixed-rate mortgage that so many Americans enjoy is one of the blessings and benefits of living in this great Nation. By contrast, most other nations offer only variable rates that when times are tough result in instability and even dislocations.

For many years, it has been the public policy of this Nation to promote homeownership. We have passed the laws that make available grants, loans, tax credits and deductions for housing construction and mortgage interest payments and real estate taxes. These laws and our national prosperity of the last 8 years have produced today the highest level of homeownership in the history of the Nation.

However, for many Americans, homeownership remains merely a dream deferred. The record low mortgage interest rates are not sufficient for persons who work full time but earn wages too low to qualify for a mortgage loan. The low rates do not help persons saddled with high debts or bad credit histories. They do not help people who live in communities with an insufficient stock of affordable homes, even though their income in other communities would be sufficient to buy a home. They also do not help those who do not understand the advantages and opportunities of homeownership or how to effectively negotiate the process of selecting a home, applying for and closing on a mortgage loan, and maintaining the home.

I am pleased with the leadership offered by the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation in collaboration with national partners including mortgage lenders, insurers, Realtors, leaders of faith-based institutions, government and community leaders and credit and housing counselors to help identify and overcome many of the barriers to homeownership. Two months ago, we launched a national campaign to promote homeownership and to help bridge the huge racial divide in homeownership rates. Although more than 7 out of 10 white Americans own their home, only 4 out of 10 African Americans and Hispanics own their home.

This national campaign is called With Ownership, Wealth, WOW. It will make available a variety of flexible products and services that will help to eliminate traditional barriers to homeownership, such as down payment and closing costs, and home buying and consumer credit counseling service to help maintain good credit and to repair credit histories.

In addition to this national campaign, we will continue to conduct regional housing summits like we held in North Carolina in July of 1999, in Cali-

fornia last year, and in New York earlier this year. Members of the Congressional Black Caucus also will sponsor in their districts starting this month housing and home buyer fairs. In my district, I will sponsor a home buyer fair next Saturday, June 16. We will help our citizens better understand how to become homeowners.

I greatly appreciate the concerns and commitment displayed by our partners and by my colleagues in the Congressional Black Caucus. I commend this effort to each Member of Congress to join us in promoting homeownership. Help us to bridge the racial disparity in homeownership rates. Together, we can combine public and private resources to help remove barriers to homeownership for many Americans across the Nation. Together, we can make real for many Americans the dream of owning their own home and realizing the American dream.

#### STANDARD TRADE NEGOTIATING AUTHORITY

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

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Speaker, I rise on a topic that is of central importance to our economy for many years to come, a topic which Congress is going to be called upon to consider in the near future, and I think has to consider in a bipartisan way in thinking outside of the box, thinking outside of their traditional ways of approaching it. I am referring here, of course, to the topic of trade and trade negotiating authority for the President.

Mr. Speaker, more than 200 years ago, Benjamin Franklin wisely observed that no Nation was ever ruined by trade. Back then, the United States was a small part of the global economy. By far, the largest portion of the wealth of the world lay outside of our borders. Franklin was simply expressing that which was obvious to most Americans, the wealthiest and most powerful nations on Earth were the great trading powers. If the U.S. were ever to live up to its potential, we had to plug in, we had to participate in the global economy. An island, even one of continental scale, could not expect to prosper by sealing its borders to the commercial opportunities that lie abroad.

But today, Mr. Speaker, all that has changed. Or has it?

Following World War II, the U.S. temporarily was an economic colossus such as the world had never seen. By some measures, we accounted for over 50 percent of world economic output. Gradually, however, the old balance was restored. Europe and East Asia were rebuilt, international trade soared as the nightmare effects of the war and depression-causing tariff walls were swept away, economies prospered, and tens of millions were lifted from poverty. Today, 75 percent of the world economy is outside of our borders.

Some would suggest, even after the experience of the last 5 decades, that all economic growth abroad comes at our expense. They seem to think this is a zero sum game. They seem to think that there is a finite amount of money in the world and that for someone to win, someone else must lose.

I categorically reject that argument. In the complex web of international trade, other nations are not simply competitors, although that is certainly an important component of our relationship. They are also our customers. They are our suppliers. And, more than occasionally, they are our partners in joint ventures. We depend on them and they depend on us. Or can they?

For 6 years now, the President of the United States, the leader of the free world and representative of the largest single economy on the planet, has lacked the authority to negotiate trade agreements, agreements that could pry open foreign markets, reduce and even eliminate unfair trading practices and create and preserve more jobs here at home. All of this is beyond the reach of the President of the United States.

How did we get into this mess? How did we reach a situation where our government lacks the same ability to protect and advance our interests that even the smallest international player takes for granted?

While I supported many of the trade policies of the last administration, particularly their efforts to preserve our antidumping and countervailing duty laws, the sad fact is that they forfeited America's leadership role by simple default. None of this would matter if the rest of the world were standing still, but the rest of humanity is impatient for economic progress.

All around us, our trading partners, tired of U.S. excuses and delays, are joining and forming new trade alliances without us. Europe is forming new trade pacts all across Latin America, South America and North Africa. The nations of East Asia are actively working to form a new regional combine. America is not even a party to these discussions. It is time to break through the either/or, dead-end fast track debate and move beyond the current stalemate to allow for full consideration of the legitimate issues that confront us in trade negotiating authority.

To restore the President's ability to advance our interests, I have introduced H.R. 1446, the Standard Trade Negotiating Authority Act, as a new approach to trade promotion authority. Over the course of the next several weeks, I will describe in greater detail the most important sections of this bill. But today I would like to outline some of its basic provisions for the House.

My bill provides ongoing negotiating authority for the President but differs from fast track by requiring preauthorization from the Congress for a specific country for a specific negotiation before the President enters into

negotiations. Legitimate concerns regarding environmental and labor standards are addressed during the preauthorization process through the creation of a new commission which will draft specific recommendations to be included in the negotiation goals. This ensures that blue and green concerns are considered, where appropriate, as part of a trade negotiation. When negotiations are complete, the President will submit the agreement along with a plan for implementation and enforcement to Congress for final approval. He must also outline any costs that accompany the plan.

This bill is an attempt to demystify the stale debate surrounding trade agreements, open the process to greater public and congressional scrutiny, making it more transparent, provide for a way to address real blue and green concerns and restore the U.S. to its leadership role on the international stage.

A few weeks ago, the President submitted his trade proposal to Congress. In my view, he correctly outlined his goals to expand our export markets while leaving Congress with a great deal of discretion for determining the best way to proceed. My legislation answers this challenge by creating a framework that provides for appropriate oversight of trade agreements before, during and after their completion.

I urge my colleagues to set aside partisan rancor, set aside traditional ideological classifications and consider this bill carefully. I would welcome their efforts to join with me to build a bipartisan coalition to take a new approach to trade in America.

#### YOU'RE A GOOD MAN, CHARLES SCHULZ

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

Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to honor a Minnesotan whose life work has been enjoyed by children, both young and old, for decades, cartoonist Charles Schulz. Schulz is best known for creating the most successful comic strip ever, the lovable Peanuts comic strip. Since Peanuts was first published in October of 1950, literally millions of people all over the world have been entertained by Schulz. I myself have fond childhood memories of reading about the adventures of Charlie Brown, Lucy, Snoopy, Linus, Pigpen and the whole Peanuts gang.

I would like to thank Charles Schulz for his contributions to society and the joy and the laughter that he has brought to us all. Schulz is being honored here today at a ceremony in the Capitol Rotunda where he will be posthumously presented with a gold medal on behalf of Congress.

As a tribute, I would like to say, "You're a good man, Charles Schulz."

#### THE PRESIDENT'S TAX CUT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CULBERSON) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. Speaker, as a new Member of Congress representing the west side of Houston, Texas following in the footsteps of Bill Archer, the former chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, I rise today to remind the Nation, the Congress, to go through some of the details of a remarkable achievement that President Bush, our former Governor of Texas, achieved today in signing a \$1.35 trillion tax cut, fulfilling the keystone of President Bush's campaign pledge to the Nation that he would return to American taxpayers a portion of that tax surplus that they have paid into the U.S. Treasury in excess of the needs of the Federal Government.

Because first and foremost it is a tax surplus, the money that the American people have earned and pay into the Federal Treasury does not belong to the United States Government, it belongs first to the American taxpayer. I took great pride in sitting alongside Chairman Archer today at the ceremony at which President Bush signed that \$1.35 trillion tax cut into law.

First, Mr. Speaker, I think it is important for the listening audience, those in the gallery here today as well as those in the listening audience there watching C-Span today to put the tax cut, the Bush tax cut, into perspective. In today's dollars, President Ronald Reagan's tax cut of 1981 would be equivalent to \$5.5 trillion, that 1981 tax cut placed into today's equivalent dollars in 2001. By comparison, of course, President Bush's tax cut was only \$1.35 trillion. In fact, the Bush tax cut that was signed into law today was, as a percentage of government revenue, even smaller than the tax cut proposed by President Kennedy in 1963.

□ 1430

In fact, another way to look at it would be that the Bush tax cut, which was signed into law today, will reduce government revenues by less than 5 percent versus current law over the next 10 years, or less than a nickel for every dollar collected by the Federal Government. So the tax cut, which took effect today, which those of us who are fiscal conservatives would like to have seen be larger, which President Bush would have like to have seen be larger, but as a result of compromise and working its way through the legislative process, was finally determined to be a \$1.35 trillion tax cut, that tax cut will only be essentially a nickel out of every dollar collected by the Federal Government.

Even after this tax cut, Mr. Speaker, the tax surplus will be large enough to protect 100 percent of the Social Security and Medicare trust funds. The tax surplus after the tax cut will be large

enough to pay off all available publicly-held debt over the next 10 years. There will still be enough money, after the Bush tax cut is enacted, to increase government spending by about 4 percent per year, even with inflation over the next 10 years. At the same time we are protecting Social Security, paying off the maximum level of public debt, increasing government spending by about 4 percent per year. After the Bush tax cut is signed into law, we have still set aside a contingency fund to ensure that there is enough money there for additional tax relief or additional spending in the event of an emergency. We have prepared for those contingencies.

The tax cut that President Bush proposed and signed into law today is prudent; it is the right thing to do philosophically and economically.

I would quote from, if I could, Mr. Speaker, the testimony presented to the House Committee on the Budget by Chairman Alan Greenspan of the Federal Reserve system on March 2, 2001. I will not attempt to read from it, because frankly it is not as interesting to read testimony like this as it is to paraphrase it, because I remember it very vividly as a new Member of Congress, a new member of the Committee on the Budget, Alan Greenspan, in my mind, is one of the most widely-respected economists, someone whose objectivity and ability is unquestioned by people from the Democrat side of the aisle as well as the Republican side, the chairman, Alan Greenspan, in his testimony to the Committee on the Budget, stated that, in fact, using the projections from the Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Office, that if current policies remain in effect, that the total surplus will reach about \$800 billion in the year 2010, including an on-budget surplus of about \$500 billion. In his opinion, analyzing these projections, the surplus will continue well beyond the year 2030, despite, as he says, the budgetary pressures from the aging of the baby-boom generation, especially on the major health programs.

Now, Chairman Greenspan's testimony is important, Mr. Speaker, because it lays the groundwork for, I think, demonstrating objectively and irrefutably the soundness of the decision that the Congress made under President Bush's leadership to pass this tax cut, because it is an inescapable, objective reality that there will be record-breaking tax surpluses in the Federal Treasury. The question becomes, what do we do with them?

The chairman of the Federal Reserve went on to testify that these surpluses do leave the Congress, the Federal Government, with a very profound policy decision. The choice is, as Chairman Greenspan points out, what do we do with these tax surpluses? Well, we obviously, in his opinion, as it is my opinion, the opinion of the President and fiscal conservatives here in the Congress, need to first and foremost pay down the national debt.

The national debt, of course, is held in a form of Treasury bonds and other marketable bonds, many of which are overseas. As Chairman Greenspan pointed out, those holders of long-term Treasury securities may be reluctant to give them up, cash them in, especially those who highly value the risk-free status of those issues. In order to induce them to sell their bonds, it will require the American taxpayer to pay those bondholders a significant premium. In Chairman Greenspan's testimony, he pointed out that paying those bondholders that premium to cash in their bonds early would require, to quote Chairman Greenspan, paying premiums that far exceed any realistic value of retiring the debt before maturity.

Both the Congressional Budget Office and the Office of Management and Budget project an inability of current services unified budget surpluses to be applied wholly to repay debt by the middle of this decade.

Without policy changes, Chairman Greenspan pointed out that the Federal Government would begin to accumulate very significant amounts of private assets, meaning stocks in the stock market, and other types of private assets, which is clearly a policy judgment that he says we need to make and something that holds tremendous risk. To have the Federal Government become, for example, a significant shareholder in General Motors or IBM or some other private companies is obviously not only a dangerous trend from a policy perspective but also, in the chairman's opinion, something that would lead to changes in the way those private companies are managed, and that, indeed, that is a path that he recommends we do not follow.

So if these tax surpluses are not to be used once we pay down the debt, the tax surplus is not to be used to begin to accumulate private assets, then the question becomes whether the Congress uses the tax surplus to increase spending or to cut taxes.

Chairman Greenspan, in his opinion, after very careful analysis of reviewing fiscal policy for the United States and analyzing the projected tax surpluses on into the future, concluded in his testimony to the Committee on the Budget that, quote, it is far better, in my judgment, that the surpluses be reduced by tax reductions rather than by spending increases. He came to that conclusion again, Mr. Speaker, to avoid the possibility of the Federal Government becoming a majority shareholder or even significant shareholder in private companies or in increasing government spending to the point where if there were a reduction in the tax surpluses in the future that we might be faced with a situation where we would need to actually increase taxes.

Those who have been listening to the debate over the last hour saw the distinguished Member, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KIRK), quite correctly point out that the projections of

the Congressional Budget Office have been off target virtually every single year over the last 6 years, and those projections of the Congressional Budget Office have typically been pessimistic, and the tax surplus has actually been quite much larger.

To reinforce that point, before I go through in an outline form the highlights of the President's tax cut, I would like to quote a few highlights from a very important speech that Vice President CHENEY gave to the National Association of Manufacturers on February 28 of this year, in which the Vice President laid out several key points which demonstrate conclusively how cautious, how conservative, how prudent and careful President Bush was in preparing the tax cut proposal that he put before the Congress.

Vice President CHENEY pointed out that day that, first of all, the Bush administration's economic growth forecasts were very conservative and were actually below the blue chip forecasts that had been given over the next 10 years. The blue chip forecast, quoting Vice President CHENEY, for the next 10 years was about 3.3 percent. The Bush administration used a forecast of about 3.1 percent.

Secondly, Vice President CHENEY pointed out that the Bush tax cut proposal was based on the assumption that revenue would grow more slowly than the economy does, which was another conservative bias, as the Vice President pointed out, that was built into the system as the Bush administration projected how large the surpluses are likely to be over the next decade.

Third, the Vice President pointed out that the budget and the forecast used by the Bush administration assumed no increase in productivity in the Federal Government over the next 10 years.

Productivity in the private sector is increasing about 3 percent, and as the Vice President points out, we should certainly expect to see some productivity increase from Federal Government employees over the next 10 years. But just to be absolutely certain that the projections used by the Bush administration were as conservative, prudent as possible and that we might all be pleasantly surprised by increases in those projections over the next 10 years, the Bush administration did not assume any productivity increase in the operations of the Federal Government.

The fourth critical assumption used by the Bush administration in preparing this tax cut proposal was that they used a static revenue analysis. They did not assume any feedback into the economy as a result of the tax cuts, and clearly there will be. We all know from history that the Reagan tax cuts of 1981 increased government revenue by \$2 for every \$1 of tax cut that President Reagan was able to sign into law.

The problem was the other party which controlled the Congress at that time, the Democrats, increased spending by about \$3 for every \$2 of increase

in revenue, and that is what led to the deficits.

The static revenue estimate analysis used by the Bush administration assumed that there would be no increase or stimulation of the economy and no increase in government revenue. Clearly there will be some. So that is another conservative factor built into the Bush administration's analysis that will probably lead to a pleasant surprise for all of us over the next decade.

Fifth, Vice President CHENEY pointed out in his speech to the American Association of Manufacturers that the baseline from which the Bush administration calculated the surplus assumed growth in entitlements. He said it can be estimated how big the Medicare population is going to be in 10 years, and all of that has been factored into the projections used by the Bush administration in proposing their \$1.6 trillion tax cut; and again the Congress passed a \$1.35 trillion tax cut.

Finally, the sixth point used by the Vice President in his speech is an important one, and that is that the assumptions, the baseline used by the Bush administration, included all of the President's new spending proposals. Those are built into the forecasts used over the next 10 years by the Bush administration.

Having done all of that, the Vice President points out, we then set aside about an \$800 billion contingency fund that will be used for what we can anticipate may be out there, such as, for example, the additional defense spending that may be necessary as a result of the strategic review; emergencies in agriculture, for example; additional Medicare expenses; other types of emergencies and contingencies that we cannot project. The Bush budget sets forth, sets aside, and the Congress has agreed, the House has agreed that we are going to have, and the Senate in the budget package, which the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUSSLE) has put here in the House, and which has been adopted by the Senate and sent on to the President, about an \$800 billion contingency fund.

With those estimates in mind, those baseline projections in place, the fact that is irrefutable is that we are going to have a record-breaking tax surplus over the next decade. The question then becomes, what do we do with it?

Alan Greenspan's testimony that we need to use it for tax reduction rather than spending increases and certainly do not want to use that tax surplus to accumulate private assets, such as buying stock in private companies like IBM or General Motors, recognizing all of the conservative factors built into the baseline assumptions used by the Bush administration, the tax cut, the Bush tax cut, clearly is the right policy decision for the Nation and it is the right policy decision for this Congress, and certainly right for the American people.

How will this tax cut affect the average American family? If one paid taxes

last year, they will receive a tax cut under the Bush tax cut signed into law today. Every single American who filed and paid taxes for the last tax year will receive a rebate of 5 percent of their first \$6,000 in taxable income if they are single, or a maximum rebate of about \$300. If one is the head of a household, they will receive a refund check in the mail of about \$500. Those checks, we believe, should be able to go out towards the end of this summer.

A married couple filing jointly will receive a maximum tax refund of \$600 in the mail from the United States Treasury.

The mechanism to make that happen has already begun, and each and every one of us who paid taxes in this country will expect to receive that tax refund check, I believe by the end of this summer.

□ 1445

So be looking for an envelope from the United States Treasury. It is going to be carrying good news. The only question is how big will that check be, depending on whether you are single, filing jointly, or filing as the head of a household.

You will also see this year a reduction in tax rates. There will be immediately a reduction in the tax rates across-the-board. We will see, for example, small business owners, individuals as well as small business owners, will see their individual tax rates cut. The 28 percent rate will be cut immediately to 27 percent; the 31 percent rate to 30 percent; the 36 percent rate to 35 percent. These rates will continue to be cut over the next decade.

The marriage penalty is going to be reduced. We are going to see the standard deduction for couples set at twice the level for individuals, which will be phased in over the next 5 years. The 15 percent bracket for couples will be set at twice the level for individuals. We are going to see a doubling of the child tax credit, from \$500 per year to \$1,000 per year.

The adoption tax credit is going to be increased to \$10,000 per eligible child. That will include children with special needs. For employers who provide adoption assistance, there is going to be an exclusion from income of up to \$10,000 for assistance that people receive from their employers for adoption assistance. Those are all going to make a significant difference for families.

For small business owners, the death tax will be repealed and phased out over the next 10 years. The exemption will go to \$1 million next calendar year, and then the exemption from the death tax will increase to \$1.5 million in the year 2004, \$2 million in 2006, and finally \$3.5 million in 2009, and then the death tax will be completely repealed by the year 2010.

One question that has been raised that I have heard from constituents, as well as by those who would prefer to spend the tax surplus rather than cut

taxes, is that these tax cuts are phased out and disappear in 10 years. The 10-year life-span of these tax cuts is a direct result of the opposition of the Democrats and a direct result of a rule that they placed into effect which would require the President to win 60 votes.

If we were to pass the tax cut and put it into effect permanently, a rule that the Democrats put into effect in the Senate, it is called the Byrd rule that was named after its sponsor, Senate Democrat Appropriations Chairman ROBERT BYRD of West Virginia, established a rule many years ago that we today would be required to pass the tax cut with 60 votes if it were to have permanent effect.

Well, because of the opposition of the Democrats who want to spend the tax surplus, who do not want us to see a tax cut at all, who have fought the President, almost all Democrats, he has had the help of some Democrats, but because of the Democrats, it would be impossible to get 60 votes in the Senate to pass the tax cut and make it permanent, so, therefore, a second procedure had to be used which only requires 51 votes. That second procedure had to be used because we knew we could get 51 votes for the tax cut, and that second procedure can only give the tax cut a lifespan of 10 years.

But I can tell you, Mr. Speaker and the listening public out there watching on C-SPAN and those who are here in the galleries, that the Republican leadership of the Congress is today working on legislation that will make the tax cut permanent. We will pass that out of the House as soon as possible, and that legislation making these tax cuts permanent will be sent on to the Senate as soon as possible, and it will then be up to the new leadership of the Senate to determine in a very visible and public way whether or not they support permanent tax cuts, or whether they want to see the tax cuts disappear in 10 years. We will give them that option.

That is a very, very important point, that we in the House, our Republican President, wanted to make this tax cut permanent, but because of opposition from the other side, we were unable to do so and had to give it a 10 year lifespan.

We have in the House, the Republican majority in the House, our Republican President, I think it is appropriate that the American people by electing a Republican House, a Republican Senate, the American people did elect a Republican Senate, and a Republican President, won the election in Florida, George Bush did win the election in Florida, as we all know, the Republican Congress, our Republican President, cut taxes retroactively to the first of this year, and that is a dramatic difference with the previous administration and the Democrat control of this Congress. While they raised taxes retroactively, we cut them retroactively. It is a dramatic and important difference, and one that we absolutely should not forget.

In fact, I hope that all of those who are listening to this debate today, those at home on C-SPAN as well as those in the gallery, I can tell you as a new Member of Congress, the Congress is not as partisan a place, there is not as much partisan bickering as the national press corps would have us believe. All of us in the Congress are working in an honest and diligent way to represent our districts as best we can.

There are honest and important differences of opinion of principle that we believe in very passionately that have made us Republicans or Democrats, and I would urge everyone listening today, whether they be at home or here in the gallery, to remember that after George Washington, our Nation's probably second most significant and important Founding Father, Thomas Jefferson believed that his most important achievement in his life was being a partisan Republican. It is something we should all be proud of, to be a Member, whether it be in the Democrat Party or Republican Party, to stand up for our principles that we have chosen to join these political parties, because they represent our viewpoint.

This tax cut proposed by President Bush in his campaign on which he was elected, on which the Republican Congress was elected as a keystone principle, President Bush has fulfilled that promise. That tax cut represents a core philosophy, which is what led us to become Republicans, one that led me to become a Republican, as a believer in limited government, in limiting the size, power and cost of the Federal Government and returning power to the States, in paying off the national debt as rapidly as possible, is certainly my highest national legislative priority. To pay off the national debt, to cut taxes, to allow taxpayers to keep more of the money they send to the Federal Government are my top two legislative priorities.

My highest local legislative priority is to expand the Katy Freeway there in West Houston, Interstate 10, which is in such disastrous shape that I often think of it as a rolling blackout in West Houston every morning and afternoon. We have got terrific schools, safe streets, a thundering economy, but terrible transportation problems in West Houston.

I as an individual Member of Congress have those priorities and those principles that matter to me, that led to my election by the people who worked hard to see me elected to represent them in West Houston and succeed Chairman Archer, and those core principles are what led me to become a Republican. It is something I am very proud of.

I can tell you that the passion that I share for the principles of the Republican Party, the passion that my colleagues share for their belief in the Democrat Party, were a point of great pride to Thomas Jefferson.

I would close, Mr. Speaker, by quoting from a letter that Mr. Jefferson

wrote towards the end of his life in February of 1826, just a few months before his death. As Mr. Jefferson was reviewing his long and wonderful life, he looked back over the many, many years of public service that he had performed, and remember that his public service in his mind was his greatest achievement.

Those of us, if you visited Monticello and you visit Thomas Jefferson's grave, people are often surprised to see that he has only listed on his tombstone three things: That he was the author of the American Declaration of Independence, that he was the author of the Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom, that he was the father of the University of Virginia.

Mr. Jefferson listed those things because he wanted to be remembered by the things he had done for the Nation, rather than by those things that the Nation had done for him, by honoring him by electing him to a number of different offices. There frankly is no better way we can be remembered than by the service we perform for our country.

Mr. Jefferson, in this letter from February of 1826, a few months before his death, reviewed his long life and all of his achievements. He points out that he came of age in 1764; that he was nominated to be a judge in the county in which he lived; he was then elected to what we would call the State legislature of the State of Virginia, the Virginia Assembly; he was then elected to serve in the original Congress of the Confederation; he then went to work in revising and reducing the whole body of the British statutes and the Acts of the Virginia Assembly, working on a recodification of Virginia law.

Mr. Jefferson was then elected Governor of Virginia. He was then elected to the legislature once again and to Congress again. He was sent to Europe as the American Minister to France. He was appointed by President George Washington as our Nation's first Secretary of State.

Thomas Jefferson was then elected Vice President, and then President in 1800, and finally, he says, I was elected as a Visitor and Rector of the University of Virginia.

These different offices, he says, with scarcely any interval between them, I have been in the public service now 61 years, and during the far greater part of that time in foreign countries or other States.

He goes on to point out that of all of those services, of everything that Thomas Jefferson did in his life, he says there is one, there is one service which is the most important in its consequences of any transaction in any portion of my life, and he says that was the head that I personally made against the Federal Principles and Proceedings during the administration of Mr. Adams.

In modern parlance, in the language of the year 2001, Mr. Jefferson is telling us that his greatest achievement in his entire life was being a partisan Repub-

lican. It mattered to him more than anything else he had done, because they created, James Madison and Thomas Jefferson, created political parties to ensure the election of Republicans, of people that were Republicans, as they called themselves. Mr. Jefferson never called himself a Democrat. He called himself a Republican, their political party was the Republican Party, because they were committed to the preservation of the American Republic, the core principles that made the country great: reducing the size, power and cost of the Federal Government, preserving the power of the State governments to control the things that affected the lives, prosperity and well-being of individual citizens in those States.

Mr. Jefferson set out as his highest priority as our new President, the first Republican President of the United States, elected 200 years ago, Mr. Jefferson set forth as his highest priority the elimination of the national debt, reducing taxes, abolishing the income tax.

Many people do not realize that Republican President Thomas Jefferson abolished all Internal Revenue taxes, a noble goal that I am committed to, along with my colleague, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SAM JOHNSON). We have coauthored a constitutional amendment to abolish the income tax, the Internal Revenue Service and do to the IRS what Rome did to Carthage, tear it down stone by stone and sow salt in the furrows.

That was Thomas Jefferson's greatest achievement in his first term as President. Mr. Jefferson and the Republicans abolished all Internal Revenue taxes. They passed laws which ensured the power of the States over things like public education, over the domestic improvements, things that were purely internal to each State.

All of those core principles that led Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, the majority they elected to Congress, to become Republicans, to create the Republican Party, are the same core principles that animate me today, that animate my good friend, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PENCE), a freshman Member, another stalwart and fiscal conservative of impeccable integrity, and someone with a long and illustrious career ahead of him in the United States Congress.

We, each one of us, Democrats and Republicans, should take great pride in our affiliation with our political parties, and do not let the national media and the national press fool you into thinking that this is something to be ashamed of to be a partisan Republican or partisan Democrat. It is what made this country great; it is what gives each of us as Americans a true choice. And as we go into vote, we often do not have any other thing to guide us as we vote, than whether someone is a Democrat or a Republican. We should each one of us be proud of it, stand up and defend it.

It was Thomas Jefferson's greatest achievement that he was the head of the Republican Party, and I take immense pride and pleasure in having been there today to see our Republican President, George W. Bush, sign into law only the third tax cut in the last 100 years. And the only reason that the American people got a tax cut today is because we elected a Republican President, George W. Bush, and we had a Republican Congress in the House and the Senate who stood by their principles, who stood proudly on those principles and won the election last year.

I look forward to supporting President Bush in the years ahead in the remainder of his term and seeing that we return more of the American people's hard-earned money to them and continue to transfer power back to the States, protecting the authority of State governments over public education, local improvement, public safety, all those things that led the original Republican Party of 200 years ago to win a majority of the House, the Senate, and to elect a Republican President.

□ 1500

I am confident we will lead the American people to reelect George W. Bush and to reelect a Republican majority of this Congress, as long as we all remember why we are Republicans and why we are Democrats. I hope the American people will remember this tax cut as one of the most vivid examples of why it is important to preserve a Republican majority in the House and in the Senate.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PLATTS). The Chair kindly reminds all Members that remarks in debate should be addressed to the Chair and not to occupants of the gallery or to others outside the Chamber.

#### HISTORIC TAX CUT BILL SIGNED INTO LAW

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

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CULBERSON) for his passionate and eloquent remarks today, as ever.

The Good Book tells us, oh, how the mighty have fallen, Mr. Speaker. And today, for the first time in a generation, the President of the United States has sundered a portion of the mighty and onerous Internal Revenue Code, a sundering entirely, for all of history, it is my hope, that onerous tax that wages war on small businesses and family farms, the inheritance tax, the estate tax, most notably remembered and hopefully forgotten, to be the death tax.

Mr. Speaker, I was pleased and honored as a new Member of Congress to

join President Bush this morning as he signed a historic tax cut bill into law. On a personal note, Mr. Speaker, today is my 42nd birthday, and it made it all the more sweet to stand in that place of places, the White House, with the 43rd President of the United States of America and take upon myself a gift not only for my birthday, but for all Americans, the gift of tax relief that President Bush signed today.

I truly believe that the tax relief signed into law today will stimulate our economy by reducing the heavy income tax burden on American workers. By signing this bill into law, the President increases the per-child tax credit by doubling it, reduces tax rates for all taxpayers. This is a President who is committed, as he said today, to a Tax Code that does not pick winners and losers; it is tax relief for all taxpayers. The President and this Congress also courageously took on and defeated the marriage penalty and ended that onerous death tax.

As layoffs in my home State of Indiana will attest, even a headline in my hometown of Columbus, Indiana, this last weekend read, there have been nearly 2,500 layoffs in east central Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I have been saying to my colleagues since I arrived in Washington, D.C. that this town seems more than happy to debate whether or not we will some day be in a recession. Mr. Speaker, in east central Indiana, we are already in a recession. Families are hurting, and I believe that this economy has been suffering under 8 years of increased taxes and regulatory red tape.

By signing this tax cut into law today, President Bush has begun to put our economy back on the right track. President Bush's tax plan will help working people, small businesses, and family farmers recover from this economic malaise, and it will begin to set free those struggling under the oppressive burden of high taxes.

Ronald Reagan, the 40th President of the United States, once said, "We need true tax reform that will at least make a start toward restoring for our children the American dream, that wealth is denied to no one, that each individual has the right to fly as high as his strength and his ability or her ability will take them."

Like the tax cuts of the 1980s, today's tax relief package will allow our economy to take wing, as Ronald Reagan envisioned. This means families will be better equipped to save for their children's education, a down payment on a home, to pay off mounting credit card debt, to put a few dollars away to pay for their children's education and for college. And even to save, Mr. Speaker, for their own retirement. By lifting the tax burden, as President Bush did today, signing the measure that the Republican Congress passed into law, we are continuing efforts to do no less than to renew the American dream.

It is my erstwhile hope that the signing of this tax cut into law is only the

beginning of a new era of fiscal responsibility in Washington, D.C. With the President's tax-cutting leadership, Congress has passed an increased child tax credit, rate reductions for all taxpayers, a marriage penalty relief bill, and Death Tax Elimination Act all in one measure. This is a historic day. This is a historic accomplishment, Mr. Speaker.

Oh, how the mighty have fallen. Today, we put the ax to the root of the Internal Revenue Code as it wages war on the American dream. Let this not be the final battle, but let it be the beginning of our battle until we are done renewing the American dream for all the American people.

#### IMMIGRATION REFORM SHOULD BE TOP PRIORITY FOR AMERICA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDO) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, once more, I rise to the podium to discuss an issue I think is of significant importance to the United States. I believe, as a matter of fact, it is perhaps the most significant public policy issue with which this body could or should be dealing. It is the issue of immigration reform.

Each evening at the end of business in this House, ladies and gentlemen from both sides of the aisle approach the mike to talk about particular issues of interest and concern to themselves. And each evening for the last several, Members, especially from the California delegation, have come to the microphone to talk about the problems that they face in that State as a result of a lack of sufficient energy resources. And each evening, they rail against the President's policies, the energy plan that he has put forward, the first such plan ever put forward by any administration, and suggest that the problems we face in this Nation with regard to energy are those that can be dealt with more by conservation than by production.

But all of the debate, Mr. Speaker, about energy problems, whether they concentrate on the issue of production as a solution or the possibility of conservation as a solution, miss the underlying problem.

The fact is, Mr. Speaker, the rolling blackouts we see in California and now some places beyond the borders of California, the skyrocketing costs of fuel oil, the fact that as we approach summer people are concerned about whether they are going to be able to keep their homes cool and in the wintertime whether they are going to be able to keep their homes warm because of the cost of energy. All of these things really are a result of a phenomenon I refer to as the numbers. It is numbers. It is the number of people in this country demanding the various resources that are available to them, but at varying costs.

Every year, Mr. Speaker, we allow legally into this country 1 million people under an immigrant status. Each year, we allow in another quarter of a million people under what is called refugee status. And each year, we have about 2 million to 3 million, the estimates vary widely of course, naturally, 2 million to 3 million illegal people coming across the borders and staying. We have far more coming across the borders, something like 800,000 a day, coming across the border; but I am saying that just those that we net out every year amounts to 2 million or 3 million.

I have a chart, Mr. Speaker, actually two charts, if I could ask a page to set them up, that show the growth of the population of this Nation over the last 20 years or so. We just had the census and the headlines across the Nation scream out, population growth extraordinary, more than we have anticipated, more than could have been anticipated, more than was expected. And we sometimes wonder how this could have happened; how it could happen that the numbers of people could actually grow so rapidly.

This, Mr. Speaker, is a chart that describes what has happened from 1970 when the population was about 203 million and the growth in population identified here in green that could be attributable to what we would call the native-born population, or specifically, the baby boomers. As we can see, the population growth was increasing, has increased, just the natural population growth, since 1970; and there has been a lot of concern about that.

However, the population would, in fact, level off, the population growth that is identified by this Baby Boomer Echo, as is shown here in green, that would level off in about 2020, and we would actually begin a decrease in population growth. That does not mean a decrease in population, just that the trend line is going down, were it not for the fact that we have an immigrant population that has actually doubled the size of growth in the United States, the rate of growth. So we would be right now at 243 million people in the United States, had it not been for immigration over the past 30 years. We are at 281 million people in the United States as a result of it; we have actually doubled the growth rate.

Now, this is intriguing, the numbers are interesting, and we can discuss what the implications are; but the fact is, we will be in a relatively short time, at a point where our resources will be stretched to the limit. We are not able to actually accommodate the population growth of this Nation with the resource allocation and with the problem of environmental protections that we perhaps rightly, perhaps blindly place on the actual development of our natural resources. For whatever reason, we cannot produce enough to supply the demand of the population we have in the United States in terms of energy. So when people from California rail against whatever political party is

in power, either at the State or at the national level, and suggest that that is the problem, that we would all have lots and lots of fuel oil, gasoline, energy supplies if it only were not for some particular problem with the political philosophy of one party or the other.

Mr. Speaker, it has nothing to do with that. It has everything to do with the fact that both political parties refuse to deal with the real problems we face in America today brought on by this enormous growth in population, and that specifically, that growth in population, that part of it that is brought on by immigration.

□ 1515

For many years, Mr. Speaker, we have had, of course, immigration in the United States of America. It is a country of immigrants. We all came here as a result of someone's decision at some point in time to leave their country and to come to the United States.

I am quite sympathetic with all those people, who still today are hard-working, God-fearing, law-abiding in every other way except they will come across the border illegally.

For the most part, these people are people who have all of the intentions, all of the desires to become part of the American dream, to obtain a part of the American dream, that our grandparents had. I certainly do not blame them for coming. I do not blame them for trying to come across the border legally, or sometimes illegally. I would not doubt for a moment that if I were living in some of their circumstances, I would be trying to do exactly the same thing.

So it is not the immigrant, the individual immigrant, that I am concerned about here or that I am in any way trying to degrade. It is our own policy, it is the policy of this Nation with regard to immigration. It is the head-in-the-sand policy, we should call it, with regard to immigration that I am concerned about. It is a refusal on the part of the Nation to deal with the fact of the numbers.

It is the numbers. It is not where people are coming from, it is how many people are coming here that has an impact on the quality of life in the United States. We are witnessing it in California on sort of a major scale, but every one of us, I believe, throughout our districts can observe the effects of immigration, and I would suggest to the Members, the negative effects of it, depending on who we are in the process.

If one is an employer desirous of obtaining the cheapest labor possible, desirous of paying people even below minimum wage, desirous of having people who would never think about perhaps filing a claim or something like that, then they are on the other side of this issue. They are happy about massive immigration, public or private, because they can take advantage of it. They take advantage of those people

coming in asking for help, needing a job, doing anything for a job and fearful of causing a problem in any way, because, of course, they may find the INS at their door.

However, the possibility of that is quite remote. We actually deport only 1 percent of the illegals that enter the country every year, 1 percent. So as I say, they should not really be too concerned. But if they make waves, then they might end up being identified by the INS. Maybe somebody would place a call. Why? Because they have had the audacity to ask for a minimum wage job, or that their benefits be increased, but they are here illegally. We take advantage of them. They are manipulated. They are exploited by greed.

So if they are on that side of the equation, I can understand full well, Mr. Speaker, that those people would not be too excited about the possibility of reducing the levels of immigrants into this country to something that we can handle, something that can allow immigrants to actually prosper themselves, and allow the United States to prosper itself. It could be mutually beneficial.

We need to reduce immigration dramatically, but as I say, it is just not a Californian who has a concern about this. Every single one of us sees something happening in his or her district that is a result of immigration.

In Colorado, I see it all the time. We see the demand for more and more highways, the demand for more and more schools. We keep wondering, where are these people coming from? How is it that this demand is growing so dramatically? It is a result, of course, of massive immigration, both legal and illegal. We will begin to see much more of its effects as time goes by if we do not do something about it.

Mr. Speaker, I showed the Members a chart a little bit ago that identified this part of the growth of this Nation from 1970 to 2000. We see again that 243 million would have been the population of the Nation had we in fact not had immigration in the last 30 years, but with immigration, we have more. Remember, we are just talking here about legal immigrants. We do not know how many illegal immigrants. We assume 10 to 15 million people here in the country are here illegally.

But our country at the end of 2000 was at 281 million people, so that part was the result of immigration, as I say, doubling the actual growth rate normally.

I ask Members to look what happens, look what happens if this growth rate is allowed to continue at the present level of 1 million legal immigrants in here. This does not reflect illegal immigration, which of course is about double, at least double legal immigration.

This just looks at what would happen, what is going to happen. This is not hypothetical, this is not a maybe thing; this is a direct, an absolutely defensible explanation, a visible explanation, of what is going to happen in

this country within the rest of this century, even in the next 30 years, if we continue to have immigration levels at the present level. We will be, at 2050, at 404 million, and we will be at 571 million people in the country at 2100.

Think about that when we are looking at where we are way down here. Think about the taxes that we have to pay in order to support the infrastructural demands of a population increase of this nature. Think about the number of schools that have to be built to support this. Think about the number of highways. Think about the number of hospitals. Think about the social service demands.

This population actually uses social services to a greater extent than the indigenous population. Think about this, just this. If nothing else will impress the Members, think about the quality of life at this level, at 571 million people in this country. Think about that little green belt that is not too far from our houses today.

Think about the fact that maybe today we can get in the car and within an hour or so we can be out in the more pristine areas enjoying the beauty of nature. Think about the ability of going to the Yellowstone National Park or Rocky Mountain National Park in my State, but think about having to make reservations to do that 4 or 5 years in advance to get into a national park.

This is what is coming, I assure the Members, and it will not be in the next 100 years, that will be in the next few years. We are already planning on how to try to deal with the massive numbers of people coming into the park systems of the United States without destroying them, destroying the ecology. There is only one way to do it, of course, and that is to parcel it out.

So today when we can get in our car and in fact drive freely across the United States, we can go into areas where it is hard to see another person, and that is sometimes what we all would desire, that kind of great quiet and solitude, think about it, Mr. Speaker, when the country is at this level of population, it will not be a place where solitude will easily be found. It will not be a place where one could enjoy the beauty of nature by simply getting in our vehicles or taking a stroll for a while, getting out of town, away from it all. It will be much more difficult to get away from it all because it will all have come here. It will all be here because of massive immigration, both legal and illegal.

Again, I want to reestablish something here. When we look at this incredible chart and we look at what is going to happen to the population of the United States because of the red part here, please remember this, this is not talking about illegal immigrants who stay here, this is just from legal immigration at the present level. Can anybody understand the implication of this? Does anybody want to deal with it?

Do Members think we have rolling blackouts now in California, rolling brownouts? Well, we are going to have a much more significant problem then when the population reaches these levels, and it will be, of course, much higher because illegal immigration rates are far greater than the legal.

Yes, then we will come here to the floor of the House and we will talk about maybe having to do something about immigration. We cannot sustain it at these levels, we will say. Maybe we will say that. I do not know. But why not say it today, Mr. Speaker? Why are we so afraid of bringing this issue to the attention of our colleagues here and to the attention of the general public?

There are a couple of reasons, but primarily they deal with fear, fear of being called a racist, fear of being called xenophobic, and a variety of other terms that certainly I have thrown at me every time I do this speech on the floor of the House. The phones start ringing in our office. People from all over the country express their displeasure with what I say.

Mr. Speaker, I will suffer the slings and arrows of those folks who feel so outraged by what I am saying here just to get people to begin to pay attention to the issue.

I want to read a part of a letter that is dated March 19, 1924. The letter is addressed to the Congress of the United States, and it reads as follows:

“Every effort to enact immigration legislation must expect to meet a number of hostile forces, and in particular, two hostile forces of considerable strength.”

It goes on: “One of these is composed of corporation employers who desire to employ physical strength, ‘broad backs,’ at the lowest possible wage, and who prefer a rapidly revolving labor supply at low wages to a regular supply of American wage earners at fair wages.”

Remember, this is 1924. It goes on:

“The other hostile force is composed of racial groups in the United States who oppose all restrictive legislation because they want the doors left open for an influx of their countrymen, regardless of the menace to the people of their adopted country.”

This was Samuel Gompers, founder and president of the American Federation of Labor, the AFL, and himself, by the way, an immigrant.

He is right, Mr. Speaker, it has not changed. It has not changed, I assure the Members, in the last 76 years. It is still those hostile forces we meet when we bring an issue like this to the floor. It is still the employer who threatens me, threatens other Members of this body with a lack of support if we do not understand that they need to bring in illegal and legal immigrants so they can have these jobs that “no American will take.”

Yes, I am sure there are many jobs out there that no American will take for the wages that are paid at that

level. Yes, I am sure that is true. As long as they can continue to get by with paying those low wages to those people, of course they are going to be coming here demanding that we do nothing about the massive immigration that is flooding the United States, that is coming across the borders; and I should say, by the way, also to the detriment of the immigrant.

The other thing, of course, is that there is a political side to this. There are a lot of people here who want to have massive immigration because they believe it accrues to their political advantage. We saw this, Mr. Speaker, we will recall, when President Clinton demanded that the INS go through a hurry-up procedure in order to make citizens out of hundreds of thousands of people who were here as immigrants, in order to get them registered to vote, in order for them to become good Democrats and vote for Mr. Clinton.

There was such a rush to do that that literally thousands, I read somewhere it was 69,000 that sticks in my mind, people who were given this citizenship in this rushed-up fashion who were in fact felons. They had committed felonies here and they had committed felonies in their country of origin. We gave them citizenship status because the Clinton administration wanted a massive number of people here because they believed that they would in turn become good, solid Democrat votes.

Mr. Speaker, I do not care whether they come here and vote Democrat or Republican or do not vote at all. The fact is, the issue of numbers is what we have to deal with today, the numbers. Because of immigration, the United States is currently growing at a rate faster than China. Because of immigration, within the lifetime of an American child our population will double.

□ 1530

There is an organization called Project U.S.A., from which I am taking much of the following information, and I suggest that anyone who wants to get any kind of information that we have talked about here tonight go to our Website, [www.house.gov/tancredo](http://www.house.gov/tancredo). From that, we have links to any of these other sites. That is [www.house.gov/tancredo](http://www.house.gov/tancredo). Then one can go to the other sites here, Project U.S.A. and many others. Go to our site on immigration reform first.

A writer by the name of Brenda Walker talks about the social contract, talks about what happens again in terms of what the impacts are of massive immigration into the country.

She says experts increasingly agree that Third World poverty is largely the result of generations of citizens' passivity and the failure to build governments based on democratic values. Democracy cannot survive in cultures where women have no rights, where there is little respect for the rule of law, where there is tolerance for bigotry, petty thievery, bribery, corruption, nepotism, ethnic hostility and

where citizens fail to build the political coalitions and the citizen movements to effect real change.

She says, when we reward those who run from the problems in their own native land in order to save their own skin, then we undermine the citizen activism and the loyalty to one another that is absolutely necessary if Third World people are going to unite and solve their own problems.

It is not kindness on our part when we allow our corporations to employ their most educated and their most talented citizens. Where would South Africa be if Nelson Mandela had decided to cut and run for America?

Encouraging massive migration to the United States will not solve the problems in poorer countries. We can be much more effective through foreign aid and by teaching people how to build democratic societies for themselves. Teaching people how to fish is the path to true compassion and human dignity.

Consider this, no one can fail to notice the connection between poverty and rapid population growth. No one can fail to see the connection between population growth and the degradation of the global environment.

For our sake and for the sake of the world, we must work for a U.S. immigration moratorium. Certainly appropriate words.

Today, Mr. Speaker, my wife brought me a copy of the most recent issue of Time Magazine. It is a Time Special Issue, it says, identified by the June 11 date. It says, "Welcome to Amexica," A-M-E-X-I-C-A. The subtitle is "The border is vanishing before our eyes, creating a new world for all of us."

I could not agree more, Mr. Speaker, with that headline. The border is vanishing. A new world is being created. What does this world look like? Well, it will look very much like the border that presently exists between the United States and Mexico, the border region referred to in this particular Time Magazine article.

This is from Time Magazine: "To enforce immigration policies over which they have no control, border counties lay out \$108 million a year in law enforcement and medical expenses associated with illegal crossings, money most of these poor counties cannot afford. Yes, there is a shortage of truck drivers, but there is also a shortage of judges to hear all the drug and smuggling cases. Arizona ambulance companies face bankruptcy because of all the unreimbursed costs of rescuing illegals from the desert. Schools everywhere here are poor, overcrowded and growing.

"Good health care has always been scarce here, but the border boom makes it worse. A third of all U.S. tuberculosis cases are concentrated in California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. In the El Paso hospitals, 50 percent of the patients are on some kind of public assistance, mainly Medicaid."

"'Border towns have the double burden of disease,' says Russell Bennett,

chief of the U.S.-Mexico Border Health Commission," those diseases of emerging nations like diarrhea as well as first world diseases like stress and diabetes.

The cost of immigration, I mean, the world is definitely changing, Mr. Speaker. There are no two ways about it. But I would not suggest it is changing especially on these border communities for the better, and it is because of numbers. It is not because, again, of where people come from. It is because of the numbers of people that are coming here.

Again, I repeat, 31 percent of all tuberculosis cases are found in the four border States, Colorado, by the way, is not too far behind in those statistics.

We are told that other countries are doing something to try to stem the flow of migrants to the United States. Well, let me suggest to my colleagues that that is almost a hollow promise.

Although Vicente Fox and others often speak of attempting to do something to reduce the flow of immigrants to the United States, the reality is that they are encouraging it. The reason why they are encouraging this out-migration from their countries is because they cannot deal with it. They refuse to deal with it.

Remember the petty larceny, the incredible amount of problems they have in trying to actually run their own government, the massive amount of corruption in the government itself and in the policing? All of this, of course, does not bode well for us, for those of us who hope that Mexico will be able to turn this around, to provide an economic arena in which their own people can thrive, in which they can achieve their own economic dreams. This is what we hope for all citizens all over the world.

But I suggest that it is counter-productive for the United States to accept so many legal and illegal people into our country based upon some bizarre rationale that we are actually helping them and we are helping the countries from which they come. We are doing neither. We are doing ourselves an injustice and we are doing an injustice to the nations from which these people come because we are allowing these countries to avoid dealing with the harsh reality of life; and that is, one better change one's system, one better become a more free enterprise, capitalistic system, understanding the benefits of a democratic republic based upon capitalism. That is the first thing one has to do.

One has to work to root out corruption in one's own government. One has to make sure that the police are honest, that the civil service at every level are not on the take.

But the fact is, Mr. Speaker, that in most of these Third World countries, that is just exactly what the case is. Most of these is incredibly corrupt and, as a result, of course they cannot provide governmental services as a result of socialistic economies. They cannot

provide their own people with the quality of life that they deserve.

So what happens? They look for someplace to go, and that place to go is the United States of America. We can handle it. We can handle maybe 100,000 a year. We can handle maybe 150,000 a year. We can handle maybe 200,000 a year. But we cannot handle millions and millions of people a year. It does not help us, and it does not help them.

Vicente Fox "dreams of a day when the border will open and his countrymen will no longer flee to survive. As Fox told Ernesto Ruffo, his top aide on the region, 'Put holes in the border.'" That is his attempt to stop illegal immigrants from entering the United States. Put holes in the border. What does Mr. Fox mean by that? Believe me, it would be difficult to find where one could put the hole, because there is essentially an open border.

There is hardly anything that prevents the flow of illegals into this country from his country. Not only is Mr. Fox not attempting to stop it, but he and his government are abetting it. They are actually, as hard as this is to believe, Mr. Speaker, even in light of what Mr. Fox is telling the rest of the world, they are, in turn, handing out kits to illegals preparing to cross the border into the United States, kits that are designed to help them make their trip easier, kits that include water and condoms and Band-aids and maps and food supplies for a day or so. They are being handed out by agencies of the Mexican Government.

At the same time, they tell us that they are trying to help reduce the flow of immigrants into the United States. This is simply untrue, Mr. Speaker.

There is the corruption. This article in Time Magazine goes on to talk about the corruption and how it affects the immigration policies. It says, "Police and Customs people pay for their government jobs so they can get in on the mordida, the payoff system. Midwives in Brownsville have sold thousands of birth certificates to be used as proof of U.S. citizenship. The Arellano Felix brothers, Tijuana drug kingpins known for torturing, carving up and roasting their rivals, are paying \$4 million a month in bribes in Baja, California alone, just as the cost of doing business."

Remember, Mr. Speaker, we are talking about corrupt officials both in Mexico and in the United States. \$4 million a month in bribes in Baja, California alone.

"The \$4 million reward for their capture is one of the highest the U.S. has ever offered, and is something of a bad joke under the circumstances. There hasn't been a single nibble in four years. What good is the money if you're dead?" The article goes on.

"The border patrol has a mission impossible. No matter how many surveillance cameras and motion detectors it installs, still the immigrants come." It goes on to describe the plight of those who cross the border and do so in the

heat of the day without proper care, without proper nutrition, without the ability to escape the burning rays of the sun. Many, many die in the process.

Those who do not come that way often employ the services of what are called coyotes. A coyote is a person who is employed to get one from Mexico to the United States doing so illegally. One has to pay them. It averages between 500 to sometimes several thousand dollars, depending upon the circumstances, to get one across the border.

What happens, these people get shoved into vans, into the backs of trucks, get compacted, if you will, into any vehicle that is coming across the border. Many of them die. This has happened several times in the last few months in my own State of Colorado. I think we are up to now 9 or 11 people who have died in this process being transported here by coyotes.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I do not blame them for trying. I understand their desire. It was the same as the desire of my grandparents and perhaps my colleagues to come to the United States and seek a better life. One of the things that we accomplished with that generation was, to a large extent, the ability to separate oneself from the culture and from the country from which one came. This is important. This is one reason why we do have the problem with massive migration, both legal and illegal from Mexico, because the border is of course adjacent to the United States, and it is harder.

When my grandparents came here from Italy in the late part of the 1800s, they came essentially to escape an old world, came to seek the benefits of the new world, to enter into what they believe was a place of streets of gold. They wanted to become upwardly mobile, and they did that. One of the ways they did it was by abandoning their native language.

I know a lot of people suggest that should not happen. I, for one, wish I could still speak Italian. I wish my grandparents had taught my parents and they had taught me, but they did not. One reason they did not was because they understood the need to learn English if they wanted to be upwardly mobile in this country.

Massive immigration from countries that do not speak English puts pressure on the school systems. It puts pressure on jobs. The ability of someone to be upwardly mobile is severely hampered by their either unwillingness or inability to learn the English language.

Bilingual education now being taught in so many schools with the exception of California, which by proposition threw it out, and soon it will happen in Arizona if it has not already occurred. I may be mistaken there. I think Arizona has already passed their initiative to do the same thing, and I hope Colorado is next in line to eliminate bilingual education. But this is an example of the problem of massive immigration

and this dual-language nation we are beginning to develop.

Not only is there a problem with people being able to actually become upwardly mobile if they do not speak English, can they really get to the next level in their job, can they afford to leave that particular field, maybe low skilled, low pay job, and move into something better if they cannot speak English? The answer is no.

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So why do we keep so many people in another language? Because it has become a political issue. I go back to what I said earlier about the reasons why we have massive immigration, one of them being political. And bilingual education has become a very political issue. It is used here in the House of this Congress to encourage either certain ethnic groups to support one party or another, or as an issue of attack on another party, those of us who believe that bilingual education is not the best thing for the children in that system.

If we really and truly care about the child, Mr. Speaker, and I have been a teacher, my wife just completed 27 years as a teacher in the Jefferson County Public Schools, we sent our children to public schools, but if we really and truly care about children, then we will do several things for them: one, we will allow them to have the choice of any school they want to go to by giving them tax credits; and, secondly, we will make sure that they are not forced to participate in bilingual classes that are taught in a language other than English. If we really care about children, that is where we should be.

We should be providing immersion classes for these kids so they can learn English quickly and move on and get in line for part of the American Dream. But massive immigration retards that pressure to achieve English proficiency. But the fact remains that these are all problems that develop as a result of this massive immigration and problems that we must begin to deal with.

I say over and over again that it is an issue whose time has come. We must talk about it. Do we want this to be the future? Is this what we expect our children and grandchildren will have to deal with in terms of the quality of their lives? We can achieve a better future, Mr. Speaker, by controlling our own borders. It is uniquely in the power of the people of this House and in this other body to do that. States cannot do it. States have absolutely no control over the borders. They look to us. And we look away all too often, and we have done so time and time again on this issue of immigration because we fear either the political or social ramifications to us.

It is hard to go into that cocktail party where somebody may say, oh, gee, that is that guy or that lady that wants to reduce immigration. People might shy away from you, thinking

that you are a racist, that you have some evil motive, that there is something bad in your heart, and they want to get away from you. Mr. Speaker, I assure you, at least from my own perspective and from the bottom of my heart, it is not the type of people that come here, it is not the color of people that are coming here, it is not their ethnicity, it is, in fact, the numbers that makes it difficult to deal with.

The numbers make it harder for us all to accomplish our goals, whether it is to reduce the problems faced by California, and which will be faced by States throughout the Nation soon in terms of energy and lack thereof, to the various other kinds of cultural issues and political issues that we face as a result of massive immigration of these kinds of numbers.

So once again I ask the Speaker to be aware of the need for change, to encourage others, others of my colleagues, to begin to study this issue and become acquainted with it. It is an important one for every one of us no matter what district we represent. It will become more important as the time goes on, and there will be a point in time when we will be confronted by this issue in a way that perhaps we have no way of avoiding it.

We have to deal with it, Mr. Speaker. Now is better than later. Now is better than later.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. UDALL of Colorado (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of personal business.

Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today on account of attending daughter's graduation.

#### 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. DINGELL, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SHOWS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. LIPINSKI, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. CLAYTON, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. REYNOLDS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. RYUN of Kansas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ENGLISH, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at their own request) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PENCE, for 5 minutes, today.

#### ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, June 8, 2001, at 10 a.m.

#### OATH OF OFFICE MEMBERS, RESIDENT COMMISSIONER, AND DELEGATES

The oath of office required by the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States, and as provided by section 2 of the act of May 13, 1884 (23 Stat. 22), to be administered to Members, Resident Commissioner, and Delegates of the House of Representatives, the text of which is carried in 5 U.S.C. 3331:

I, AB, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.

has been subscribed to in person and filed in duplicate with the Clerk of the House of Representatives by the following Member of the 107th Congress, pursuant to the provisions of 2 U.S.C. 25:

Honorable DIANE E. WATSON, 32nd California.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

2344. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Prohibition of Beef from Argentina [Docket No. 01-032-1] received June 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2345. A letter from the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—National Forest System Land and Resource Management Planning; Extension of Compliance Deadline—received June 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2346. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Change in Disease Status of the Republic of San Marino and the Independent Principalities of Andorra and Monaco [Docket No. 01-029-1] received June 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2347. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Bacillus thuringiensis Cry1F Protein and the Genetic Material Necessary for its Production in Corn; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [OPP-301130; FRL-6783-3] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received June 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2348. A letter from the Deputy Director, Enforcement Policy, Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule—Nondisplacement of Qualified Workers Under Certain Contracts; Rescission of Regulations Pursuant to Executive Order 13204—received June 4, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2349. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, NHTSA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Interior Trunk Release [Docket No. NHTSA 99-5063; Notice 2] (RIN: 2127-AH83) received June 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2350. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, NHTSA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; Hydraulic and Electric Brake Systems; Passenger Car Brake Systems [Docket No. NHTSA 2000-6740] (RIN: 2127-AH64) received June 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2351. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, NHTSA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Federal Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Standard; Final Listing of Model Year 2001 High-Theft Vehicle Lines [Docket No. NHTSA 2000-7331] (RIN: 2127-AH78) received June 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2352. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Revisions to the Arizona and California State Implementation Plans, Maricopa County Environmental Services Department, Placer County Air Pollution Control District and South Coast Air Quality Management District [CA 095-0237a; FRL-6987-3] received June 4, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2353. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; New Jersey; Motor Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program [Region II Docket No. NJ43-219; FRL-6990-4] received June 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2354. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (McCook, Alliance, Imperial, Nebraska, and Limon, Parker, Aspen, Avon and Westcliffe, Colorado) [MM Docket No. 00-6; RM-9791; RM-9890] received June 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2355. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Paradise, Michigan) [MM Docket No. 00-194; RM-9972]; (Lynchburg, Tennessee) [MM Docket No. 00-196; RM-9974]; (Rincon, Texas) [MM Docket

No. 00-197; RM-9975] received June 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2356. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Camdenton and Laurie, Missouri) [MM Docket No. 97-86; RM-9025; RM-9084] received June 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2357. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (McKinleyville, California) [MM Docket No. 00-216; RM-9995; RM-10066] received June 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2358. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Royston and Arcade, Georgia) [MM Docket No. 00-165; RM-9941] received June 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2359. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Young Harris, Georgia) [MM Docket No. 01-35; RM-10054] received June 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2360. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Willow Creek, California) [MM Docket No. 01-4; RM-10020] received June 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2361. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Charleroi and Duquesne, Pennsylvania) [MM Docket No. 00-42; RM-9826] received June 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2362. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Patterson, Georgia) [MM Docket No. 01-26; RM-10045] received June 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2363. A letter from the Special Assistant to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations (Saug Centre and Alexandria, Minnesota) [MM Docket No. 00-250; RM-10025] received June 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2364. A letter from the Senior Legal Advisor to the Bureau Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.622(b), Table of Allotments, Digital Television Broadcast Stations (Bozeman, Montana) [MM Docket No.

01-30; RM-10042] received June 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2365. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Licensing Proceedings for the Receipt of High-Level Radioactive Waste at a Geologic Repository: Licensing Support Network, Design Standards for Participating Websites (RIN: 3150-AG44) received June 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

2366. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Energy, transmitting the semiannual report on activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period October 1, 2000, through March 31, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(d); to the Committee on Government Reform.

2367. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Labor, transmitting the semiannual report of the Department of Labor's Inspector General covering the period October 1, 2000 through March 31, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

2368. A letter from the Executive Director, Committee For Purchase From People Who Are Blind Or Severely Disabled, transmitting the Committee's final rule—Additions to and Deletions from the Procurement List—received June 4, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

2369. A letter from the White House Liaison, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

2370. A letter from the Assistant Director for Executive and Political Personnel, Department of Defense, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

2371. A letter from the Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the semiannual report on activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period October 1, 2000, through March 31, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

2372. A letter from the White House Liaison, Department of Justice, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

2373. A letter from the Attorney/Advisor, Department of Transportation, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

2374. A letter from the Chairwoman, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting the semiannual report on activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period October 1, 2000 through March 31, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

2375. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's 2000 CFOA Report, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

2376. A letter from the Acting Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting the semiannual report on activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period October 1, 2000 through March 31, 2001, pursuant to 5 app.; to the Committee on Government Reform.

2377. A letter from the Counsel to the Inspector General, General Services Administration, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

2378. A letter from the Counsel to the Inspector General, General Services Administration, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

2379. A letter from the Chairman and the Acting General Counsel, National Labor Relations Board, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period October 1, 2000 through March 31, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

2380. A letter from the Inspector General, Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting the semiannual report on activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period October 1, 2000, through March 31, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(d); to the Committee on Government Reform.

2381. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishing Oil Value for Royalty Due on Federal Leases (RIN: 1010-AC09) received June 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

2382. A letter from the Acting Chief, Endangered Species Division, Office of Protected Resources, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Endangered and Threatened Species; Final Rule to Remove Umpqua River Cutthroat Trout From the Federal List of Endangered and Threatened Species [Docket No. 000404093-0093-01; I.D. 121198A] (RIN: 0648-AN90) received June 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

2383. A letter from the Acting Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act Provisions; Horseshoe Crab Fishery; Closed Area [Docket No. 000412106-0363-03; I.D. 032200A] (RIN: 0648-AO02) received June 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

2384. A letter from the Trial Attorney, Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Brake System Safety Standards for Freight and Other Non-Passenger Trains and Equipment; End-of-Train Devices [FRA Docket No. PB-9; Notice No. 19] (RIN: 2130-AB16) received June 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2385. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Flight Crewmember Flight Time Limitations and Rest Requirements; Correction—received June 4, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2386. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 767-200, -300, and -300F Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-51-AD; Amendment 39-12220; AD 2001-09-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 4, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2387. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Division, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Applegate Valley Viticultural Area [T.D. ATF-434; Re: Notice No. 874] (RIN: 1512-AA07) received June 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2388. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Division, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Addition of a New Grape Variety Name for American Wines (99R-142P) [T.D. ATF-433; Ref. Notice No. 883] (RIN: 1512-AC03) received June 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2389. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Division, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—River Junction Viticultural Area (98R-192P) [T.D. ATF 452] (RIN: 1512-AA07) received June 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2390. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Division, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Long Island Viticultural Area (2000R-219P) [T.D. ATF-453; Re: Notice No. 905] (RIN: 1512-AA07) received June 1, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2391. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Division, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Santa Rita Hills Viticultural Area (98R-129P) [T.D. ATF 454; Ref. Notice No. 866] (RIN: 1512-AA07) received June 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2392. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Inclusion of Elective Reductions for Qualified Transportation Fringes in Compensation Under Qualified Plans and 403(b) Plans [Notice 2001-37] received June 5, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. BALLENGER (for himself and Mr. COBLE):

H.R. 2094. A bill to amend the Act of March 3, 1931 (known as the Davis-Bacon Act) to increase the contract amount specified in the Act; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. EVANS (for himself and Mr. REYES):

H.R. 2095. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for uniformity in fees charged qualifying members of the Selected Reserve and active duty veterans for home loans guaranteed by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BAKER, Mr. BARGIA, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. CAMP, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Ms. HART, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LARGENT, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. PENCE, Mr. PHELPS, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. PITTS, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. ROHR-ABACHER, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, Mr. SCHROCK, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. STUMP, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. VITTER, Mr. WICKER, Mr. THUNE, Mrs. MYRICK, and Mr. STEARNS):

H.R. 2096. A bill to provide for a National Stem Cell Donor Bank regarding qualifying

human stem cells, and for the conduct and support of research using such cells; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BISHOP (for himself, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. LEE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. OWENS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RUSH, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. WYNN, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Mrs. MALONEY of New York):

H.R. 2097. A bill to amend the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 to provide incentive grants to improve the quality of child care; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. ANDREWS (for himself and Mr. SAXTON):

H.R. 2098. A bill to require the Attorney General to establish an office in the Department of Justice to monitor acts of international terrorism alleged to have been committed by Palestinian individuals or individuals acting on behalf of Palestinian organizations and to carry out certain other related activities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BAIRD:

H.R. 2099. A bill to amend the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 to provide adequate funding authorization for the Vancouver National Historic Reserve; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. BOUCHER (for himself and Mr. ISSA):

H.R. 2100. A bill to amend chapter 1 of title 17, United States Code, relating to the exemption of certain performances or displays for educational uses from copyright infringement provisions, to provide that the making of copies or phonorecords of such performances or displays is not an infringement under certain circumstances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CALVERT:

H.R. 2101. A bill to establish that it is the policy of the United States that public lands be used for public utility infrastructure before private lands are condemned for such purpose, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources, 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 Mrs. CLAYTON (for herself, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. NEY, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mrs. ROKEMA, Mr. PHELPS, Mr. SHOWS, Mrs. THURMAN, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. JOHN, and Mr. LAHOOD):

H.R. 2102. A bill to authorize recruitment and retention incentive programs, student loan forgiveness, and professional development programs for teachers in rural areas; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GREENWOOD (for himself, Mr. THOMAS, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. NEY, and Mr. TOOMEY):

H.R. 2103. A bill to establish limits on medical malpractice claims, 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 Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas:

H.R. 2104. A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to authorize the provision of education and related services to law enforcement and military personnel of foreign countries to prevent and control HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. LARSEN of Washington (for himself and Mr. BAIRD):

H.R. 2105. A bill to provide emergency market loss assistance for producers of red raspberries for the processed market; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LARSON of Connecticut:

H.R. 2106. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the amount of Social Security benefits which are exempt from taxation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LIPINSKI:

H.R. 2107. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to preempt State laws requiring a certificate of approval or other form of approval prior to the construction or operation of certain airport development projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. MATSUI (for himself, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mrs. CAPP, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. KANJORSKI, and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas):

H.R. 2108. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives to encourage the production and use of efficient energy sources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MEEK of Florida:

H.R. 2109. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study of Virginia Key Beach, Florida, for possible inclusion in the National Park System; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. PETRI:

H.R. 2110. A bill to provide for the establishment and maintenance of personal Social Security investment accounts under the Social Security system; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. QUINN:

H.R. 2111. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax benefits for small businesses, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the minimum wage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROGERS of Michigan:

H.R. 2112. A bill to authorize the use of certain Federal funding programs to remove arsenic from drinking water when the Environmental Protection Agency promulgates a new national primary drinking water regulation for arsenic, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, 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. ROHRBACHER:

H.R. 2113. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to ensure that no permanent resident alien or alien in the United States with an unexpired visa is removed or

otherwise deprived of liberty, based on evidence that is kept secret from the alien; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIMPSON (for himself, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. OTTER, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. STUMP, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. CANNON, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. GOSS, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. TAUZIN, and Mr. FLAKE):

H.R. 2114. A bill to amend the Antiquities Act regarding the establishment by the President of certain national monuments and to provide for public participation in the proclamation of national monuments; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. SMITH of Washington:

H.R. 2115. A bill to amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the design, planning, and construction of a project to reclaim and reuse wastewater within and outside of the service area of the Lakehaven Utility District, Washington; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina:

H.R. 2116. A bill to reduce emissions from Tennessee Valley Authority electric powerplants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. UPTON (for himself, Ms. ESHOO,

Mr. HOFFFEL, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. BALDACCIO, Mr. BAKER, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. CAMP, Ms. PRYCE of Ohio, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. KING, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. WICKER, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. ROSS, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. PAUL, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. TANNER, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Ms. RIVERS, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. VIS-CLOSKY, Mrs. EMERSON, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. GOODLATTE, Ms. LEE, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. LATOURETTE, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. TIERNEY, and Mr. WYNN):

H.R. 2117. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to expand coverage of medical nutrition therapy services under the Medicare Program for beneficiaries with cardiovascular disease; 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 Mr. MANZULLO:

H. Con. Res. 153. Concurrent resolution commending the Council for Chemical Research for publishing a new study, entitled "Measuring Up: Research & Development Counts in the Chemical Industry"; to the Committee on Science.

By Mr. COLLINS (for himself, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. LINDER, Mr. ISAKSON, Ms. MCKINNEY, and Mr. BARR of Georgia):

H. Con. Res. 154. Concurrent resolution honoring the continued commitment of the

Army National Guard combat units deployed in support of Army operations in Bosnia, recognizing the sacrifices made by the members of those units while away from their jobs and families during those deployments, recognizing the important role of all National Guard and Reserve personnel at home and abroad to the national security of the United States, and acknowledging, honoring, and expressing appreciation for the critical support by employers of the Guard and Reserve; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GREENWOOD (for himself, Mr. DOOLEY of California, and Ms. HART):

H. Con. Res. 155. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that comprehensive Medicare modernization is a top priority of the 107th Congress; to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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. SMITH of Washington (for himself, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mrs. TAUSCHER, and Mr. LARSEN of Washington):

H. Res. 159. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that machine-readable privacy policies and the Platform for Privacy Preferences Project specification, commonly known as the P3P specification, are important tools in protecting the privacy of Internet users, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on House Administration, 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.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

103. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, relative to Resolution No. 182 memorializing the United States Congress to enact into law the "Great Falls Historic District Study Act of 2001"; to the Committee on Resources.

104. Also, a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, relative to Resolution No. 177 memorializing the United States Congress to enact legislation, currently pending in Congress, which eliminates the federal estatetax into law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 85: Mr. BACA.  
 H.R. 87: Mr. BERMAN.  
 H.R. 116: Ms. CARSON of Indiana and Ms. MCKINNEY.  
 H.R. 134: Mr. OBERSTAR.  
 H.R. 157: Mr. KUCINICH.  
 H.R. 162: Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. EVANS, Mrs. CLAYTON, and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.  
 H.R. 254: Mr. HINCHEY and Mr. NADLER.  
 H.R. 267: Mr. SNYDER and Mr. DEAL of Georgia.  
 H.R. 286: Ms. MCKINNEY.  
 H.R. 303: Mr. FARR of California.  
 H.R. 367: Mr. BAIRD.  
 H.R. 381: Mr. BOEHLERT.  
 H.R. 436: Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.

H.R. 439: Mr. BONIOR, Mr. SANDERS, and Ms. WATERS.

H.R. 440: Ms. BALDWIN and Mr. KILDEE.  
 H.R. 442: Ms. BALDWIN.  
 H.R. 488: Mr. WAXMAN.  
 H.R. 527: Mr. CULBERSON.  
 H.R. 544: Ms. CARSON of Indiana.  
 H.R. 572: Mr. COLLINS.  
 H.R. 599: Mr. COSTELLO.  
 H.R. 626: Mr. PLATTS, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. GRAVES, and Mr. POMBO.  
 H.R. 635: Mr. HILLIARD and Ms. KAPTUR.  
 H.R. 652: Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. WYNN, Mr. CLAY, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. LAMPSON, and Mr. KUCINICH.  
 H.R. 690: Ms. CARSON of Indiana.  
 H.R. 699: Mr. ANDREWS.  
 H.R. 701: Mr. WEINER, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. GRUCCI, Mr. CRANE, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, and Ms. KAPTUR.  
 H.R. 702: Mr. UDALL of Colorado.  
 H.R. 713: Mr. BORSKI and Mr. ALLEN.  
 H.R. 738: Mr. TIAHRT.  
 H.R. 770: Mr. BECERRA.  
 H.R. 804: Mr. LEACH.  
 H.R. 817: Mr. DEAL of Georgia.  
 H.R. 823: Mr. SCHIFF.  
 H.R. 848: Mr. STUPAK, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. HONDA, Mr. PHELPS, and Mr. HOLT.

H.R. 850: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA, and Mr. BAIRD.  
 H.R. 868: Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. LAFALCE, and Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi.  
 H.R. 930: Mr. PUTNAM.  
 H.R. 938: Mr. UDALL of Colorado.  
 H.R. 951: Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. UPTON, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. HORN, Mr. GORDON, Ms. ESHOO, Mrs. CLAYTON, and Ms. CARSON of Indiana.  
 H.R. 964: Mr. ENGEL and Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 981: Mr. FOLEY and Mrs. NORTHUP.  
 H.R. 1004: Ms. SANCHEZ.  
 H.R. 1020: Mr. DOYLE, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. PALLONE, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.  
 H.R. 1028: Mr. OWENS.  
 H.R. 1045: Mr. CUNNINGHAM.  
 H.R. 1086: Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN.  
 H.R. 1089: Mr. KUCINICH.  
 H.R. 1092: Mr. ENGLISH and Mr. MANZULLO.  
 H.R. 1110: Mr. ISAKSON.  
 H.R. 1111: Ms. RIVERS, Mr. MOORE, and Mr. ACKERMAN.

H.R. 1120: Mr. SCHROCK.  
 H.R. 1121: Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. TURNER, and Mr. BARCIA.  
 H.R. 1161: Mrs. THURMAN.  
 H.R. 1213: Mr. PLATTS and Mr. KIND.  
 H.R. 1214: Mr. PLATTS and Mr. GORDON.  
 H.R. 1230: Mr. UDALL of Colorado.  
 H.R. 1232: Mr. MASCARA and Mr. DEFazio.  
 H.R. 1233: Ms. WATERS.  
 H.R. 1238: Mr. PAUL, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FROST, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mr. PASCRELL.

H.R. 1262: Mr. MOORE, Ms. WATERS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Mr. CUMMINGS.  
 H.R. 1266: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.  
 H.R. 1291: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. BRYANT, and Mr. FOSSELLA.  
 H.R. 1296: Mr. MOORE, Mr. SHOWS, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. LEACH, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. FROST, Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. WICKER.

H.R. 1304: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.  
 H.R. 1305: Mr. BRYANT and Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky.  
 H.R. 1323: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.  
 H.R. 1324: Mr. ISAKSON and Mr. HOEKSTRA.  
 H.R. 1331: Mr. BISHOP.  
 H.R. 1340: Mr. ENGLISH, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. NETHERCUTT, and Mr. CROWLEY.

H.R. 1354: Mr. BARCIA.  
 H.R. 1357: Mr. CLEMENT and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.  
 H.R. 1367: Mr. ANDREWS.  
 H.R. 1377: Mr. DEAL of Georgia.  
 H.R. 1401: Mr. FILNER, Mr. EVANS, and Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri.  
 H.R. 1405: Mr. BONIOR.  
 H.R. 1449: Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.  
 H.R. 1465: Mr. WEXLER.  
 H.R. 1469: Ms. WATERS, Mr. FROST, and Mr. DOYLE.  
 H.R. 1488: Mr. LATOURETTE.  
 H.R. 1496: Mr. HOYER.  
 H.R. 1501: Ms. CARSON of Indiana.  
 H.R. 1540: Mrs. MINK of Hawaii.  
 H.R. 1553: Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. BISHOP, Ms. DUNN, and Mr. HOOLEY of Oregon.  
 H.R. 1556: Mr. OWENS, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.  
 H.R. 1586: Mr. CAPUANO.  
 H.R. 1596: Mr. PAUL.  
 H.R. 1598: Mr. FILNER, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. PAUL.  
 H.R. 1600: Mr. HULSHOF, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. HONDA, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.  
 H.R. 1604: Mr. KIND.  
 H.R. 1609: Mr. KANJORSKI.  
 H.R. 1628: Mr. BONIOR and Mr. UDALL of Colorado.

H.R. 1629: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. LEE, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. MASCARA, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. SUNUNU, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. DEFazio, and Mr. ANDREWS.

H.R. 1638: Mr. KANJORSKI and Mr. MURTHA.  
 H.R. 1642: Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. RUSH, Mr. PASTOR, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, and Mr. BONIOR.  
 H.R. 1644: Mr. HALL of Ohio and Mr. PHELPS.  
 H.R. 1659: Mr. PAUL.  
 H.R. 1676: Mr. UDALL of Colorado and Ms. BERKLEY.

H.R. 1685: Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. SHOWS, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. HINCHEY, and Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.  
 H.R. 1700: Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Mr. FROST, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. KERNS.  
 H.R. 1711: Mr. MCDERMOTT and Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin.  
 H.R. 1723: Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin and Mr. BAIRD.

H.R. 1745: Mr. HILLIARD.  
 H.R. 1746: Mr. LANTOS, Mr. UPTON, Mrs. THURMAN, and Mr. PLATTS.  
 H.R. 1754: Mr. OTTER and Mr. CALLAHAN.  
 H.R. 1779: Ms. SOLIS, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. COYNE, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. HORN, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. PALLONE.  
 H.R. 1781: Mrs. CAPPs, Mr. STARK, and Mr. LANTOS.

H.R. 1798: Mr. DEUTSCH and Mrs. THURMAN.  
 H.R. 1800: Mr. RAMSTAD.  
 H.R. 1805: Mr. SOUDER.  
 H.R. 1810: Mr. DELAHUNT, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. BONIOR, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. TIERNEY, and Mr. HINCHEY.  
 H.R. 1839: Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. McNULTY, Ms. NORTON, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. MOORE.  
 H.R. 1841: Mr. BARCIA, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 1862: Mr. BONIOR, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. PLATTS, and Mr. LANGEVIN.  
 H.R. 1890: Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. PAUL, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. FLETCHER, and Mr. HILLEARY.  
 H.R. 1891: Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BURR of North

Carolina, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, and Mr. LEACH.

H.R. 1893: Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 1897: Mr. RANGEL, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. OWENS, Mr. FRANK, Mr. FROST, and Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California.

H.R. 1910: Mr. CANTOR and Mr. GRUCCI.

H.R. 1911: Mrs. ROUKEMA.

H.R. 1922: Mr. LANTOS, Mr. EVANS, and Ms. PELOSI.

H.R. 1927: Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. BARCIA, and Mr. SMITH of Michigan.

H.R. 1929: Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. PAS-TOR, Mr. HOYER, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. HOLT, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. INS-LEE, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. HINCHEY, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. LANTOS, and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 1945: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. RIVERS, and Ms. DELAURO.

H.R. 1948: Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri.

H.R. 1954: Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. CAMP, Mr. PICK-ERING, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, and Mr. DEAL of Georgia.

H.R. 1961: Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. LAFALCE, and Mr. HULSHOF.

H.R. 1983: Mr. SHOWS and Mr. WAMP.

H.R. 2008: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. HILL-IARD, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mrs. MEEK of Flor-ida, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. CARSON of Indi-ana, Ms. NORTON, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. CLYBURN, and Mr. SCOTT.

H.R. 2009: Mr. FALCOMA, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Mr. UDALL of Colorado.

H.R. 2021: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 2022: Mr. BONIOR, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CLEMENT, and Mr. KUCINICH.

H.R. 2023: Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, and Mr. SHOWS.

H.R. 2035: Mr. NEY, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. FILNER, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. McNULTY, and Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 2037: Mr. VITTER, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. RILEY, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. PHELPS, Mr. POMBO, Mr. GILLMOR, and Mr. BOEHNER.

H.R. 2045: Mr. FROST.

H.R. 2052: Mr. ROYCE.

H.R. 2087: Mr. SCHROCK and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 2088: Mr. BOSWELL.

H.J. Res. 36: Mr. KINGSTON and Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

H. Con. Res. 3: Ms. SOLIS.

H. Con. Res. 20: Mr. PLATTS, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. HINCHEY.

H. Con. Res. 97: Ms. PELOSI and Mr. PALLONE.

H. Con. Res. 102: Mr. EHLERS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. HORN, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PLATTS, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H. Con. Res. 103: Mr. PAYNE.

H. Con. Res. 116: Mr. CRANE and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H. Con. Res. 128: Mr. ROHRBACHER and Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania.

H. Con. Res. 145: Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Ms. SANCHEZ, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, and Mr. SOUDER.

H. Res. 72: Ms. ESHOO, Mr. CAPUANO, and Mr. PAYNE.

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#### DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 1305: Mr. GREENWOOD.