

we want our government computer systems not to be vulnerable to terrorist attacks, either domestically or internationally. The GAO has designed computer security, a governmentwide program, but it has problems.

The last area of concern is overlap and duplication. For instance, the Federal Government has seven different agencies administering four different programs aimed at job training. Eight different agencies operate 50 different programs to assist the homeless. Nine agencies operate 27 teen pregnancy programs. Seventy different agencies gather and analyze statistical data. Seventeen departments and agencies operate 515 research and development laboratories.

Mr. Speaker, these are just a few of the areas where duplication and overlap waste our tax dollars. We must restrain government spending, but I realize that, just as President Reagan said, government programs once launched never disappear. Actually, a government agency is the nearest thing to eternal life we will ever see here on this Earth.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed a concurrent resolution of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 54. Concurrent resolution authorizing the Rotunda of the Capitol to be used on July 26, 2001, for a ceremony to present Congressional Gold Medals to the original 29 Navajo Code Talkers.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 38 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

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

PRAYER

Colonel Edward T. Brogan, Senior Chaplain, United States Air Force, Arlington National Cemetery, offered the following prayer:

Loving God, through Your grace You have established these United States. It is our blessing that Your strength can only be made perfect in our weakness. Enable us to kneel before You this day to receive Your good gift of strength. Perfect each of us, Lord, in our dependence upon You, that we might accomplish all that You would have us to do. Keep us from selfish ambition and brash self-reliance.

Today marks the fifth anniversary of the bombing of Khobar Towers in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. That bombing reminded us of the cost of being a world power and of combatting evil. This day, Lord, we pray for Your protection upon our military men and women who serve all around the globe. Give them wisdom and energy in their service to our Nation. Watch over their families, ease the pain of the survivors and family members left behind after the terrorist attack at Khobar Towers and at too many other places.

Guide each Member of this House in humility before You and the people of the United States. Please also attend to the needs of the many staffers who accomplish so much of the work of this House. Give clarity and civility in debate, that the decisions reached might well serve our Nation. Bless our land with Your peace and dedication to serving You.

This we pray in Your holy and blessed name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House her approval thereof. Pursuant to clause 1 of rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. GILCHREST 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Any record votes on postponed questions will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules, but not before 6 p.m. today.

RHINOCEROS AND TIGER CONSERVATION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2001

Mr. GILCHREST. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 645) to reauthorize the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 645

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 "Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Reauthorization Act of 2001".

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF RHINOCEROS AND TIGER CONSERVATION ACT OF 1994.

Section 9 of the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 5306) is amended by striking "1996 through 2002" and inserting "2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007".

SEC. 3. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

Section 9 of the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 5306) is further amended—

(1) by striking "There are authorized" and inserting "(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(b) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Of amounts available each fiscal year to carry out this Act, the Secretary may expend not more than 3 percent or \$80,000, whichever is greater, to pay the administrative expenses necessary to carry out this Act."

SEC. 4. COOPERATION.

The Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 is further amended by redesignating section 9 (16 U.S.C. 5306) as section 10, and by inserting after section 8 the following:

"SEC. 9. ADVISORY GROUP.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—To assist in carrying out this Act, the Secretary may convene an advisory group consisting of individuals representing public and private organizations actively involved in the conservation of rhinoceros and tiger species.

"(b) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.—

"(1) MEETINGS.—The Advisory Group shall—

"(A) ensure that each meeting of the advisory group is open to the public; and

"(B) provide, at each meeting, an opportunity for interested persons to present oral or written statements concerning items on the agenda.

"(2) NOTICE.—The Secretary shall provide to the public timely notice of each meeting of the advisory group.

"(3) MINUTES.—Minutes of each meeting of the advisory group shall be kept by the Secretary and shall be made available to the public.

"(c) EXEMPTION FROM FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the advisory group."

SEC. 5. PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY.

Section 5(e) of the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 5304) is amended to read as follows:

"(e) PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY.—To the maximum extent practical, in determining whether to approve project proposals under this section, the Secretary shall give consideration to projects which will enhance sustainable conservation programs to ensure effective long-term conservation of rhinoceros and tigers."

SEC. 6. TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 is amended as follows:

(1) Section 4(3) (16 U.S.C. 5303(3)) is amended by striking "Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund established under section 6(a)" and inserting "the account established by division A, section 101(e), title I of Public Law 105-277 under the heading 'MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND'".

(2) Section 6 (16 U.S.C. 5305) is amended by striking the section heading and all that follows through "(d) ACCEPTANCE AND USE OF DONATIONS.—" and inserting the following:

"SEC. 6. ACCEPTANCE AND USE OF DONATIONS."

(b) TECHNICAL CORRECTION.—Title I of section 101(e) of division A of Public Law 105-277 (112 Stat. 2681-237) is amended under the heading "MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND" by striking "Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation

Act, subchapter I" and inserting "Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994, part I".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) and the gentleman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST).

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

Madam Speaker, the fundamental goal of this legislation is to extend the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994. Since 1977, all species of rhinos and tigers have been listed under our Endangered Species Act and on Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, which prohibits all commercial international trade in these species.

Despite these protections, the population of these species continues to decline; and sadly, rhino and tiger body parts are still an active ingredient in Chinese traditional medicines sold throughout the world.

One of the few positive developments for these species was the enactment of the Rhino and Tiger Conservation Act. Since its establishment 7 years ago, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has spent about \$7 million on 111 conservation projects in 16 countries in Africa and Asia. These projects have monitored populations, equipped game scouts, and educated local communities as to the value of these keystone species.

Without this act, these species would continue their steady slide toward extinction. In fact, during our subcommittee hearing on H.R. 645, the World Wildlife Fund testified that there is little question that the U.S. programs for tigers and rhinos and elephants have helped to avert disaster for these species, even possible extinction in some areas.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 645 is a simple 5-year extension of this vital wildlife conservation law at existing authorization levels. I urge Members to support it.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mrs. CHRISTENSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Madam Speaker, I also rise in support of H.R. 645. I first want to commend the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife, and Oceans, and the ranking member, the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD), for their leadership in international wildlife conservation and for introducing this legislation to authorize the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Reauthorization Act of 2001.

Madam Speaker, rhinos and tigers remain some of the most charismatic and endangered species of wildlife anywhere on the planet. All subspecies are listed as endangered on Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, or CITES. They have also become emblematic of the great global conservation challenge of our time, and that challenge is how do we best rectify the demands of a growing human population with the needs of keystone wildlife species and the protection of their habitats.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service recently released a summary report concerning the Rhino Conservation Act, which succinctly captured this challenge in the report's introduction. Slightly paraphrasing the report, it reads as follows:

"Rhinos and tigers are included in the heritage of many cultures. They have made their way into storybooks, religions, medicines and ad campaigns. However, our attraction to these species and their habitats also threatens their existence. It has led to their killing for trophies and medicines and to the fragmentation and outright destruction of their habitat by people seeking timber and land resources. They are now among the world's most endangered species."

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD), the ranking member on the subcommittee.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me time.

Madam Speaker, I want to express my thanks and my gratitude to the gentleman from Maryland (Chairman GILCHREST) for this particular piece of legislation and to reiterate my strongest support for this legislation, which basically is noncontroversial.

In 1994, Congress passed the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act in recognition of the crisis that rhinos and tigers were faced with imminent extinction in the wild. With the passage of the act and the subsequent creation of the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund, conservation activities have been initiated in cooperation with range states and non-governmental organizations across Africa, Southern and Southeast Asia, and the Russian Far East.

Since 1996, the Fish and Wildlife Service has funded 105 grants totaling roughly a little over \$2 million. Most importantly, these appropriated funds have leveraged almost \$4 million in matching funds from cooperating partners. As a result, new conservation and research initiatives have been launched in Africa and Asia, including antipoaching and ranger-training activities, habitat surveys, enhanced surveillance and monitoring of illegal wildlife trade, establishment of wildlife compensation programs, and initiation

of education and outreach activities on the village level.

All of these efforts are making some very, very positive contributions in stemming the threat to rhinos and tigers; but much, much more needs to still be done. That is why we must support H.R. 645.

This legislation would reauthorize funding through fiscal year 2007 to support conservation projects administered through the Multinational Species Conservation Fund. H.R. 645 would also make two helpful modifications to the act to enhance sustainable long-term conservation efforts and to ensure more robust public participation by organizations actively involved in the conservation of rhinos and tigers.

This legislation is noncontroversial. Every witness who testified before the Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans on March 15 spoke in strong support for reauthorization, including the witness testifying for the administration. It was not surprising then that on May 16 the full Committee on Resources reported the bill by unanimous consent.

Two weeks ago the House passed similar noncontroversial legislation to reauthorize programs for African and Asian elephants. This bill is no less important, and I urge all Members to support H.R. 645 so we can continue U.S. leadership in the global conservation of wildlife.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I would just like to close by saying that the world is growing a great deal smaller. As the population increases and our natural resources decrease, the frontier is gone. No longer can we move to another far-flung region of the Earth and find vast stretches of open space. So what we have left as far as our next challenge and our next frontier is an intellectual frontier to understand how we as humans can manage the diminishing resources with an ever-increasing population and preserve what my grandfather used to say was the majesty and the abundance of nature.

Madam Speaker, this is a picture of one of the species we are trying to save, the magnificent creature known as the tiger. This is an article in "Time Magazine" dating back just a few years to 1994. There is a quote in here from Ullas Kranthi of the New York Wildlife Conservation Society, who on a recent visit to India saw a tigress come and then quickly go. Then he smiled and he said, "When you see a tiger, it is always like a dream." All too soon, dreams may be the only place where tigers roam free.

Madam Speaker, this legislation is designed to make sure that tigers not only roam in our dreams, but actually roam in reality on the few stretches of

open space and habitat that they have left.

Another quote from this article, "What will it say about the human race if we let the tiger go extinct? What can we save? Can we save ourselves?"

On behalf of the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD), the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN), and the staff on both sides of the aisle on the Committee on Resources, I thank all of them for their help; and I urge my colleagues to vote for this most important very tiny amount of money that can go a long way.

□ 1415

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 645, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILCHREST. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material in the RECORD on H.R. 645, the bill just considered.

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

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING ADAMS MEMORIAL FOUNDATION TO ESTABLISH COMMEMORATIVE WORK HONORING FORMER PRESIDENT JOHN ADAMS

Mr. HEFLEY. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1668) to authorize the Adams Memorial Foundation to establish a commemorative work on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor former President John Adams and his family, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1668

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

SECTION 1. COMMEMORATIVE WORK TO HONOR JOHN ADAMS AND HIS LEGACY.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) Few families have contributed as profoundly to the United States as the family that gave the Nation its second president, John Adams; its sixth president, John Quincy Adams; first ladies Abigail Smith Adams and Louisa Catherine Johnson Adams; and succeeding generations of statesmen, diplomats, advocates, and authors.

(2) John Adams (1735–1826), a lawyer, a statesman, and a patriot, was the author of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (the oldest written constitution still in force), the leader of the Second Continental Congress, a driving force for independence, a negotiator of the Treaty of Paris (which brought the Revolutionary War to an end), the first Vice President, the second President, and an unwavering exponent of freedom of conscience and the rule of law.

(3) Abigail Smith Adams (1744–1818) was one of the most remarkable women of her time. Wife of former President John Adams and mother of former President John Quincy Adams, she was an early advocate for the rights of women and served the cause of liberty as a prolific writer, fierce patriot, and staunch abolitionist.

(4) John Quincy Adams (1767–1848), the son of John and Abigail Adams, was a distinguished lawyer, legislator, and diplomat and a master of 7 languages, who served as Senator, Minister to the Netherlands under President George Washington, Minister to Prussia under the first President Adams, Minister to Great Britain under President James Madison, chief negotiator of the Treaty of Ghent (which ended the War of 1812), Secretary of State under President James Monroe, author of the Monroe Doctrine (which declared the Western Hemisphere off limits to European imperial expansion), sixth President, and the only former President to be elected to the House of Representatives, where he was known as "Old Man Eloquent" and served with great distinction as a leader in the fight against slavery and a champion of unpopular causes.

(5) Louisa Catherine Johnson Adams (1775–1852), the wife of former President John Quincy Adams, was an educated, accomplished woman and the only first lady born outside the United States. Like Abigail Adams, she wrote eloquently on behalf of the rights of women and in opposition to slavery.

(6) Charles Francis Adams (1807–1886), the son of John Quincy and Louisa Adams, served 6 years in the Massachusetts legislature, was a steadfast abolitionist who received the Free Soil Party's vice-presidential nomination in 1848, was elected to his father's seat in the House of Representatives in 1856, and served as ambassador to Great Britain during the Civil War, where his efforts were decisive in preventing the British Government from recognizing the independence of the Confederacy.

(7) Henry Adams (1838–1918), the son of Charles Francis Adams, was an eminent writer, scholar, historian, and public intellectual, and was the author of many celebrated works, including "Democracy", "The Education of Henry Adams", and his 9-volume "History of the United States during the Administrations of Jefferson and Madison".

(8) Both individually and collectively, the members of this illustrious family have enriched the Nation through their profound civic consciousness, abiding belief in the perfectibility of the Nation's democracy, and commitment to service and sacrifice for the common good.

(9) Although the Congress has authorized the establishment of commemorative works on Federal lands in the District of Columbia honoring such celebrated former Presidents as George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Abraham Lincoln, the National Capital has no comparable memorial to former President John Adams.

(10) In recognition of the 200th anniversary of the end of the presidency of John Adams, the time has come to correct this oversight so that future generations of Americans will know and understand the preeminent histor-

ical and lasting significance to the Nation of his contributions and those of his family.

(b) AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH COMMEMORATIVE WORK.—The Adams Memorial Foundation may establish a commemorative work on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor former President John Adams, along with his wife Abigail Adams and former President John Quincy Adams, and the family's legacy of public service.

(c) COMPLIANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS.—The establishment of the commemorative work shall be in accordance with the Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1001, et seq.).

(d) USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS PROHIBITED.—Federal funds may not be used to pay any expense of the establishment of the commemorative work. The Adams Memorial Foundation shall be solely responsible for acceptance of contributions for, and payment of the expenses of, the establishment of the commemorative work.

(e) DEPOSIT OF EXCESS FUNDS.—If, upon payment of all expenses of the establishment of the commemorative work (including the maintenance and preservation amount provided for in section 8(b) of the Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1001, et seq.)), or upon expiration of the authority for the commemorative work under section 10(b) of such Act, there remains a balance of funds received for the establishment of the commemorative work, the Adams Memorial Foundation shall transmit the amount of the balance to the Secretary of the Treasury for deposit in the account provided for in section 8(b)(1) of such Act.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this Act, the terms "commemorative work" and "the District of Columbia and its environs" have the meanings given to such terms in section 2 of the Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1002).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY) and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY).

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

H.R. 1668 introduced, by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER), would authorize the Adams Memorial Foundation to establish a commemorative work on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor former President John Adams and his legacy. H.R. 1668 is supported by the administration and has strong bipartisan support.

Perhaps no American family has contributed as profoundly to public service as the family that gave the Nation its second President, John Adams; his wife, Abigail Adams; and their son, our sixth President, John Quincy Adams, who was also, by the way, a member of this body. The family's legacy was far-reaching, continuing with John Quincy Adams's son, John Francis Adams, who was also a member of this body and an ambassador to England during the Civil War; and his son, Henry Adams, an eminent writer and scholar, and it goes on and on.

The bill, as amended, focuses on the remarkable achievements of President