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No. 108

House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ADERHOLT).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
July 30, 2001.

I hereby appoint the Honorable ROBERT B. ADERHOLT to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 1954. An act to extend the authorities of the Iran and Libya Sanctions Act of 1996 until 2006, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1218. An act to extend the authorities of the Iran and Libya Sanctions Act of 1996 until 2006.

MORNING HOUR DEBATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 3, 2001, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debates. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties with each party limited to 30 minutes, and each Member, other than the majority or minority leaders and the minority whip, limited to 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) for 5 minutes.

FUNDING FOR THE NATIONAL SEA GRANT COLLEGE PROGRAM

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1071, a bill to increase authorization for the National Sea Grant College Program. The idea of the Sea Grant College Program was originally suggested by Mr. Athelstan Spilhaus. In a 1964 editorial he wrote, "Establishment of the land grant colleges was one of the best investments this Nation ever made. That same kind of imagination and foresight should be applied to exploitation of the sea."

In 1965, Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island introduced legislation to establish sea grant colleges on campuses nationwide as centers of excellence in marine and coastal studies. With the adoption in 1966 of the National Sea Grant College Act Program, Congress established an academic industry government partnership intended to enhance the Nation's education, economy and environment in the 21st century.

Today, Mr. Speaker, more than 54 percent of our Nation's population lives along the coast. But funding for the National Sea Grant College Program is only 3 percent of the equivalent Federal funding for the Land Grant College Program.

Like many Members of Congress, I am fully supportive of the Land Grant Program. But the point to be made is that the Land Grant receives \$900 million a year in Federal funding for this program. The Sea Grant receives approximately only \$60 million. Is it not time for us to consider this disparity and increase funding for the National Sea Grant College Program?

Mr. Speaker, in support of increasing funding, I ask my colleagues to consider these facts. Since 1960, the square mileage of coastal urban lands has increased by over 130 percent. Between 1996 and 2015, U.S. coastal population is expected to increase by the equivalent

of 5 major cities or 25 million people. Every day approximately 1,300 acres of coastal lands are developed into urban lands. Every week there are more than 14,000 new housing starts in the coastal areas of our Nation. Every year more than 180 million people visit the Nation's coasts, affecting coastal infrastructure and resources.

Simply put, the Nation's investment in coastal science has lagged behind coastal population and development. Simply put, the Federal Government cannot by itself meet the tremendous demand for environmental knowledge and services, nor can it maintain expensive in-house staff, facilities or technologies. Universities are critical to the development of the scientific and human resources base needed to address coastal issues.

The National Sea Grant College Program engages the Nation's top universities through a network of some 30 Sea Grant programs and 200 affiliated institutions located in coastal and Great Lakes States and Puerto Rico. Sea Grant taps the talents of the preeminent university scientists who conduct mission-critical research and development in state of the art laboratories and facilities. Sea Grant utilizes a highly effective network of extension and communications professionals to transfer research results to users. Sea Grant has a 30-year track record of success and relevance. Sea Grant is non-regulatory and maintains a reputation for objectivity and credibility in its research and outreach.

There is no other Federal program that has the combination of university-based capabilities, outreach structure, flexibility, cost-effectiveness and emphasis on coastal resource management. Given the importance of the coast to the Nation's economic and social well-being, it is for this reason I am introducing H.R. 1071, a bill to increase authorization for the National Sea Grant College Program from a

☐ 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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mere \$63 million to \$100 million per year.

Many of my colleagues have joined me in supporting this modest increase. As many are aware, the National Sea Grant College Program has a broad base of bipartisan support.

The 105th Congress passed reauthorization for the program without a single dissenting vote in either Chamber. I believe this is largely due to the fact this is a shoestring budget. Sea Grant continues to expand its capabilities in areas of national interest. The Sea Grant Program is looking to the sea to find new pharmaceuticals and medicines, and maybe even a cure for cancer. Sea Grant is on the cutting edge of marine science and aquaculture research.

As a member of the House Subcommittee on Fisheries, Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans, I have always been troubled by the fact that the U.S. has to import over \$9 billion worth of seafood and shellfish from foreign countries. I am convinced if we are committed to more resources to the National Sea Grant Program, we might be able to create new growth and economic development and become a world exporter rather than importer of seafood and shellfish. I am also convinced if we can find the means to devote billions of dollars to space, we can certainly find a way to add \$37 million a year to the National Sea Grant Program.

Mr. Speaker, if we can find a means now to go to Mars, and we believe what is beneath the ocean, I believe it is time to improve the Sea Grant Program.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1071—a bill to increase authorization for the National Sea Grant College Program. The idea of a Sea Grant College Program was originally suggested by Athelstan Spilhaus. In a 1964 editorial, he wrote:

Establishment of the land-grant colleges was one of the best investments this nation ever made. That same kind of imagination and foresight should be applied to exploitation of the sea.

In 1965, Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island introduced legislation to establish Sea Grant Colleges on campuses nationwide as centers of excellence in marine and coastal studies. With the adoption in 1966 of the National Sea Grant College Grant Act, Congress established an academic/industry/government partnership intended to enhance the Nation's education, economy, and environment in the 21st century.

Today, more than 54 percent of our Nation's population lives along the coast. But funding for the National Sea Grant College Program is only about 3 percent of the equivalent federal funding for the Land Grant College Program.

Like many Members of Congress, I am fully supportive of the Land Grant College Program. But the point to be made is that Land Grant receives nearly \$900 million in federal funding per year. Sea Grant receives approximately \$60 million. Isn't it time for us to consider this disparity and increase funding for the National Sea Grant College Program?

Mr. Speaker, in support of increased funding, I ask my colleagues to consider these facts:

Since 1960, the square mileage of coastal urban lands has increased by over 130 percent;

Between 1996 and 2015, U.S. coastal population is expected to increase by the equivalent of 5 major new cities, or 25 million people;

Every day, approximately 1,300 acres of coastal lands are developed into urban lands;

Every week, there are more than 14,000 new housing starts in coastal areas; and

Every year, more than 180 million people visit the Nation's coasts, affecting coastal infrastructure and resources.

Simply put, the Nation's investment in coastal science has lagged behind coastal population and development. Simply put, the Federal Government cannot by itself meet the tremendous demand for environmental knowledge and services, nor can it maintain expensive in-house staff, facilities, or technologies. Universities are critical to the development of the scientific and human resource base needed to address coastal issues.

The National Sea Grant College Program engages the Nation's top universities through a network of 30 Sea Grant programs and 200 affiliated institutions located in coastal and Great Lake States and Puerto Rico. Sea Grant taps the talents of pre-eminent university scientists who conduct mission-critical research and development in state-of-the-art laboratories and facilities. Sea Grant utilizes a highly effective network of extension and communications professionals to transfer research results to users. Sea Grant has a 30-year track record of success and relevance. Sea Grant is nonregulatory and maintains a reputation for objectivity and credibility in its research and outreach.

There is no other Federal program that has the combination of university-based capabilities, outreach structure, flexibility, cost-effectiveness, and emphasis on coastal resource management. Given the importance of the coast to the Nation's economic and social well-being, I introduced H.R. 1071—a bill to increase authorization for the National Sea Grant College Program from \$63 million to \$100 million per year.

Many of my colleagues have joined with me in supporting this modest increase. As many are aware, the National Sea Grant College Program has a broad base of bipartisan support. The 105th Congress passed reauthorization for the program without a single dissenting vote in either Chamber.

I believe this is largely due to the fact that on a shoestring budget, Sea Grant continues to expand its capabilities in areas of national interest. Sea Grant is looking to the sea to find new pharmaceuticals and medicines—and maybe even a cure for cancer. Sea Grant is also on the cutting edge of marine science and aquaculture research.

As a member of the House Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans, I have always been troubled by the fact that the U.S. imports over 9 billion dollars' worth of seafood and shellfish per year. I am convinced that if we committed more resources to the National Sea Grant College Program, we might be able to create new growth and economic development and become a world exporter, rather than importer, of seafood and shellfish.

I am also convinced that if we can find the means to devote billions of dollars to space, we can certainly find a way to add \$37 million

a year to fund the National Sea Grant College Program. For now, Sea Grant funds on average less than \$2 million per State program. Due to limited resources, many geographic regions are not represented—including the Western Pacific—which alone has a huge Economic Exclusive Zone. Some States like Mississippi and Alabama share funding while other eligible States and territories like Pennsylvania, Vermont, and American Samoa have no institutional Sea Grant programs.

Mr. Speaker, I am convinced that it is time for Congress to address the issue of increased authorization for the National Sea Grant College Program. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1071.

DEFENSE SCIENCE BOARD REPORT ON REDUCING THE FUEL BURDEN

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

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, as we begin debate this week on a comprehensive energy package, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues a recently released report by the Defense Science Board entitled, "More Capable Warfighting Through Reduced Fuel Burden." The bill we bring on the House floor will talk about lots of conservation measures, but we should also look to the Federal Government, which has a large use of energy.

The bill we will be considering is an omnibus energy bill, H.R. 4, Securing America's Energy Future Act, and provides, among other things, incentives for the efficient use of energy and investments in new energy efficient technologies.

The Federal Government is beholden under this legislation to take the lead in reducing energy consumption. If they are asking the American people to reduce energy consumption, obviously the Federal Government should do so, too, and to realign its focus on using energy efficient technologies.

The report released by the Defense Science Board highlights the need for the Department of Defense to also realign its focus on using energy efficient technologies, too. This was quoted in the report: "Military fuel consumption for aircraft, ships, ground vehicles and facilities makes the Department of Defense the single largest consumer of petroleum in America, perhaps in the world."

The United States has deployed its forces more times during the entire Cold War period. As a result, our fuel requirements have also risen. The report goes on to quote that "the Naval force depends each day on million of gallons of fuel to operate around the globe. The Air Force... spends approximately 85 percent of its fuel budget to deliver, by airborne tankers, just 6 percent off its annual jet fuel usage."

Mr. Speaker, it is without a doubt that fuel cost is directly associated with our military readiness. As we struggle with Congress' current budget