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No. 173

House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
December 13, 2001.

I hereby appoint the Honorable GIL GUTKNECHT to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer: Lord God of the ancient covenant with Abraham, be with us now.

You spoke to the man of faith and broke the silence of human history. You said to Abraham:

"I am God Almighty. Live always in my presence and be perfect, so that I may set my covenant between myself and you and multiply your descendants."

As God Almighty, in personal relationship with the human family, You become the God of the living, the God of our father Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and their descendants in faith.

Because of this relationship with You, people even to this day stay in dialogue with You. By prayer, living in

Your presence, and daily efforts to being faithful to Your covenant, Your people themselves change. Although You the Almighty do not change, You perfect Your people of faith according to Your design, Your call, and Your purpose.

Renew today Your covenant with Your people. Make of us a people of promise and hope, a people bound to be faithful to their commitments, a people who respect all the living. As descendants of Abrahamic faith, believing in a living God, may all Your people come together in peace through justice and compassion, both now and forever.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. GEKAS 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. The Chair will entertain ten 1-minute speeches on each side.

LACK OF PERFORMANCE IS REFLECTED IN OUTCOME

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

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, we are here on December 13 in our Nation's Capitol awaiting some progress from the other Chamber. The economy is in trouble. Joblessness is increasing. Unemployment and layoffs are occurring around our Nation. It seems like on the other end of this hallway they are tone deaf to the problems facing average Americans.

The House passed an economic stimulus bill, the President has a blueprint for an economic stimulus bill, and somewhere over on the other side of this wonderful, majestic building are people that do not get it. They do not understand the pain and anguish of Americans who are suffering. They do not recognize as we head into the holidays that people need some hope in the economy and the stock market needs a little boost.

NOTICE

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Michael F. DiMario, *Public Printer*

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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Now, I pray over the next couple of days that they find their direction and find their way to assist average Americans in making a more secure future for themselves and their families. They can leave this Capitol without doing anything, and they will be the do-nothing other body. I am trying to avoid using the term, because I do not want to be admonished by the Chair. But I think most Americans are disgusted by their lack of performance, and it will be reflected.

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair must admonish the Member that it is a violation of House rules to speak disparagingly about Members of other body.

**HAPPY 70TH BIRTHDAY TO MITZIE
WILSON, A PILLAR OF THE COM-
MUNITY**

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

Mr. MASCARA. Mr. Speaker I rise today to pay tribute to Mitzie Wilson, an outstanding American, friend and neighbor from Charleroi, Pennsylvania, my hometown. She, her husband, Don, and her son, Glenn, are considered pillars of the community. She will celebrate her 70th birthday on January 17, 2002. We wish her a happy birthday and many more to come.

While many of us in Congress talk about the importance of family values, Mitzie and her family serve as a model that every American should emulate. They are the first to offer to take neighbors for doctor visits, pick up prescriptions at a drugstore, and shovel walks for elderly neighbors. As if that were not enough, her son is a volunteer firefighter in Charleroi, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Mascara and I have been the recipients of their kind acts.

Finally, Mitzie served our country as a member of the Air Forces, United States Air Force serving in Guam. Happy birthday, Mitzie. We are proud to know you and to be considered your friend.

**TERRORISM IN INDONESIA MUST
BE ADDRESSED AS PART OF
WAR ON TERRORISM**

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

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today out of concern over the serious internal terrorist attacks occurring in Indonesia.

A terrorist extremist group, Laskar Jihad, led by a man by the name of Jafar Umar Thalib, has caused tremendous destruction, death, and internal displacement of the Indonesian people.

In Poso, Central Sulawesi, villagers are presently fleeing in terror as Laskar Jihad attacks and burns their homes and kills innocent people.

Credible reports in the news media have revealed links because the Laskar Jihad and the al Qaeda organization. During the attacks in Poso, foreigners from countries like Pakistan and Afghanistan have been seen among the terrorists. There is not only a strong ideological link, but also an important financial link between al Qaeda and Laskar Jihad.

Mr. Speaker, it is vital that we work proactively with the Indonesian Government as their officials seek to appropriately respond to terrorism and as they continue to establish democracy and stability in their Nation.

This is another front in the international war on terrorism that should be addressed.

**BIN LADEN CANNOT HIDE MUCH
LONGER**

(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, Osama bin Laden is holed up in Tora Bora. Reports say that bin Laden is near the precipice of his great demise. The cornerstone of his condominium is crumbling, and they predict he will fall.

Think about it. Bin Laden was always one who was flexing his muscles, strutting his stuff, scaring people to death.

Beam me up. I now officially deem bin Laden as "bin hidem." This gutless coward from Tora Bora has no balsam, period.

I yield back with a famous quote of Mohammed Ali. Bin Laden can run, but bin Laden cannot hide much longer.

**STAFF DESERVE RESPECT AND
APPRECIATION**

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

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, the Bible tells us that the testing of our faith develops perseverance, and perseverance must finish its work that we might be mature, complete, not lacking in anything.

At this hour, Mr. Speaker, as every day since the emergency adjournment of the Congress on October 17, my Washington staff labors on card tables and folding chairs in the relative obscurity of a Rayburn office building banquet hall. These dedicated young people have been exiled from our Washington office ever since we learned that trace elements of anthrax were discovered there; and they have been laboring, Mr. Speaker, with astonishing integrity and astonishing commitment and dedication to the thousands of people we serve across east central Indi-

ana. Bill Smith, Ron Arnold, Jennifer Marsh, Patrick Wilson, Stephen Piepgrass, Ryan Fisher, Andrew Kincaid, Chris Kiefer, and Mary Breeding all deserve recognition for their patient endurance in the trial of serving and especially for their patience in putting up with me.

When I asked each one of them whether or not they might talk with their parents about a better place to work after 9-11 and even after the anthrax scare, I told them there was only one family that had to be in Washington, D.C. to serve the people in this district and that was mine; and to their undying credit, every one of them stayed. They labor at this very hour on behalf of the people of the second district, and they deserve our respect and appreciation.

**THE LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT
HATE CRIMES PREVENTION ACT**

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

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge the Republican leadership to bring the bill of the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS), H.R. 1343, the Local Law Enforcement Hate Crimes Prevention Act, to the House floor before we leave next week.

Communities across the Nation, including Marin and Sonoma Counties, where I work and that I am privileged to represent, are horrified by the brutal crimes committed against innocent Sikhs, Arabs, Indians, and people of Muslim faith. Our children are watching in horror as their moms, their dads, brothers, sisters and close friends are being harassed, spit on, beaten, and, even worse, killed.

These hate crimes are happening in their neighborhoods, their schools, and their places of worship. Does this Congress want to stand by and let our children be subjected to this kind of hate, or will the 107th Congress recognize the problem at hand and take the action necessary to reverse this trend by bringing H.R. 1343 forward?

Mr. Speaker, we must pass this bipartisan bill now.

**LACK OF ACTION IS
DISAPPOINTING**

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

Mr. RYUN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, in the aftermath of the September 11 attacks, we saw our Nation unite as never before. For a time this unity exhibited itself in Washington in a refreshing spirit of bipartisanship.

Unfortunately, today while the American people remain united behind the war, some in the other body are united behind the majority leader in their desire to obstruct certain important pieces of legislation. Here in the

House we passed an economic stimulus package, a ban on human cloning, a faith-based bill, an energy bill, just to name a few. What action has the other body taken on these items in response? Absolutely none.

To borrow a word from the majority leader in the other body, this lack of action is disappointing.

All of us in Congress are sent here to get a job done. The leader of the other body should not be allowed to single-handedly derail the people's business.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the people on the other side of the Capitol to put business over politics and allow votes on these important bills.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Once again, the Chair will admonish Members not to characterize the action or inaction of the other body.

PROTECTING OUR NEIGHBORS

(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, one of the real bright spots following September 11 in this country has been the number of times that Americans have stood up for tolerance and against hate. Last weekend I was at the Northgate Mosque north of Seattle to visit a mosque where people had actually tried to burn down the mosque. When I got there, there were four people standing out in front of the mosque waving at people driving by, and I asked folks in the mosque what those folks were doing. They said that they were a neighborhood watch guard that had been established by the neighbors of the mosque, none of whom were Muslim, of the Muslim faith, to guard the mosque.

I think there has been a lot of good sides that we have shown the world of protecting our neighbors in this regard.

□ 1015

Now the U.S. Congress ought to do its part and pass the Local Law Enforcement Hate Crimes Prevention Act so that we can help local law enforcement help the folks in these neighborhoods protect those who are the subject of hate.

That is the American message, and I think it would be a good holiday statement by the U.S. House of Representatives.

LIFE LION 15TH ANNIVERSARY

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

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, Hershey, Pennsylvania, of course, is known throughout the world as the chocolate

capital of the world, but there is another institution in Hershey which also is well known and well accepted in the larger community. That is the Penn State Hershey Medical Center.

One of the fantastic services they provide is what is called the Life Lion, L-I-O-N, Life Lion service of helicopter emergency retrieval of accident victims and emergency victims of all types for transportation to the Medical Center, or for transportation from the medical center to another institution that is more specialized in the kind of medical services required. This helicopter unit is made up of a pilot, a paramedic, and a flight nurse, and is nonstop throughout all the days and all the weeks of the year.

What is important for us, and why I bring it to Members' attention here today, is that this has been serving as a model throughout the Nation for similar types of services, and today they are celebrating 15 years of excellent service to the community.

H.R. 1343, LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT HATE CRIMES PREVENTION ACT OF 2001

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

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year a young man in Colorado was brutally beaten and left for dead in southwestern Colorado because he was transgendered and openly gay. His attacker left him in the cold night to die alone, and his body was later found in the advanced stages of decomposition with a broken skull and a slash on his abdomen.

Despite the fact that the attacker later bragged about "killing a fag," the crime has yet to be declared a hate crime, and local prosecutors are without resources to fully investigate the crime.

That is why I rise today to call upon the House to pass H.R. 1343, the Hate Crimes Prevention Act. This bill would provide Federal financial and technical assistance to State and local governments to prosecute these horrifying hate crimes and would allow the Federal Government to prosecute crimes where State or local authorities refuse to act.

Congress must pass H.R. 1343 to bring justice for this young man's death and the many hate crimes throughout America.

RECOGNIZING MAJOR JAMES HENSIEN OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

(Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Major James Hensien of the United States Marine Corps, who has spent the

past year working in my office as Marine Corps Fellow.

As part of the fellowship program, Major Hensien has exemplified the impeccable characteristics that one would expect from an officer of the United States Marines.

Major Hensien has played a key role in my office, advising me on military affairs, both nationally and within my Virginia district.

As Major Hensien's 1-year fellowship comes to a close, I would be doing our Nation a disservice if I failed to recognize Major Hensien and the Marine Corps Fellowship Program for the outstanding service and contributions they have given to Congress and America.

I would like to thank Major Hensien for his service this past year and extend my compliments to the United States Marine Corps Fellowship Program for their continued pursuit of excellence. Major Hensien is a credit to the Marine Corps, and an example of the quality of our men and women in uniform.

Once again, I would like to thank Major Hensien for his service and wish him God speed in all of his future endeavors.

HATE CRIME PREVENTION

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

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise again to support the Local Law Enforcement Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 2001, introduced by my good friend, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS). The act promotes a strict enforcement of hate crimes, providing Federal assistance to States and local jurisdictions to prosecute these cowardly crimes.

In my own district, in the city of Azusa, we have experienced several hate crimes. In fact, in 1999, 11 hate crimes were reported, Latinos fighting with African Americans. Unfortunately, in this past year, Azusa has already experienced nine hate crimes alone, and those were the only ones that were reported. What about the ones that were not reported?

Earlier this month, a Molotov cocktail was maliciously thrown at three different homes, African American families, and almost killed a young child. In one of these outrageous attacks, the bomb landed in the bedroom of a 6-year-old boy.

We must stand to protect our children and communities from these hateful actions. I want to be able to tell the people in my district that here in Washington, D.C. we are doing something about hate crimes. We need to empower our law enforcement and give more support to combat hate crimes.

AMERICA'S BLOOD SUPPLY READINESS MUCH IMPROVED

(Mr. FLETCHER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to draw my colleagues' attention to largely overlooked yet significant accomplishments on the homeland security front.

Before the tragic events of September 11, the United States had a blood inventory of about 2 to 3 days. Critical blood shortages often meant cancellation of elective surgery and a national vulnerability to any sudden and widespread need for blood.

Today, thanks to hundreds of thousands who have donated blood, and to the American Red Cross working tirelessly to collect it, we have tripled our supply to a 10-day national inventory of liquid red cells. This means enough blood to treat the immediate needs of 50,000 critically injured patients; and as a physician, I understand just how important that is.

However, blood is a perishable commodity, and sustaining an adequate supply will require 25,000 donations a day. That is why it is critical to our homeland health security that we encourage the national habit of giving blood twice a year.

I hope all of us will encourage our friends and family to do so by calling 1-800-GIVE LIFE.

CALLING FOR A VOTE ON H.R. 1343,
LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT
HATE CRIMES PREVENTION ACT
OF 2001

(Ms. CARSON of Indiana asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, before September's explosions of hatred, we needed hate crimes legislation to help local jurisdictions across the country deal with crimes motivated by prejudice. After, as we experienced the hate-filled behavior of some of our own people, the need is underscored.

Since then, word has come to us at home and on the Hill of wanton attacks upon Americans of Arab and Muslim descent. In my hometown, young people fueled by hatred brutally attacked a young Hoosier Air Force veteran of Thai descent, intent upon vengeance.

Hatred is a thing bad in itself. Unchecked, it is our bitter enemy. When it powers violence, its reach is extended into the realm where terror is born, multiplying its victims.

202 of us have cosponsored H.R. 1343. I implore those who control the flow of business here to let us vote, Mr. Speaker, to underscore the determination of this House that hatred has no home in our land.

IT IS TIME FOR THE SENATE
MAJORITY TO ACT

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

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, last month, prior to Thanksgiving, the House passed the Economic Security Recovery Act. The other body has yet to act on this important legislation.

The Associated Press recently quoted the Senate majority leader as saying an economic growth bill is "not as front burner an issue" as other important business.

I beg to differ. The House has done its work. We passed a solid bill to jumpstart America's economy, create jobs, and restore consumer confidence; and that spending puts more money in the pockets of working Americans.

Mr. Speaker, President Bush has asked the Congress to get to work and get something done on this important issue. So far the leaders in the Senate majority have failed to heed the call and are refusing to act on this legislation.

To ignore the plight of millions of Americans who are hurting right now because they are unemployed is wrong and irresponsible.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GUTKNECHT). The Chair would once again admonish Members that it is a violation of House rules to disparage action or inaction by the other body.

LET US PASS A REAL ECONOMIC
STIMULUS PACKAGE WHICH
HELPS HARD-WORKING AMERICANS
AND THEIR FAMILIES

(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 could not help but join my colleagues in asking that the Local Law Enforcement Hate Crimes Prevention Act of 2001 be brought to the floor of the House immediately. There is a need for this Nation to stand up against hateful acts.

But I come this morning to speak about something that I think is overwhelming to many Americans. It is the season to be jolly, but not for all. Unemployment is at a 6-year high.

I want to join the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MOORE) in asking for an immediate freestanding bill to help the now 8 million unemployed Americans, families like those in my district, whose only breadwinner earned \$75,000. He took care of a family of eight. Now he earns zero because he has lost his job.

We need a bill now that extends unemployment insurance benefits, that provides help for health insurance coverage. We do not need the Republican large corporate tax cut of \$26 billion. Let us pass a real economic stimulus package that stimulates the economy for hard-working Americans who have now lost their jobs.

Let this truly be a season to be jolly for all of the children and hard-working Americans that have made this country great.

WE MUST PRIORITIZE SPENDING
TO AVOID LEAVING A BIGGER
DEBT FOR OUR CHILDREN

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

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, this is a great opportunity for me to talk about spending because one of this body's most capable chairmen of the Committee on Appropriations, BILL YOUNG, is here before us. I see a great challenge facing us next year. With revenues down and spending for the aftermath of Sept. 11 up, it is going to be a challenge to hold the line on a budget. Increasing our debt means that we are leaving a larger mortgage to our kids and our grandkids.

With any emergency, whether a business, or a family, or a government, we should start prioritizing. The family or business would reduce unnecessary spending so as to have money for the emergency.

Here in Washington we should look at some less-important expenditures of the Federal Government or those that can be delayed. Use the money saved for the important things Congress should do to help strengthen the economy and fight the war on terror.

Mr. Speaker, I would conclude by reporting that our current debt is \$5.879 trillion; our debt limit is \$5.95 trillion. If we do not prioritize, we are going to be increasing our debt and leaving a greater burden for our kids.

AMERICA IS FIRING THE STARTING
GUN ON A NEW ARMS RACE

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

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, this Administration has Arms Control Amnesia. The President has decided to unilaterally withdraw from the Anti-ballistic Missile Treaty. He and his administration do this without really fully understanding what the response from China will be.

In fact, if we decide that we are going to attempt to deploy a system, by the way, one on which we have already spent \$50 billion without any real success, then there is a very high probability that there will be a dramatic increase in Chinese expenditures on their missiles that will be pointed at the United States. We have already been through that arms race for generations. It is time for us to end that race.

The ostensible justification for pulling out, however, is September 11. That event was not caused by the absence of a missile defense; it is because we did not have a policy of thinking about

thoroughly the terrorist threats that could in fact jeopardize the lives of ordinary Americans.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. J. Res. 78, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

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

There was no objection.

FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2002

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the previous order of the House, I call up the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 78) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2002, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The text of House Joint Resolution 78 is as follows:

H. J. RES. 78

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Public Law 107-44 is further amended by striking the date specified in section 107(c) and inserting in lieu thereof "December 21, 2001".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of Wednesday, December 12, 2001, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) will each control 30 minutes.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation before the House, House Joint Resolution 78, will extend the current continuing resolution until December 21, at which time we hope to have all of the appropriations bills completed and on the President's desk.

□ 1030

Mr. Speaker, this is a noncontroversial CR. The terms and conditions of the previous continuing resolution will remain in effect. All ongoing activities will be continued at current rates, under the same terms and conditions as fiscal year 2001, with the exception of the agencies covered by the fiscal year 2002 appropriations bills that have already been enacted into law.

Nine of the fiscal year 2002 13 appropriations bills have already been signed, plus two supplemental appropriations bills. One more 2002 bill is awaiting the President's signature. That is the District of Columbia appropriations bill.

Most of the government agencies are already operating at fiscal year 2002

levels. We are prepared to present the three remaining bills, the Foreign Operations bill, the Labor-HHS bill and the Defense bill when the House reconvenes next week, and we expect those bills to be completed and ready to go through the process.

I urge the House to move the CR to the Senate and so we can get on with the rest of the business of the day.

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 12 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I certainly want to rise in support of this continuing resolution. I think the gentleman is correct. We are hoping that by a week from this coming Friday or Saturday someone will have found the off button for this Congress and will be able to actually press it and shut it down for the Christmas season. Things can always get in the way, but I hope that they do not.

As the gentleman has indicated, there are about three major impediments to our adjourning remaining. One is the Labor, Health, Education appropriation bill. We are very close to agreement on that. The second is the Defense appropriations bill, to which has been added the post-September 11 anti-terrorism supplemental. And then we have the potential for a stimulus package which could either wind up being a true stimulus to the economy or just another tax boondoggle. This committee has no control over what is produced on that score.

Let me simply say, I want to take a couple of minutes because of remarks made by previous speaker about what we face next year. I think it is useful to note that while this House has had many a fight this year, that all but one of the appropriation bills, that this House passed, passed with broad bipartisan support, and the Chairman of the committee and I, I think, have developed a very good working relationship on those bills.

I have noted with considerable frustration the fact that some people in this institution manage with spectacular frequency to aim at the wrong targets in blaming, or in trying to assess blame for the loss of the surplus or for the fact that the House has not been able to shut down.

Willie Sutton, the famous bank robber, used to say that the reason he robbed banks was that that is where the money was. The problem is that we have too many people in this institution and elsewhere, including some who make their business with a pen or a computer, there are too many people who blame the appropriations process, when, in fact, in terms of budget problems, that is where the gnats are. And as a result, we keep making the same mistakes and recreating deficits all over again.

Someone said once, I do not remember if it is my favorite philosophy, Archie the cockroach, or if it was Will Rogers, one of the two, who said that experience is that quality that enables

you to recognize a mistake when you make it again, and that is what I think this Congress will go down in history as being noted for.

In 1981, this Congress passed President Reagan's budgets, and those budgets essentially quadrupled our deficits over the next few years because they separated consideration of tax matters from budget matters, and they wound up blowing a huge hole in the side of the deficit by promising very large tax cuts, which had to be paid for by borrowing a huge amount of money at the same time the defense budget was being doubled.

It took us 20 years to dig out from those deficits. We finally reached the point just 3 years ago where, I think, every American and certainly most people in this institution, if not all, took great pride in the fact that we had actually turned the corner and appeared as though we would be facing a string of surpluses. Some of us thought the size of those surpluses would be more modest than others, but nonetheless, we faced a string of surpluses, and now, this Congress, in one short year, has blown them all.

Mr. Speaker, I am inserting in the RECORD at this point an analysis prepared by the House Committee on the Budget minority staff which is entitled "What Happened to the Surpluses," and if you look at that, you will see that we started this year with huge expectations, huge surpluses for as far as the eye could see, but by the end of the year, they are gone for three reasons essentially.

THE DISSIPATION OF THE BUDGET SURPLUS, 2001

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. On November 28, 2001, President Bush claimed that his Administration "brought sorely needed fiscal discipline to Washington." On the same day, OMB Director Mitchell Daniels warned the country not to expect another budget surplus until 2005—after President Bush's term of office is up. The unified budget surplus of \$304 billion projected for FY 2002, and the cumulative surplus of \$5.629 trillion projected over ten years, which this Administration inherited, are gone. Director Daniels blamed the economy and the fight against terrorism, and absolved the President's tax cuts. In fact, last June's tax cut is most responsible for wiping out the surplus, and the Republican stimulus plan, with further permanent tax cuts, would only dig the hole deeper.

2. The Republican tax cut contributed more than half—54.7 percent—of this worsening of the surplus, based on the bipartisan, bicameral estimates of the Budget Committee staffs.

3. The worsening of the economy, which began well before September 11, has had a significant impact in the near term (2001 to 2003). But, beyond those next few years, the effect of the economy fades as recovery takes hold. The role of increased spending—to counter terrorism and to address other priorities—is not significant.

4. On net, virtually all of today's estimated cumulative ten-year surplus of \$2.604 trillion comes from the Social Security Trust Fund surplus, and is concentrated in the future years, where the outlook is most uncertain.

5. These events and estimates prove even more that the tax cut was irresponsible. It

made the budget more vulnerable to unforeseen crises, economic misfortune, and ultimately the burdens of the baby boomers' retirement.

... we brought sorely needed fiscal discipline to Washington, D.C. ... we fought for and got a budget that was realistic, that didn't grow way beyond the means of our government.—President George Bush, November 28, 2001.

... it is regrettably my conclusion that we are unlikely to return to balance in the federal accounts before possibly fiscal '05.—OMB Director Mitchell Daniels, November 28, 2001.

OMB Director Mitchell Daniels has warned the country not to expect another budget surplus until 2005—after President George Bush's term of office is up. Director Daniels blamed the economy and the fight against terrorism; he absolved the President's tax cuts. In fact, the Administration advocates further permanent tax cuts in its economic stimulus plan. The Administration's June tax cut wiped out most of the surplus and now they want to dig the hole deeper.

From May to October of this year—a period of five months—the projected 2002 unified budget surplus of \$304 billion disappeared, and the ten-year projected surplus dropped from \$5.629 trillion to \$2.604 trillion. More bad news is sure to come with the economic and budget updates next January. Furthermore, on net, all of today's estimated cumulative ten-year surplus of \$2.604 trillion comes from the Social Security and Medicare Trust Fund surpluses. What little surplus remains is concentrated in the future years, where the outlook is most uncertain.

How did this happen? Economic cycles and the terrorist attacks surely contributed. But there is no doubt that the greatest part of this fiscal injury was self-inflicted—through an excessive tax cut.

After the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) significantly increased its projections of the budget surpluses over the ten-year horizon at the beginning of this year, the Administration and Congressional Republicans proceeded to commit virtually every scrap of the projected surplus that they could to the tax cut. The Congress passed, and the President signed, a \$1.346 trillion tax cut over the eleven fiscal years 2001–2011. With an additional \$0.386 trillion due to increased debt service, the total budgetary hit from the tax cut comes to \$1.732 trillion. Over ten years, the tax cut did leave an ostensible "reserve" of about \$500 billion; but the vast bulk of that sum, 86 percent, arose in the last five years—at which time budget projections are most uncertain.

What is even more disturbing, the Congressional Republicans, supported by the White House, pursued their tax cut to the exclusion of all other priorities, including a prudent and responsible budget reserve. In his budget address to the Congress in February, the President emphasized that he would address the programmatic needs of the government, pay down the debt, "[a]nd then, when money is still left over," provide a tax cut. But on the contrary, what the White House and the congressional Republicans in fact did was to pass the tax cut first—before retiring debt, before even submitting a defense budget, before passing a farm bill, before providing Medicare prescription drug coverage, and so on. Now, well after the beginning of the next fiscal year, most of these other priorities have not been addressed, much less fulfilled, and the surplus is gone.

Subsequent developments have demonstrated clearly just how imprudent this tax cut was. First, the Administration, which had been talking down the economy since early December of 2000 to sell its tax

cut, saw the economy deteriorate in a self-fulfilling prophecy. And since September 11, the economy has slumped even further, while the unavoidable costs of terror-fighting and war have mounted.

Because of the further slowing of the economy (and associated technical factors), economists of the House and Senate Budget Committee staffs have estimated, on a bipartisan basis, that the surpluses in 2002 through 2004 will be reduced by \$80 billion, \$56 billion, and \$8 billion (exclusive of net interest) respectively. These revisions are in addition to the reestimates CBO already had made in August.

The President and the Congress have provided \$40 billion in additional funding to deal with the damage and the security threats, half of which is assumed to recur in future years. Congress appropriated \$5 billion in cash assistance for the airline industry, backed \$15 billion in loan guarantees, and provided the airlines with relief from liability for the disaster as well. The President's \$18 billion defense budget amendment to his original placeholder request has been built into the appropriations process, and further additions for defense appear inevitable. Again, on a bipartisan, bicameral basis, the staffs of the two Budget Committees have concluded that the total costs of these initiatives, plus debt service (on these programs plus the economic reestimates) will reduce the surplus by \$124 billion in 2002, and by \$793 billion over 2002–2011. And these estimates ignore the stimulus bill that is making its way through the Congress, and other unaddressed priorities such as the farm bill, education, expiring tax provisions, and the ballooning individual alternative minimum tax.

The President's enacted tax cut remains by far the largest single contributor to the deterioration of the budget outlook over the next ten years. Not including the stimulus bill or any other pending tax initiatives, the tax cut contributed more than half—54.7 percent—to the depletion of the surplus over the ten years 2002–2011.

The worsening of the economy (including technical reestimates) has had a significant impact in the near term (2001 to 2003 or so). Economic and technical factors dominate the figures (62.8 percent) in 2002. However, beyond those next few years, the effect of the economy fades as recovery is projected to take hold. For the last five years of the budget window, the share of the tax cut in the total worsening is over 60 percent—even assuming that all of the tax provisions will sunset at the end of 2010.

The impact of increased spending unrelated to the terrorist attack is small, averaging only 11.1 percent over the ten-year budget window. (For purposes of this analysis, all of the ten-year consequences of the President's request for \$18 billion per year of additional defense spending are included in this non-terror-related category.) Clearly, the effect of terrorism on the spending side of the budget is far from certain at this time. However, the bipartisan Budget Committee estimates suggests that the cost of recent and likely imminent action will be a small piece of the overall puzzle. Estimated anti-terror spending averages 11.0 percent of the worsening of the surplus over the ten years. (The impact of spending is projected to take a small jump in 2011, if the tax cut actually sunsets at the beginning of that year.)

Although today's estimated cumulative ten-year surplus remains as large as \$2.604 trillion, that figure is not comforting on closer examination. At the beginning of this year, the bipartisan goal in the Congress was to reserve the entire Social Security and Medicare Trust Fund surpluses, which were estimated in August to total \$2.955 trillion

(\$2.551 trillion for Social Security, and \$9.404 trillion for Medicare). Thus, the remaining projected unified surplus, on net over ten years, comes totally from those Trust Fund surpluses. The surplus that remains is still concentrated in future years, and even that surplus is likely to be eroded by the new economic and budget projections in January.

The deterioration of the surplus because of the weakening of the economy and the costs of resisting terrorism does not absolve the tax cut. Any future economic weakness, and any added costs for fighting terrorism will reduce the percentage of the total surplus deterioration that is directly due to the tax cut; and the reduction of that percentage might lead some to conclude that the tax cut is less at fault for the worsening budget. Taken to its extreme, this argument would say that the worse the budget gets, the less bad an idea the tax cut was.

But in a broader sense, such an argument misses a more important point: recent events prove even more that the tax cut was unwise. A central element in leadership and stewardship is to be prudent, to be prepared for adverse contingencies. It is not good stewardship to choose policies that make the budget more vulnerable—to tragedies, to economic misfortune, or ultimately to the burdens of the baby boomers' retirement.

The budget is almost certain to revert to unified deficit in 2002, and quite possibly in 2003 and 2004 as well. The direction for subsequent years is heavily dependent upon the state of the economy. But the Republican tax cut played a central role in these developments. This fact should serve as a cautionary flag to the Administration and Congressional Republicans who are now promoting a second tax cut which will dig the hole even deeper—a fact which should inform future policy choices, lest budget outcomes prove even worse.

This document demonstrates that the tax cut that passed earlier in the year contributed to more than half of the erosion of the surplus, 54.7 percent.

It points out that another significant portion was caused by the events in the aftermath of the September 11 attack on this country. And it also describes the remaining factors that led to the total disappearance of those surpluses.

Now not only are we facing the likelihood of no surpluses for the next few years, we are facing the likelihood of substantial deficits.

This Congress after they passed the first tax cut, this House again went on another binge, promising what it could not responsibly deliver, and wound up offering the largest corporations in this country more than \$25 billion cumulatively in 15-year retroactive tax cuts in the form of the repeal of the corporate minimum tax. And it has gone on to similar spending binges on the tax side of the ledger. And the tragedy, in addition to the loss of the surplus, has been that those tax cuts have been primarily directed at the people who need them least; and, therefore, they are tax cuts which are likely to have the least stimulative effect on the economy.

If you provide additional unemployment compensation to people, if you help them to pay for their health insurance if they have lost their job, they will spend, they will spend that money immediately and that will stimulate the economy. But the tax cut passed

earlier in the year by our majority friends in this House, when fully effective, will provide a \$52,000-a-year tax cut to the wealthiest people in this country. They will not spend most of this money. They will bank it. They will pocket it. That will not stimulate the economy. And yet that is what this Congress is hell-bent on doing. They are trying to do even more in that misguided stimulus package.

So while though the Congress is doing that and while the majority leadership is doing all of that, they are objecting to efforts on the part of some of us to provide additional homeland security by providing a small \$5.3 billion add-on to the budget for homeland security items as the Senate did last week. It just seems to me that that demonstrates that, in terms of protecting the country against future deficits, this House leadership has a spectacular ability to eat the hole in the doughnut, but they are not doing anything to deal with the doughnut.

So I do not know where that leaves us for next year, but it does not leave us in a very promising position. And the problem is that it will not only affect the country negatively next year, it will affect the country's economy negatively for a number of years to come.

We have seen this Congress, in 1 short year, squander the opportunity to use those surpluses, to do something with about the problems that still remain in Medicare, in Social Security, in prescription drugs, in quality education. So I think in the end, this Congress will go down in history as a Congress of missed opportunities, misplaced priorities.

I think that in the last 4 months what we have seen is an administration which has provided a very well managed war and a very poorly managed economy. I regret that dichotomy because in the end, it will come home to bite each and every working American; and that is something that simply did not have to happen.

But the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) is correct. This resolution needs to be passed. I hope that it will be the last one that needs to be passed and that we can produce these two or three bills that remain on the docket when the Congress reassembles on Wednesday next, as I understand the plan is.

I do want to thank the gentleman. I hope this is the last time we are going to be on the floor with one of these. I do want to thank the gentleman for doing his duty. When you are the Chair of the Committee on Appropriations or, for that matter, any member of the Committee on Appropriations, it is your job to expose the entire institution to reality. Everyone can have political philosophy. Everyone can have their ideology. Everyone can have their political preferences. But in the end, numbers do not lie. Members of Congress can lie about the numbers, but the numbers themselves do not lie.

The fact is that the gentleman has tried to stick to the facts. He has been victorious sometimes and he has been overrun sometimes. And I know if his judgment were allowed to prevail, this Congress could have ended a whole lot sooner with really very minor adjustments in the overall budget, but adjustments that nonetheless would have been very important in strengthening the security of this country. And I regret on those matters that we will have to address them at a later day.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the ranking member on the Committee on Appropriations because he is right. When he pointed out how well the appropriations process has worked this year, he is exactly right; and that is because we had a good working relationship. We had some differences but we worked them out. And we got, except for one bill, we got very substantial votes on the other bills and I think that is a very good sign.

We got off to a little late start this year because the President was late getting started since it took a while to decide who was going to be President. So we were fairly late in getting the detailed appropriations request from the administration. But once we got started, it has been a while ago now, but I hope the House Members will remember that we actually passed all of our appropriations bills, except 3, prior to the July 4 recess. And two of those three that we did not pass, well, actually, all 3 of them, we were very late getting the District of Columbia budget request. So that bill is usually late because we are late getting their request.

The other 2 were Labor HHS and Health and Education, and that was because H.R. 1 had not passed yet. Shortly after H.R. 1 passed, which is the Education bill, then we did pass our Labor, Health and Education bill.

□ 1045

The other was national defense, and we were asked to hold up on the national defense bill until such time as the President could send us his budget amendment. That amendment arrived about the first week of July. Shortly after we received it, we began to do some hearings on the budget amendment. Then the August recess came; and so we sat in this Capitol building on September 11 to mark up that bill in the subcommittee, and it was that morning that the terrible, tragic terrorist attacks on the United States took place. The building was evacuated, the subcommittee had to leave, and following that we had to do the supplementals; so that bill got delayed. But the bulk of our work was completed in the House prior to the July 4

recess, and Members ought to be proud of that.

There is another reason we have had to have several continuing resolutions. If Members remember, one of the biggest complaints in previous years was that at the end of the process, we lumped five or six or seven bills altogether in an omnibus bill that no one had an opportunity to really understand what was in it, and months later we found things in the omnibus bill that surprised many of us. The hue and cry went up, no more omnibus bills.

Mr. Speaker, no omnibus bill this year. All 13 appropriations bills plus two supplementals have been done as they should be done.

So we come to the end of the process and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) is correct, we both believe when the House comes back next week, the final appropriations bills will be prepared to be voted on, and the House will have completed its appropriations business by next week.

I thank Members for the support and correction that they have given us on both sides of the aisle. We have worked around our differences. As the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) said, we were victorious on occasion. We lost a few, but the House worked its will. That is what the House is all about, the House works its will.

We have had strong leadership from the Republican side. The Speaker of the House has been a very strong leader and very strong supporter of the appropriations process. He understood the difficulties that we faced, and understood some of the decisions we had to make. But we come to the end of the process now. I think everyone is still smiling at each other, everyone is still shaking hands after the bills are completed, so I think we end the appropriations season with a pretty good feeling, and I thank all Members for that. I particularly thank the chairmen and ranking members of the subcommittees, and I particularly thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) as the ranking member, and I thank the members of the staff.

A lot of Members do not know this, but on so many occasions, to get an appropriations bill through the process requires many, many, many 24-hour days where the staff actually stays throughout the night. My staff is led by Jim Dyer, our clerk, and the staff of the ranking member is led by Scott Lilly. We have a good staff relationship. Some of these people work 24 hours a day on many, many days during an appropriation season. And it seems like the appropriation season goes all year long some years.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, when people here say that the staff has worked 24 hours around the clock, I think they think that is just figuratively. That is not the case. There are a number of occasions when many staffers on this committee have had to work for literally 2

to 3 days without ever having an hour of sleep. They have worked straight through. That will have to happen again if we are to finish the defense bill and the Labor-HHS bill in accordance with the schedule.

I do want to issue one warning because we have been told with respect to homeland security items, strengthening the FBI, giving greater security at the border, providing greater assistance to local public health officials in the event of an outbreak of biological or chemical attacks on this country by terrorists, we have been told do not worry, we can do that in March. There is plenty of time to do that in March. Members said that again to me yesterday.

If we look at the calendar for next year, this Congress is scheduled in January to have exactly 1 full day of session on January 24 and one-half day on January 23. The following week we will meet only after 5 p.m., and the next day there will be no votes after 2. So

that is about 2 legislative days in the entire month of January.

If we look at the calendar for February, I see there are 6 full legislative days scheduled in February, and 3 other days where there will be no real action until after 6:30 in the evening. Give or take, that is about 7 working days.

In March, the same thing, about 7½ full working days. If the Congress is to seriously consider supplemental appropriations for defense and for homeland security, to expect this Congress with that few number of working days to actually get something from the President, hold hearings, produce a bill in the House, send it to the Senate, have the Senate pass it and have those differences worked out, it would be phenomenally rare if Congress were able to act that quickly. For those who say "Do not worry about any security issues remaining, we can get this done by March," I suggest to those Members to read the calendar. It is not so likely.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 seconds to urge Members to support this continuing resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GUTKNECHT). All time for debate has expired.

The joint resolution is considered as having been read for amendment.

Pursuant to the order of the House of Wednesday, December 12, 2001, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NOTICE

Incomplete record of House proceedings. Except for concluding business which follows, today's House proceedings will be continued in the next issue of the Record.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

4822. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Amino-6-1(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-(methylthio)-1, 2, 4-triazin-5 (4H)—one [Metribuzin], Dichlobenil, Diphenylamine, Sulprofos, Pendimethalin, and Terbacil; Tolerance Actions [OPP-300734A; FRL-6804-4] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received December 3, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

4823. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Missouri [MO 0142-1142a; FRL-7110-5] received November 30, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4824. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Connecticut; Revisions to State Plan for Municipal Waste Combustors and Incorporation of Regulation into State Implementation Plan for Ozone [CT067-7224a; A-1-FRL-7106-4] received December 3, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4825. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Connecticut; Ozone [CT057-7216a; FRL-7114-9] received December 6, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4826. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental

Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of State Plans For Designated Facilities and Pollutants; Vermont; Negative Declaration [VT 022-1225a; FRL-7116-6] received December 6, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4827. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Kansas [KS 0140-1140a; FRL-7116-3] received December 6, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4828. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Illinois [IL212-1a; FRL-7098-8] received December 6, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4829. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Indiana [IN122-1a; FRL-7107-9] received November 30, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4830. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plans; Illinois [IL210-1a; FRL-7111-1] received December 6, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4831. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Illinois [IL213-1a; FRL-7107-7] received November 30, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4832. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental

Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Illinois [IL211-1a; FRL-7108-8] received November 30, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4833. A letter from the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; Control of Emissions From Hospital / Medical / Infectious Waste Incinerators; State of Iowa [IA 0144-1144a; FRL-7117-5] received December 11, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4834. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Wisconsin; Automobile Refinishing Operations [WI109-01-7339a, FRL-7115-7] received December 11, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4835. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; State of Colorado; Denver Carbon Monoxide Redesignation to Attainment, Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes, and Approval of Related Revisions [CO-001-0045; CO-001-0046; CO-001-0047; CO-001-0052; CO-001-0053; CO49-1-7187; CO-001-0061; CO-001-0062; CO-001-0064 FRL-7117-4] received December 11, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4836. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; Control of Landfill Gas Emissions From Existing Municipal Solid Waste Landfills; State of Iowa [IA 0143-1143a; FRL-

7117-7) received December 11, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4837. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Labor, transmitting the semiannual report of the Department of Labor's Inspector General covering the period April 1, 2001 through September 30, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

4838. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting the semiannual report on activities of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 2001, through September 30, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

4839. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the semiannual report on activities of the Inspector General for the period of April 1, 2001 through September 30, 2001 and the Management Response for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

4840. A letter from the Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the semiannual report on activities of the Inspector General for the period of April 1, 2001 through September 30, 2001 and the Management Response for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

4841. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Postal Service, transmitting the semiannual report on activities of the Inspector General for the period of April 1, 2001 through September 30, 2001 and the Management Response for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 8G(h)(2); to the Committee on Government Reform.

4842. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Fishing Vessel EHIME MARU Sinking, South of Diamond Head Point, Hawaii, Kaiwi Channel, Pacific Ocean [COTP Honolulu 00-004] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received December 10, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4843. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Houston, TX [COTP Houston-Galveston 01-001] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received December 10, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4844. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Charleston, SC [COTP Charleston 01-010] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received December 10, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4845. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Security Zone: Prime Minister of Japan visit and wreath ceremony over the wreck of the fishing vessel EHIME MARU, South of Diamond Head Point, Hawaii, Kaiwi Channel, Pacific Ocean [COTP Honolulu 01-003] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received December 10, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4846. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Fishing Vessel EHIME MARU Sinking, South of Diamond Head Point, Hawaii, Kaiwi Channel, Pacific Ocean [COTP Honolulu 01-002] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received December 10, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4847. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone for U.S. Navy Underwater Detonation Operation North of Glass Breakwater, Guam [COTP GUAM 01-002] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received December 10, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4848. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone for U.S. Navy Underwater Detonation Operation in Outer Apra Harbor, Guam [COTP GUAM 01-001] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received December 10, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4849. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Houston, TX [COTP Houston-Galveston 01-002] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received December 10, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4850. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone Regulations, Downed Power Line, Quillayute River, WA [CGD13-01-001] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received December 10, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4851. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: St. Patrick's Day Fireworks, Manitowoc, Wisconsin [CGD09-01-016] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received December 10, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4852. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Potomac River, Washington Harbor, Washington, DC [CGD05-01-002] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received December 10, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

4853. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: USS DEWERT (FFG-45) Port Visit, Port of NY/NJ [CGD01-01-044] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received December 10, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. NUSSLE: Committee on the Budget. H.R. 3084. A bill to revise the discretionary spending limits for fiscal year 2002 set forth in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and to make conforming changes respecting the appropriate section 302(a) allocation for fiscal year 2002 established pursuant to the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2002, and for other purposes (Rept. 107-338). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 3476. A bill to protect certain lands held in fee by the Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians from condemnation until a final decision is made by the Secretary of the Interior regarding a pending fee to trust application for that land, and for other purposes.

By Mr. PHELPS (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. HAYES, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, and Mr. BOYD):

H.R. 3477. A bill to amend the Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983 to permit States to use administrative funds to pay costs relating to the processing, transporting, and distributing to eligible recipient agencies of donated wild game; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. JONES of North Carolina (for himself, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. GILCHRIST, Mr. EVANS, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. DELAY, Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. PICKERING, and Mr. OTTER):

H.R. 3478. A bill to redesignate the position of the Secretary of the Navy as the Secretary of the Navy and Marine Corps; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. LIPINSKI (for himself, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. RUSH, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. EVANS, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. PHELPS, Mr. RAHALL, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. FILNER, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. WU, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. BARCIA, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. MATHESSON, Mr. HONDA, Mr. KIRK, Mr. NADLER, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, Mr. HORN, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. BALDACCIO, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. SAWYER, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. DICKS, Mr. HOYER, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. POMEROY, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. COYNE, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. MEEHAN, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. MICA, Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. MASCARA, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. PASTOR, and Mr. SERRANO):

H.R. 3479. A bill to expand aviation capacity in the Chicago area; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. KIND (for himself, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. LEACH, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. GILCHRIST, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. PETRI, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. LUTHER, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. PHELPS, and Mr. BOSWELL):

H.R. 3480. A bill to promote Department of the Interior efforts to provide a scientific basis for the management of sediment and nutrient loss in the Upper Mississippi River Basin; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. LANGEVIN (for himself, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. WYNN, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mrs. THURMAN, and Mr. LIPINSKI):

H.R. 3481. A bill to require the National Institute of Standards and Technology to investigate the feasibility and costs of implementing a secure computer system for remote voting and communication for the Congress and establishing a system to ensure business continuity for congressional operations; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Science, 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 Texas (for himself and Mr. BOEHLERT):

H.R. 3482. A bill to provide greater cybersecurity; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HORN (for himself, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. SHAYS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mrs. MALONEY of New York):

H.R. 3483. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to provide for intergovernmental cooperation to enhance the sharing of law enforcement information; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TAUZIN (for himself, Mr. SENBRENNER, Mr. THOMAS, and Mr. CONYERS):

H.R. 3484. A bill to resolve administrative disputes regarding certain spectrum licenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Ways and Means, and the Budget, 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. ANDREWS:

H.R. 3485. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to make grants for projects to construct fences or other barriers to prevent public access to tracks and other hazards of fixed guideway systems in residential areas; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. BALLENGER (for himself, Mr. PETRI, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mrs. MYRICK, and Mr. BURR of North Carolina):

H.R. 3486. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to clarify that Christmas tree farming is agriculture under that Act; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS (for himself, Mrs. CAPPS, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. EHRlich, Mr. RUSH, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. JOHN, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. HART, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. WICKER, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. FLETCHER, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mrs. THURMAN, Ms. DELAURO, and Mr. BARRETT):

H.R. 3487. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to health professions programs regarding the field of nursing; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. COYNE (for himself, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. MATSUD):

H.R. 3488. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand pension benefits to those without retirement plans and provide additional protections to those who participate in the current system; 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. GOODE:

H.R. 3489. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow expanded penalty-free withdrawals from certain retirement plans during periods of unemployment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 3490. A bill to make amounts provided under the Operation Safe Home and New Approach Anti-Drug programs available for use for providing law enforcement officers to patrol and provide security for housing assisted by the Department of Housing and Urban Development; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. HART:

H.R. 3491. A bill to conduct a study on the effectiveness of ballistic imaging technology and evaluate its effectiveness as a law enforcement tool; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon:

H.R. 3492. A bill to establish hospice demonstration projects and a hospice grant program for beneficiaries under the Medicare Program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes; 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. HUNTER:

H.R. 3493. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the renewable resources production tax credit to include additional forms of renewable energy, and to expand the investment tax credit to include equipment used to produce electricity from renewable resources; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York (for herself, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCOTT, Ms. WATSON, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. CLAY, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. FRANK, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. LOFGREN, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. WEINER, Mr. FARR of California, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. PAYNE, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. DICKS, and Mr. ROTHMAN):

H.R. 3494. A bill to give the Federal Bureau of Investigation access to NICS records in law enforcement investigations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PAUL (for himself and Mr. TERRY):

H.R. 3495. A bill to prohibit Federal payments to any individual, business, institution, or organization that engages in human cloning; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. REYNOLDS:

H.R. 3496. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to provide that annuities paid by States to blind veterans shall be disregarded in determining supplemental security income benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHAW (for himself, Mr. WELLER, Mr. FOLEY, and Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky):

H.R. 3497. A bill to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to preserve and strengthen the Social Security Program through the creation of personal Social Security guarantee accounts ensuring full benefits for all workers and their families, restoring long-term Social Security solvency, to make certain benefit improvements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHOWS:

H.R. 3498. A bill to urge the President to establish the White House Commission on National Military Appreciation month, and for other purposes.

By Mr. SIMPSON (for himself, Mr. OTTNER, and Mr. REHBERG):

H.R. 3499. A bill to expand the Farm Storage Facility Loan Program of the Department of Agriculture by making loans available to assist producers in providing storage for hay; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 3500. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide income and employment tax relief for military and civilian victims of terrorist or military action; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Washington (for himself, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, and Mr. INSLER):

H.R. 3501. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for economic recovery; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and 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. SOUDER:

H.R. 3502. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the standard mileage rates during 2001 for certain deductions for use of a passenger automobile to 50 cents per mile; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SWEENEY:

H.R. 3503. A bill to indemnify contractors for World Trade Center recovery efforts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STUMP:

H. Con. Res. 288. Concurrent resolution directing the Secretary of Senate to make a technical correction in the enrollment of S. 1438; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BOEHNER:

H. Con. Res. 289. Concurrent resolution directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make technical corrections in the enrollment of the bill H.R. 1; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 168: Mr. HORN.
 H.R. 179: Mr. TURNER.
 H.R. 292: Mrs. LOWEY.
 H.R. 397: Mr. REYES, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia, and Mr. GORDON.
 H.R. 488: Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut.
 H.R. 510: Mr. KIND.
 H.R. 604: Mrs. NAPOLITANO and Mr. ETHERIDGE.
 H.R. 782: Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 808: Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma.
 H.R. 902: Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA.
 H.R. 951: Mr. FARR of California, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Mr. KUCINICH, and Mr. KING.
 H.R. 1009: Ms. CARSON of Indiana.
 H.R. 1089: Mr. ABERCROMBIE.
 H.R. 1097: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
 H.R. 1170: Mr. CONDIT.
 H.R. 1198: Mr. GUTIERREZ.
 H.R. 1307: Mr. OLVER.
 H.R. 1322: Mr. LAMPSON.
 H.R. 1331: Mr. GOODE.
 H.R. 1343: Mr. POMEROY and Ms. WATSON.
 H.R. 1360: Mr. BONIOR and Mr. ACKERMAN.
 H.R. 1391: Ms. LOFGREN.
 H.R. 1421: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. HOBSON, Mr. McNULTY, and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
 H.R. 1432: Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. LINDER, Mr. BARR of Georgia, Ms. MCKINNEY, and Mr. ISAKSON.
 H.R. 1475: Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, and Mr. GRUCCI.
 H.R. 1520: Mr. EVANS.
 H.R. 1556: Mr. DAVIS of Illinois.
 H.R. 1671: Mr. FILNER.
 H.R. 1754: Mr. BOEHLERT and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
 H.R. 1816: Mr. KUCINICH.
 H.R. 1839: Mr. FOLEY.
 H.R. 1919: Mr. DINGELL.
 H.R. 1978: Mr. COYNE and Mr. LANTOS.
 H.R. 1983: Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. TIAHRT, and Mr. PLATTS.
 H.R. 2012: Mr. PETRI.
 H.R. 2118: Mr. PASCRELL.
 H.R. 2164: Mr. PLATTS.
 H.R. 2173: Mr. HALL of Texas.
 H.R. 2219: Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. LAMPSON.
 H.R. 2220: Mr. FATTAH and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
 H.R. 2348: Mr. MENENDEZ and Ms. BALDWIN.
 H.R. 2349: Mr. LAMPSON.
 H.R. 2351: Ms. ESHOO.
 H.R. 2442: Mr. PLATTS.
 H.R. 2498: Mr. BONIOR and Mr. KUCINICH.
 H.R. 2578: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
 H.R. 2592: Ms. LEE.
 H.R. 2629: Ms. NORTON and Mr. MARKEY.
 H.R. 2630: Mr. ABERCROMBIE and Ms. WOOLSEY.
 H.R. 2695: Mr. CAMP.
 H.R. 2733: Ms. RIVERS.
 H.R. 2830: Mr. SCHWARKSKY.
 H.R. 2901: Mr. LANGEVIN.
 H.R. 2980: Mr. FERGUSON.
 H.R. 3011: Ms. DELAURO.
 H.R. 3054: Mr. CLAY, Mr. BONIOR, Ms. MENENDEZ, Ms. HERMAN, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. INSLEE, Mr.

HALL of Texas, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
 H.R. 3062: Mr. BALDACCI and Mr. OTTER.
 H.R. 3105: Mr. SENSENBRENNER.
 H.R. 3113: Mr. KLECZKA.
 H.R. 3130: Mr. WOLF.
 H.R. 3195: Mrs. MALONEY of New York.
 H.R. 3211: Mrs. KELLY, Mr. NEY, and Mr. SHOWS.
 H.R. 3244: Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. KINGSTON.
 H.R. 3246: Mr. DEUTSCH.
 H.R. 3272: Mr. CROWLEY and Mr. KUCINICH.
 H.R. 3274: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Mr. KUCINICH.
 H.R. 3278: Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Ms. WATSON, and Mr. KILDEE.
 H.R. 3293: Mr. THUNE.
 H.R. 3296: Mr. KLECZKA and Mr. MCDERMOTT.
 H.R. 3331: Mr. LANTOS.
 H.R. 3347: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois, Mr. GREENWOOD, and Mr. SIMMONS.
 H.R. 3351: Mr. PHELPS, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. GILLMOR, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. FILNER, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. COYNE, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. NEY, and Mr. CUMMINGS.
 H.R. 3358: Ms. CARSON of Indiana.
 H.R. 3368: Mr. KUCINICH.
 H.R. 3373: Mr. BOEHLERT.
 H.R. 3376: Mr. GRUCCI, Mr. GILMAN, and Mr. SIMMONS.
 H.R. 3393: Mr. DICKS, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. PASTOR, and Mr. MOLLOHAN.
 H.R. 3414: Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. WYNN, Mr. EVANS, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. MATSUI, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. LEACH, and Mr. LAFALCE.
 H.R. 3422: Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD.
 H.R. 3424: Ms. WATSON, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FILNER, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. WELLER, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. KLECZKA, and Mr. GALLEGLY.
 H.R. 3427: Ms. NORTON and Mrs. JONES of Ohio.
 H.R. 3431: Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. GANSKE, Mr. ROEMER, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. THOMPSON of California.
 H.R. 3460: Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. KUCINICH, Mrs. THURMAN, and Mr. EVANS.
 H.R. 3462: Mr. BERMAN, Mr. FROST, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Mrs. DAVIS of California.
 H.J. Res. 75: Mr. DEMINT and Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas.

H. Con. Res. 199: Mr. THOMPSON of California.
 H. Con. Res. 249: Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SIMMONS, and Mr. SHAYS.
 H. Con. Res. 271: Mr. BURR of North Carolina.
 H. Con. Res. 273: Mr. SCOTT.
 H. Con. Res. 279: Mr. PICKERING and Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota.
 H. Con. Res. 285: Mr. SANDERS, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. STARK, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. FARR of California, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FRANK, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. BERMAN.
 H. Res. 18: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
 H. Res. 259: Mr. STENHOLM.
 H. Res. 280: Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. HOUGHTON, and Mr. COX.
 H. Res. 281: Mr. PASCRELL and Mr. WEXLER.
 H. Res. 300: Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. MEEKS of New York, and Mr. EVANS.
 H. Res. 313: Ms. SLAUGHTER, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. HOFFEL, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, and Mr. OWENS.

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. 1109: Mr. EHRLICH.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 8 of rule XVIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 3129

OFFERED BY: Mr. TRAFICANT

AMENDMENT No. 1: SEC. ____ . No funds appropriated in this Act may be made available to any person or entity that violates the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a–10c).

H.R. 3129

OFFERED BY: Mr. TRAFICANT

AMENDMENT No. 2: SEC. ____ . None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to award a contract to a person or entity whose bid or proposal reflects that the person or entity has violated the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a–10c, popularly known as the “Buy American Act”).