United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 107th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 147 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 2001 No. 178

House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m.

The Reverend Msgr. Peter J. Vaghi, Pastor, St. Patrick Catholic Church, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we call upon You this cold December morning. You are Light of Lights and Light From Light. You are the Light who pierces the perennial darkness of our world, the darkness of our mind and soul, the darkness of a world at war. Because of You, O living and true God, we live, walk, and have our being. You are Emmanuel, God-with-us.

We pray to You this day that passage from the Advent prophet Isaiah: ''Let justice descend, O heavens, like the dew from above, like gentle rain let the skies drop it down. Let earth open and salvation bud forth; let justice also spring up.''

We pray also for peace. Peace in our world begins with peace in our hearts. And peace in our hearts comes from You, Almighty Father. Draw near to us and grant us Your peace.

Encourage us, O Lord, in this holy season in all our humble efforts carried out in Your life-giving name, O Prince of Peace and Light, Lord of Justice. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. 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. Will the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. MYRICK) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mrs. MYRICK 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.

INTRODUCTION OF REVEREND MONSIGNOR PETER VAGHI

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

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Monsignor Peter Vaghi for his dedicated service to St. Patrick's Church here in Washington, D.C.

Monsignor Vaghi was born here in Washington, D.C., and attended Gonzaga College High School and the College of the Holy Cross, where he was awarded a Fulbright Scholarship to attend the University of Salzburg in Austria.

Returning home to America, he went on to get his juris doctor at the University of Virginia Law School and worked in Washington, D.C., before he answered a calling to the priesthood and attended the Gregorian University in Rome, Italy.

Monsignor Vaghi was ordained a Catholic priest on June 29, 1985, and designated a ''Prelate of Honor'' by Pope John Paul II on November 13, 1995.

NOTICE—DECEMBER 20, 2001

A final issue of the Congressional Record for the 107th Congress, 1st Session, will be published on January 3, 2002, in order to permit Members to revise and extend their remarks.

All material for insertion must be signed by the Member and delivered to the office of the Official Reporters of Debates, Room 1718 Longworth House Office Building by noon January 3, 2002. The House Office of the Official Reporters will be open in 1718 Longworth House Office Building December 26, 27, 28 and January 2 and 3 between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. The final issue will be dated January 3, 2002, and will be delivered on Friday, January 4, 2002.

None of the material printed in the final issue of the Congressional Record may contain subject matter, or relate to any event that occurred after the sine die date.

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By order of the Joint Committee on Printing.

MARK DAYTON, *Chairman.*

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Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to welcome Monsignor Vaghi to this House. He is not only a family friend, but he also gave my wife Maureen and me the honor of officiating at our wedding in 1996. I thank him for being here today. His presence and his blessing on this House and on our work here means so very much to me and to every Member of this body.

WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3338, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 324 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 324

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 3338) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes. All points of order against the conference report and against its consideration are waived. The conference report shall be considered as read.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, yesterday, the Committee on Rules met and granted a normal conference report rule for H.R. 3338, the Fiscal Year 2002 Department of Defense Appropriations Act.

The rule waives all points of order against the conference report and against its consideration. In addition, the rule provides that the conference report shall be considered as read.

Mr. Speaker, this should not be a controversial rule. It is the type of rule we grant for every conference report we consider in the House. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST), who is managing this rule for the minority, understands the importance of a strong national defense, and I am sure I do not need to convince him or anyone else that this bill is important, now more than ever before.

At a time when we are facing terrorism at home and engaged in combat abroad, we need to give our government the tools to defend us overseas and at home. This bill does just that. It provides our military with $317 billion in much-needed support, including a 4.6 percent pay raise; and the supplemental portion of the bill will bolster our fight against terrorism by providing much-needed funding for border patrols, port security, bioterrorism prevention, and the FBI.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, this bill contains our strong support for the people of New York by providing another $8.2 billion in disaster assistance, including $2 billion in community development block grants.

Mr. Speaker, we are about to go home for the holidays and after the events of this fall, I cannot think of a better thing to do before we leave town than to provide for our armed forces, for our fight against terrorism, and for the victims of September 11.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, as we speak, the brave men and women of the U.S. military are halfway around the world waging and winning the war on terrorism. Their courage and professionalism are a fitting tribute to the strength and unity of the United States of America.

Meanwhile, here at home, domestic security has become our top priority, and thanks to the funding priorities in this conference report, America will now be better prepared to prevent, defend against, and recover from any future terrorist attacks.

I am very pleased that the conference report more closely reflects Democratic priorities on homeland defense than was provided in the House-passed bill. Specifically, it provides more funding for nuclear, border, port, aviation and bioterrorism priorities. On bioterrorism alone, Democrats were able to secure $2.5 billion, $1 billion more than the President requested. While additional funding will be necessary to fully address other domestic security needs, this conference report is a good start.

Mr. Speaker, here in Congress, there has always been strong bipartisan support for America's armed forces. The history of this defense appropriations bill reflects that fact.

Last month, the House Committee on Appropriations reported its original version of H.R. 3338, and the full House passed it by a vote of 406 to 20. I am confident that another large bipartisan majority will pass this conference report today. That is because Democrats and Republicans are strongly committed to America's national defense and to a first-rate military that carries it out. As the President said yesterday in addressing House Democrats, security of the United States is not a partisan issue.

Mr. Speaker, this is a good conference report, and I support it. I would like to commend the gentleman from Florida (Chairman YOUNG); the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the ranking Democrat; the gentleman from California (Chairman LEWIS); and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA), the ranking Democrat on the subcommittee, for the tremendous job they have done to support America's troops and to protect Americans here at home.

This conference report provides $478 million to combat chemical and biological attacks against the military and $404 million for the Nunn-Lugar nuclear nonproliferation program. It provides for a significant military pay raise and for substantial increases in critical readiness accounts; and it strengthens research for tomorrow's weapons and equipment while providing the weapons and equipment the U.S. military needs today.

Mr. Speaker, I am especially pleased by the substantial quality-of-life improvements funded by this conference report. It includes funding for a significant pay raise of between 5 and 10 percent for every member of the military. And to boost critical midlevel personnel retention, much of the pay raise will be directed towards junior officers. It also significantly increases funding for health benefits for service members and their families.

I am also pleased that this conference report continues to fund the wide range of weapons programs that ensure our military's superiority throughout the world. For instance, it includes more than $2.6 billion for the initial production of 13 of the F–22 Raptor aircraft, the next-generation air dominance fighter for the Air Force. The conference report also provides $882 million for research and development for this aircraft.

Additionally, Mr. Speaker, the conference report provides $1.5 billion for continued development of the Joint Strike Fighter, the high-technology multirole fighter of the future for the Air Force, the Navy, and the Marines. It also includes $1.04 billion for procurement of 11 MV–22 Osprey aircraft.

Mr. Speaker, all of these aircraft are important components in our national arsenal, and moving forward on the research and production sends a clear signal that the United States has no intention of relinquishing our air superiority.

The first duty of the Congress, Mr. Speaker, is to provide for the national defense and the men and women who protect it. This conference report does a great deal to improve military readiness and to improve the quality of life for our men and women in uniform as well as their families. It is a good first step at providing the needed funding to ensure that attacks like those that occurred on September 11 will never happen again.

Mr. Speaker, I wish we could have done more, but Republican leaders insisted that many homeland security priorities wait until next year. I hope they will allow us to address the remaining priorities as soon as possible.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of this rule and of this conference report.

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

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

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations.

(Mr. OBEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous material.)

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, there are two provisions in this bill which I think are of note. One is a bad provision which is here because of OMB, and the other is a good provision in the bill which is here despite OMB.

This country has a serious need to purchase additional tankers. This bill does that. It meets our national responsibility in doing so. But because OMB would prefer to keep a pretty set of books, rather than saving the taxpayers money, it will cost us significantly more to lease those tankers than it would to buy them. That is unfortunate, but it was the only choice the committee was left with because OMB appears to be more concerned with accounting niceties than it is with fiscal realities or cost realities. And I think people need to understand that that regretful result is not the fault of the committee.

I would hope that OMB in the future would recognize the need to allow reality to occasionally interfere with their philosophical biases.

Second, as was indicated by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST), we do have $2.8 billion in this bill above the House bill for homeland security items. After the tragic events of September 11, on a bipartisan basis the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and I tried to put together a list of the actions that both sides of the aisle thought were necessary in order to improve the homeland security of the United States.

That process was rudely interrupted, to say the least, by OMB, who informed us in rather blunt terms that they had all the wisdom, that they did not need to provide any additional funding, and that we could put a ''Wait 'Til Next Year'' sign on our homeland security needs.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to say that despite that resistance, the conferees brought back to this House a bill which contains crucial items that will increase the security of this country at home. I want to congratulate Senators BYRD and STEVENS and the gentleman from Florida (Chairman YOUNG) and the gentleman from California (Chairman LEWIS) for helping to see to it that rationality prevailed over stubbornness. As a result, we have $664 million in this bill that was not contained in the House bill to protect the country against bioterrorist attacks; we have $50 million more in this bill to provide for cockpit security; we have law enforcement additions to the bill of over $407 million, including $208 million for the FBI so that they will be able to modernize their computer system by this coming summer, rather than having to wait until the year 2004.

Right now the FBI has a large number of computers that cannot even send pictures of potential terrorists to other FBI terminals because they do not have the adequate computer capacity. This bill fixes that.

The most crucial item of all is keeping weapons of mass destruction away from terrorists. We wound up with $382 million in additional funding in this bill above the amount that was originally in the House bill. We have $120 million of additional funding to secure nuclear material in the former Soviet Union so it does not fall into terrorists' hands.

The bill provides $383 million for increased security for our Nation's ports and for our border, especially the Canadian border. For food safety, it increases the percentage of imported food subject to inspection from the present 1 percent to 10 percent, as we have been asking all along.

It contains a number of other items which I will insert in the record.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the table in the RECORD at this point.

CONFERENCE ADDITIONS TO THE HOUSE BILL FOR DOMESTIC SECURITY

[in millions of dollars]

	House	Conference	Conference over House
Protecting Against Bioterrorism			
Upgrading State & Local Health Departments & Hospitals	593	1,000	407
Expanding CDC Support of State and Local Health Departments	50	100	50
Accelerating Research on Biohazards, Detection and Treatment	100	93	−7
Bio Safety Laboratories at NIH and Fort Detrick, MD	0	71	71
Vaccine and Drug stockpiles	1,103	1,105	2
Other Bioterrorism Requirements	110	56	−54
Total	1,956	2,425	469
Securing the Mail			
Procurement of Sanitation Equipment for Postal Service	0	500	500
Airport and Airline Safety			
Federal Assistance for Mandated Security Upgrades at Airports	0	175	175
Increased Sky Marshals and Sky Marshal Training	288	155	−133
Cockpit Door Security & Explosive Detection Equipment	159	209	50
Innovations in Airport Security	90	50	−40
Total	537	589	52
Law Enforcement			
FBI Case Management Computer System (Trilogy)	105	237	132
FBI Data Backup and Warehousing	0	56	56
FBI Cybersecurity, Transportation and Other	434	452	18
Other Justice Department Law Enforcement	106	80	−26
Law Enforcement Assistance (Olympics)	17	17	0
Law Enforcement Assistance (National Capital Area)	25	234	209
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	14	32	18
Secret Service, IRS etc.	236	236	0
Total	937	1,344	407
Keeping Weapons of Mass Destruction Away from Terrorists			
Improved Security at 4 DoD Sites Storing Tons of Chemical Weapons	35	35	0
Improved Security for Nuclear Weapons Activities	88	131	43
Improved Security for U.S. commercial/research nuclear reactors (NRC)	0	36	36
Nuclear Non Proliferation Assistance for Russia	0	148	148
Security of Russian Nuclear and Biological Scientists	0	0	0
Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Detection	18	78	60
Improved Security at Nuclear Cleanup Sites	8	8	0
Energy Intelligence	4	4	0
CDC Oversight and Training for Labs Handling Dangerous Pathogens	0	10	10
Improved Security at Fort Detrick, MD	9	9	0
Improved Security at CDC, NIH, FDA and USDA Research Facilities	58	143	85
Total	220	602	382
Immigration, Port and Border Security			
Additional Customs Agents for Canadian Border and seaports	160	246	86
Machine Readable Visa Machines at All U.S. Consulates	0	0	0
Immigration Inspectors, Border Patrol & Related Equipment	410	450	40
Adequate INS Detention & Admin. Facilities at U.S. Border Crossings	0	100	100
Full Annual Cost of Expanding Coast Guard by 640 positions	145	209	64
Federal Grants for Port Security Assessments and Enhancements	0	93	93
Total	715	1,098	383
Train and Bus Security			
Federal Grants for Enhancing Security of Rail and Bus Travel	0	100	100
Food and Water Safety			
Expand FDA Inspections to Cover 10% of All Food Imports	61	97	36

CONFERENCE ADDITIONS TO THE HOUSE BILL FOR DOMESTIC SECURITY—Continued

[in millions of dollars]

	House	Conference	Conference over House
Increase in FDA Emergency Operations and Investigations Staff	0	0	0
Assessment and Enhancement of Security for Drinking Water	115	80	−35
Total	176	177	1
Security of Government Buildings and Facilities			
Security Upgrades for Supreme Court and Other Federal Courthouses	32	93	61
Security Upgrades for Federal Buildings and Facilities	182	248	66
Increased Security for Federal Museums, Parks and Monuments	81	81	0
Security Upgrades for National Water Infrastructure	169	169	0
Security Measures for White House and Congress	306	306	0
Security Upgrades for U.S. Military Facilities	105	104	−1
Total	875	1,001	126
Security for Schools and Colleges			
Grants for Assessments and Emergency Response Planning	0	0	0
Other Security			
Counterterrorism Assistance for State and Local First Responders	400	400	0
Grants for Firefighters	0	210	210

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I simply want to say that I think what this bill demonstrates is that when committees are allowed to work in a substantive way, casting aside ideology or political views, the result is good for the country, and it is good for this institution, and I congratulate all of those involved.

Mrs. MYRICK. Mr. Speaker, I would inquire of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST) if he has any other speakers.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, we have no more speakers.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the rule, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.J. RES. 79, FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 323 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 323

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order without intervention of any point of order to consider in the House the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 79) making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2002, and for other purposes. The joint resolution shall be considered as read for amendment. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate on the joint resolution equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations; and (2) one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. SLAUGHTER), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 323 is a closed rule providing for the consideration of H.J. Res. 79, which is a continuing resolution that makes further appropriations for fiscal year 2002.

The rule provides for 1 hour of debate in the House equally divided and controlled by the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Committee on Appropriations. The rule waives all points of order against consideration and provides for one motion to recommit.

Mr. Speaker, as we approach the end of this year's session, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this rule so that we may proceed to consideration on the underlying continuing resolution.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, this rule makes in order the consideration of H.J. Res. 79. H.J. Res. 79 is a continuing resolution which will be in effect from December 21, 2001, to January 10, 2002.

This is a simple housekeeping matter, Mr. Speaker, and merely ensures that should the Senate be unable to complete its work, or if the President has not signed the remaining bills sent to him, the funding will be in place for those departments and agencies.

This is a noncontroversial matter, and I urge adoption of this resolution.

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

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H. RES. 322, APPOINTING DAY FOR THE CONVENING OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE 107TH CONGRESS

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 322 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 322

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House a joint resolution appointing the day for the convening of the second session of the One Hundred Seventh Congress. The joint resolution shall be considered as read for amendment. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader or their designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Washington (Mr. HASTINGS) is recognized for 1 hour.

(Mr. HASTINGS of Washington asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

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

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 322 is a closed rule providing for consideration of a joint resolution appointing the day for the convening of the second session of the 107th Congress. The joint resolution shall be considered as read for amendment.

The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) 1 hour of debate, equally divided and controlled by the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader or their designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

Mr. Speaker, we had hoped to bring this resolution to the floor under unanimous consent agreement, but were unable to secure such an agreement. Accordingly, in the interest of completing

the work of the House as expeditiously as possible, I encourage my colleagues to support both this rule and the resolution that it makes in order.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, this rule makes in order a joint resolution which sets the date for convening of the second session of the 107th Congress as January 23, 2002. This is a totally noncontroversial rule and joint resolution, and I urge adoption of both.

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

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

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the conference report accompanying H.R. 3338, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

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

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3338, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 324, I call up the conference report accompanying the bill (H.R. 3338) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 324, the conference report is considered as having been read.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of Wednesday, December 19, 2001.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS).

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would say to my colleagues and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA), my friend, that the House has had a long night this past night. We have very, very extensive discussions that should take place regarding this bill, but we have heard this discussion before. So I am going to pass on those formal remarks, and I hope that my colleagues will read about them very carefully in the RECORD. But in the meantime, there are a couple of items of business that I must attend to.

First, due to a clerical error, language was mistakenly omitted from the Statement of Managers that relates to the FMTV truck program, a very important program to some of the Members of the House.

That language, agreed to by the conferees but inadvertently not included in the statement of managers, is as follows: "The conferees understand that the Army did not request legislative authority to extend the current multi-year contract. The conferees direct the Army to act in the best interest of the Army with respect to the FMTV."

Secondly, I would ask that on behalf of myself and Chairman YOUNG, that I be allowed to insert in the RECORD at the end of my opening remarks a series of tables summarizing the conference agreements, on both the Defense and Supplemental appropriations bills.

Finally, let me mention that our former colleague from the Committee on Appropriations, Larry Coughlin of Pennsylvania, who was a proud Marine by the way, Larry Coughlin was laid to rest at Arlington Cemetery this morning.

H.R. 3338 - Defense Appropriations Act, 2002

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
TITLE I						
MILITARY PERSONNEL						
Military Personnel, Army	22,175,357	23,626,684	23,336,884	23,446,734	23,752,384	+1,577,027
Military Personnel, Navy	17,772,297	19,606,984	19,574,184	19,465,964	19,551,484	+1,779,187
Military Personnel, Marine Corps	6,833,100	7,365,040	7,343,640	7,335,370	7,345,340	+512,240
Military Personnel, Air Force	18,174,284	20,151,514	19,784,614	20,032,704	19,724,014	+1,549,730
Reserve Personnel, Army	2,473,001	2,604,197	2,629,197	2,670,197	2,670,197	+197,196
Reserve Personnel, Navy	1,576,174	1,643,523	1,644,823	1,650,523	1,654,523	+78,349
Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps	448,886	463,300	466,800	466,300	471,200	+22,314
Reserve Personnel, Air Force	971,024	1,055,160	1,055,160	1,061,160	1,061,160	+90,136
National Guard Personnel, Army	3,782,536	4,014,135	4,004,335	4,052,695	4,041,695	+259,159
National Guard Personnel, Air Force	1,641,081	1,776,744	1,777,654	1,783,744	1,784,654	+143,573
Total, title I, Military Personnel	75,847,740	82,307,281	81,617,291	81,965,391	82,056,651	+6,208,911
TITLE II						
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE						
Operation and Maintenance, Army	19,144,431	21,191,680	21,021,944	22,941,588	22,335,074	+3,190,643
(By transfer - National Defense Stockpile)	(50,000)					(-50,000)
Operation and Maintenance, Navy	23,419,360	26,961,382	26,628,075	27,038,067	26,876,636	+3,457,276
(By transfer - National Defense Stockpile)	(50,000)					(-50,000)
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	2,778,758	2,892,314	2,939,434	2,903,863	2,931,934	+153,176
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	22,383,521	26,146,770	25,842,968	26,303,436	26,026,789	+3,643,268
(By transfer - National Defense Stockpile)	(50,000)					(-50,000)
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide	11,844,480	12,518,631	12,122,590	12,864,644	12,773,270	+928,790
Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve	1,562,118	1,787,246	1,788,546	1,771,246	1,771,246	+209,128
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve	978,946	1,003,690	1,003,690	1,003,690	1,003,690	+24,744
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	145,959	144,023	144,023	144,023	144,023	-1,936
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	1,903,659	2,029,866	2,029,866	2,023,866	2,024,866	+121,207
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard	3,333,835	3,677,359	3,723,759	3,743,808	3,768,058	+434,223
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard	3,474,375	3,867,361	3,972,161	3,998,361	3,988,961	+514,586
Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund	3,938,777	2,844,226	2,744,226		50,000	-3,888,777
United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces	8,574	9,096	9,096	9,096	9,096	+522
Environmental Restoration, Army	389,932	389,800	389,800	389,800	389,800	-132
Environmental Restoration, Navy	294,038	257,517	257,517	257,517	257,517	-36,521
Environmental Restoration, Air Force	376,300	385,437	385,437	385,437	385,437	+9,137
Environmental Restoration, Defense-Wide	21,412	23,492	23,492	23,492	23,492	+2,080
Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Defense Sites	231,499	190,255	190,255	230,255	222,255	-9,244
Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid	55,900	49,700	49,700	44,700	49,700	-6,200
Former Soviet Union Threat Reduction	443,400	403,000		357,000		-443,400
Quality of Life Enhancements, Defense	160,500					-160,500
Support for International Sporting Competition,Defense		15,800	15,800	15,800	15,800	+15,800
Total, title II, Operation and maintenance	96,889,774	106,788,645	105,282,379	106,449,689	105,047,644	+8,157,870
(By transfer)	(150,000)					(-150,000)
TITLE III						
PROCUREMENT						
Aircraft Procurement, Army	1,571,812	1,925,491	1,974,241	1,893,891	1,984,391	+412,579
Missile Procurement, Army	1,320,681	1,859,634	1,057,409	1,774,154	1,079,330	-241,351
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army	2,472,524	2,276,746	2,252,669	2,174,546	2,193,746	-278,778
Procurement of Ammunition, Army	1,220,516	1,193,365	1,211,615	1,171,465	1,200,465	-20,051
Other Procurement, Army	4,497,009	3,961,737	4,103,036	4,160,186	4,183,736	-313,273
Aircraft Procurement, Navy	8,477,138	8,252,543	8,084,543	8,030,043	7,938,143	-538,995
Weapons Procurement, Navy	1,461,600	1,433,475	1,429,492	1,478,075	1,429,592	-32,008
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps	498,349	457,099	492,599	442,799	461,399	-36,950
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy	11,614,633	9,344,121	10,134,883	9,294,211	9,490,039	-2,124,594
Other Procurement, Navy	3,557,380	4,097,576	4,290,776	4,146,338	4,270,976	+713,596
Procurement, Marine Corps	1,233,268	981,724	1,028,662	974,054	995,442	-237,826
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force	7,583,345	10,744,458	10,549,798	10,617,332	10,567,038	+2,983,693
Missile Procurement, Air Force	2,863,778	3,233,536	2,918,118	3,657,522	2,989,524	+125,746
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force	647,808	865,344	866,844	873,344	866,644	+218,836
Other Procurement, Air Force	7,763,747	8,159,521	7,856,671	8,144,174	8,085,863	+322,116
Procurement, Defense-Wide	2,346,258	1,603,927	1,387,283	1,473,795	2,389,490	+43,232
National Guard and Reserve Equipment	100,000		501,485	560,505	699,130	+599,130
Defense Production Act Purchases	3,000	50,000	50,000	15,000	40,000	+37,000
Total, title III, Procurement	59,232,846	60,440,297	60,190,124	60,881,434	60,864,948	+1,632,102
TITLE IV						
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION						
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army	6,342,552	6,693,920	7,115,438	6,742,123	7,106,074	+763,522
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy	9,494,374	11,123,389	10,896,307	10,742,710	11,498,506	+2,004,132
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force	14,138,244	14,343,982	14,884,058	13,859,401	14,669,931	+531,687
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide	11,157,375	15,050,787	6,949,098	14,445,589	15,415,275	+4,257,900
Operational Test and Evaluation, Defense	227,060	217,355	245,355	216,855	231,855	+4,795
Total, title IV, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	41,359,605	47,429,433	40,090,256	46,006,678	48,921,641	+7,562,036

H.R. 3338 - Defense Appropriations Act, 2002 — continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
TITLE V						
REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS						
Defense Working Capital Funds	916,276	1,951,986	1,524,986	1,826,986	1,312,986	+396,710
National Defense Sealift Fund:						
Ready Reserve Force	270,500	506,408	412,708	407,408	432,408	+161,908
Acquisition	130,158					-130,158
Subtotal	400,658	506,408	412,708	407,408	432,408	+31,750
National Defense Airlift Fund:						
C-17	2,170,923					-2,170,923
C-17 advance procurement	257,800					-257,800
C-17 ICS	412,200					-412,200
Subtotal	2,840,923					-2,840,923
Total, title V, Revolving and Management Funds	4,157,857	2,458,394	1,937,694	2,234,394	1,745,394	-2,412,463
TITLE VI						
OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS						
Defense Health Program:						
Operation and maintenance	11,414,393	17,565,750	17,574,750	17,656,185	17,659,475	+6,245,082
Procurement	290,006	267,915	267,915	267,915	267,915	-22,091
Research and development	413,380	65,304	434,738	452,304	463,804	+50,424
Total, Defense Health Program	12,117,779	17,898,969	18,277,403	18,376,404	18,391,194	+6,273,415
Chemical Agents & Munitions Destruction, Army: 1/						
Operation and maintenance	600,000	789,020	728,520	739,020	739,020	+139,020
Procurement	105,700	164,158	164,158	164,158	164,158	+58,458
Research, development, test and evaluation	274,400	200,379	200,379	201,379	202,379	-72,021
Total, Chemical Agents	980,100	1,153,557	1,093,057	1,104,557	1,105,557	+125,457
Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense	869,000	820,381	827,381	865,981	842,581	-26,419
Office of the Inspector General	147,545	152,021	152,021	152,021	152,021	+4,476
Total, title VI, Other Department of Defense Programs	14,114,424	20,024,928	20,349,862	20,498,963	20,491,353	+6,376,929
TITLE VII						
RELATED AGENCIES						
Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System Fund	216,000	212,000	212,000	212,000	212,000	-4,000
Intelligence Community Management Account	148,631	152,776	144,929	144,776	160,429	+11,798
Transfer to Department of Justice	(34,100)	(27,000)	(34,100)	(27,000)	(42,752)	(+8,652)
Payment to Kaho'olawe Island Conveyance, Remediation, and Environmental Restoration Fund	60,000	25,000	25,000	75,000	67,500	+7,500
National Security Education Trust Fund	6,950	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	+1,050
Total, title VII, Related agencies	431,581	397,776	389,929	439,776	447,929	+16,348
TITLE VIII						
GENERAL PROVISIONS						
Additional transfer authority (Sec. 8005)	(2,000,000)	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	(1,500,000)	(2,000,000)	
Indian Financing Act incentives (Sec. 8022)	8,000		8,000	8,000	8,000	
FFRDCs (Sec. 8032)				-60,000	-40,000	-40,000
Disposal & lease of DOD real property (Sec. 8038)	24,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	-5,000
Overseas Mil Fac Invest Recovery (Sec. 8041)	3,000	3,362	3,362	3,362	3,362	+362
Rescissions (Sec. 8054)	-546,980		-441,578	-201,317	-531,475	+15,505
Navy Working Capital Fund Cash Balances	-800,000		-245,000			+800,000
Fuel Pricing/Rate Stabilization Adjustment	-705,000		-527,000			+705,000
Excess Foreign Currency Cash Balance (Sec. 8095)	-856,900		-200,000	-140,591	-240,000	+616,900
Travel Cards (Sec. 8103)	5,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	+3,000
Transfer to Department of Transportation	(10,000)					(-10,000)
United Service Organizations (Sec. 8111)	7,500		10,000	10,000	8,500	+1,000
Davis Bacon Act Threshold Increase		-190,000				
Depot Maintenance Utilization Waiver		-140,000				
Government Purchase Card (Sec. 8146)			-330,000		-100,000	-100,000
Performance Based Academic Model	5,000					-5,000
BMDO Support reduction	-14,000					+14,000
Preservation of Democracy	20,000					-20,000
Quarantine benefits	1,000					-1,000
National D-Day Museum (Sec. 8117)	2,100			5,000	4,250	+2,150
Chicago Military Academy	5,000					-5,000

H.R. 3338 - Defense Appropriations Act, 2002 — continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
Ship scrapping initiative	10,000					-10,000
American Red Cross (Sec. 8087)	5,000			5,000	3,500	-1,500
U.S./China Security Review Commission	3,000					-3,000
Gulf War Illness	1,650					-1,650
Oakland military academy	2,000					-2,000
Newmark (Sec. 8142)	10,000		10,000		8,500	-1,500
Brownfield site	2,000					-2,000
Fisher House (Sec. 8119)	2,000		2,000		1,700	-300
Zero emission steam technology demo (Sec. 8121)	2,000		2,000		1,700	-300
CAAS/Contract Growth (Sec. 8123)	-71,367		-955,000	-1,650,000	-1,650,000	-1,578,633
Excess Funded Carryover	-92,700		-797,919			+92,700
Headquarters and Administration	-159,076					+159,076
Overseas Contingency Operation Transfer Fund	-1,100,000					+1,100,000
Utilities (Sec. 8135)			-230,000		-105,000	-105,000
Tethered Aerostat Radar System (Sec. 8144)			3,000		3,000	+3,000
Fairchild Air Force Base (Sec. 8140)			6,000		6,000	+6,000
Army Acquisition Restructuring (Sec. 8149)			-37,200		-5,000	-5,000
USS Alabama Museum Memorial (Sec. 8138)			6,000		4,200	+4,200
Special Needs Learning Center (Sec. 8141)			5,000		3,500	+3,500
Ballistic Missile Defense / Counterterrorism				1,300,000		
Eisenhower Commission (Sec. 8120)				3,000	2,600	+2,600
Travel cost growth (Sec. 8102)				-171,296	-262,000	-262,000
Legislative liaison savings (Sec. 8098)				-50,000	-50,000	-50,000
Reserve Component Incentive and Bonus programs (Sec. 8049)				10,000	10,000	+10,000
Fort Des Moines Memorial Grant (Sec. 8116)				5,000	4,500	+4,500
Clear Radar Upgrade (Sec. 8122)				8,000	8,000	+8,000
Regional Defense Counter-Terrorism Fellowship program (Sec. 8125)				21,000	17,900	+17,900
Padgett Thomas Barracks (Sec. 8158)				15,000	15,000	+15,000
USS Intrepid Museum Memorial (Sec. 8139)			5,000		4,250	+4,250
Pentagon Renovation Cost Adjustment			-333,000			
910th Airlift Wing, Youngstown-Warren			10,000			
Pentagon Reservation Emergency Response			10,000			
C-5 avionics modernization			20,000			
Agile combat support			10,000			
WRAMC equipment			6,000			
Armed Forces Retirement Home (Sec. 8163)					5,200	+5,200
Total, title VIII (net)	-4,227,773	-299,638	-3,953,335	-852,842	-2,832,813	+1,394,960
TITLE IX						
COUNTER-TERRORISM AND DEFENSE AGAINST WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION						
Counter-Terrorism & Operational Response Transfer Fund			1,670,000		478,000	+478,000
Transfer to Department of Justice			(10,000)		(10,000)	(+10,000)
Former Soviet Union Threat Reduction			403,000		403,000	+403,000
Ballistic Missile Defense Organization - Procurement			794,557			
Ballistic Missile Defense Organization - RDT&E			7,053,721			
Ballistic Missile Defense Organization - FY 2001 Rescission			-73,800			
Defense Against Chemical & Biological Weapons, Defense-Wide			1,065,940			
Defense Threat Reduction Agency			806,471			
Total, title IX, Counter-terrorism and Defense against Weapons of Mass Destruction (net)			11,719,889		881,000	+881,000
Total for the bill (net)	287,806,054	319,547,116	317,624,089	317,623,483	317,623,747	+29,817,693
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS						
Miscellaneous Appropriations (P.L. 106-554):						
Repair of U.S.S. COLE (emergency funding)	150,000					-150,000
Marine Corps Ground Task Force Training Command	2,000					-2,000
Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund (emergency funding)	100,000					-100,000
Defense Imagery and Mapping Agency	2,000					-2,000
Rapid diagnostic and fingerprinting techniques	1,000					-1,000
Fort Irwin National Training Center expansion:						
O & M, Army	2,500					-2,500
BLM, Management of Lands & Resources	2,500					-2,500
Supplemental (P.L. 107-20) (net)	5,457,700					-5,457,700
Emergency Response Fund (P.L. 107-38)	5,460,400					-5,460,400
Across the board cut (0.22%)	-469,000					+469,000
Total, other appropriations	10,709,100					-10,709,100
Net grand total (including other appropriations)	298,515,154	319,547,116	317,624,089	317,623,483	317,623,747	+19,108,593

H.R. 3338 - Defense Appropriations Act, 2002 — continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RECAP						
Scorekeeping adjustments:						
Adjustment for unapprop'd balance transfer (Stockpile)	150,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-150,000
Stockpile collections (unappropriated)	-150,000	-150,000	-150,000	-150,000	-150,000	.....
O&M, Army transfer to National Park Service:						
Defense function	-5,000	.....	-1,000	.....	.....	+5,000
Nondefense function	5,000	.....	1,000	.....	.....	-5,000
O&M, AF transfer to Dept of Transportation:						
Defense function	-10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	+10,000
Nondefense function	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-10,000
Disabled military retiree payments (mandatory)	.....	55,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	+55,000
Military personnel accounts (discretionary)	.....	-55,000	-55,000	-55,000	-55,000	-55,000
Total adjustments	.....	-150,000	-150,000	-150,000	-150,000	-150,000
RECAPITULATION						
Title I - Military Personnel	75,847,740	82,307,281	81,617,291	81,965,391	82,056,651	+6,208,911
Title II - Operation and Maintenance	96,889,774	106,788,645	105,282,379	106,449,689	105,047,644	+8,157,870
(By transfer)	(150,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-150,000)
Title III - Procurement	59,232,846	60,440,297	60,190,124	60,881,434	60,864,948	+1,632,102
Title IV - Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	41,359,605	47,429,433	40,090,256	46,006,678	48,921,641	+7,562,036
Title V - Revolving and Management Funds	4,157,857	2,458,394	1,937,694	2,234,394	1,745,394	-2,412,463
Title VI - Other Department of Defense Programs	14,114,424	20,024,928	20,349,862	20,498,963	20,491,353	+6,376,929
Title VII - Related agencies	431,581	397,776	389,929	439,776	447,929	+16,348
Title VIII - General provisions (net)	-4,227,773	-299,638	-3,953,335	-852,842	-2,832,813	+1,394,960
Title IX - Counter-terrorism & Defense against Weapons of Mass Destruction (net)	.....	.....	11,719,889	.....	881,000	+881,000
Total, Department of Defense (in this bill)	287,806,054	319,547,116	317,624,089	317,623,483	317,623,747	+29,817,693
Other appropriations	10,709,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	-10,709,100
Total DoD funding available (net)	298,515,154	319,547,116	317,624,089	317,623,483	317,623,747	+19,108,593
Other scorekeeping adjustments	.....	-150,000	-150,000	-150,000	-150,000	-150,000
Total mandatory and discretionary	298,515,154	319,397,116	317,474,089	317,473,483	317,473,747	+18,958,593
RECAP BY FUNCTION						
Mandatory	216,000	267,000	267,000	267,000	267,000	+51,000
Discretionary:						
Defense discretionary	298,282,154	319,130,116	317,204,089	317,206,483	317,205,047	+18,922,893
Nondefense discretionary	17,000	.....	3,000	.....	1,700	-15,300
Total discretionary	298,299,154	319,130,116	317,207,089	317,206,483	317,206,747	+18,907,593
Grand total, mandatory and discretionary	298,515,154	319,397,116	317,474,089	317,473,483	317,473,747	+18,958,593

1/ Included in Budget under Procurement title.

H.R. 3338 DIVISION B - FISCAL YEAR 2002 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

(Amounts in thousands)

	Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
CHAPTER 1						
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
Office of the Secretary (emergency)	45,188	4,582	80,919	80,919	+76,337	.....
Agriculture buildings and facilities and rental payments (emergency)	.....	2,875	.....	.....	-2,875	.....
Agricultural Research Service:						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	.....	5,635	70,000	40,000	+34,365	-30,000
Buildings and facilities (emergency)	.....	.....	73,000	73,000	+73,000	.....
Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service:						
Research and education (emergency)	.....	.....	50,000	.....	.....	-50,000
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service:						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	.....	8,175	95,000	105,000	+96,825	+10,000
Buildings and facilities (emergency)	.....	14,081	14,081	14,081	.....	.....
Food and Safety Inspection Service (emergency)	.....	9,800	15,000	15,000	+5,200	.....
Food and Nutrition Service: Special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children (WIC) (emergency)	.....	.....	39,000	39,000	+39,000	.....
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES						
Food and Drug Administration: Salaries and expenses (emergency) 1/	.....	104,350	127,000	151,100	+46,750	+24,100
INDEPENDENT AGENCY						
Commodity Futures Trading Commission (emergency)	6,495	6,495	10,000	16,900	+10,405	+6,900
Total, chapter 1	51,683	155,993	574,000	535,000	+379,007	-39,000
CHAPTER 2						
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
General Administration						
USA Patriot Act activities (emergency)	.....	.....	25,000	5,000	+5,000	-20,000
Administrative review and appeals (emergency)	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	.....	.....
Legal Activities						
Salaries and expenses, General legal activities (emergency)	12,500	12,500	21,250	12,500	.....	-8,750
Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys (emergency)	74,600	68,450	74,600	56,370	-12,080	-18,230
United States Marshals Service:						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	11,100	11,100	26,100	10,200	-900	-15,900
Construction (emergency)	.....	.....	35,000	9,125	+9,125	-25,875
Federal Bureau of Investigation						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	538,500	538,500	654,500	745,000	+206,500	+90,500
Immigration and Naturalization Service						
Salaries and expenses, Enforcement and Border Affairs (emergency)	399,400	409,600	449,800	449,800	+40,200	.....
Construction (emergency)	.....	.....	99,600	99,600	+99,600	.....
Office of Justice Programs						
Justice assistance (emergency) 2/	.....	400,000	400,000	400,000	.....	.....
State and local law enforcement assistance (emergency)	4,400	17,100	245,900	251,100	+234,000	+5,200
Crime victims fund (emergency)	68,100	68,100	68,100	68,100	.....	.....
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
International Trade Administration						
Operations and administration (emergency)	1,500	750	1,500	1,000	+250	-500
Export Administration						
Operations and administration (emergency)	1,756	1,756	1,756	1,756	.....	.....
Economic Development Administration						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	335	.....	335	.....	.....	-335
National Telecommunications and Information Administration						
Public telecommunications facilities, planning and construction (emergency)	8,250	8,250	8,250	8,250	.....	.....
United States Patent and Trademark Office						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	3,360	.....	3,360	1,500	+1,500	-1,860
National Institute of Standards and Technology						
Scientific & technical research & services (emergency)	400	.....	10,400	5,000	+5,000	-5,400
Construction of research facilities (emergency)	1,225	.....	1,225	1,225	+1,225	.....
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration						
Operations, research, and facilities (emergency)	2,750	750	2,750	2,750	+2,000	.....
Departmental Management						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	7,276	8,636	881	4,776	-3,860	+3,895
THE JUDICIARY						
Supreme Court of the United States						
Care of the Building and Grounds (emergency)	10,000	10,000	30,000	30,000	+20,000	.....

H.R. 3338 DIVISION B - FISCAL YEAR 2002 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS — continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
Court of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)			5,000	5,000	+5,000	
Court security (emergency)	21,500	21,500	57,521	57,521	+36,021	
Administrative Office of the United States Courts: Salaries and expenses (emergency)			2,879	2,879	+2,879	
DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCY						
RELATED AGENCY						
Broadcasting Board of Governors						
International broadcasting operations (emergency)		9,200		9,200		+9,200
Broadcasting capital improvements (emergency)		10,000		10,000		+10,000
RELATED AGENCIES						
Department of Transportation						
Maritime Administration						
Operation and training (emergency)			11,000			-11,000
Maritime guaranteed loan (title XI) program account (emergency)			12,000			-12,000
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	1,301	1,301	1,301	1,301		
Securities and Exchange Commission						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	20,705	20,705	20,705	20,705		
Small Business Administration						
Business loans program account, guaranteed loans (emergency)			75,000	75,000	+75,000	
Disaster loans program account (emergency)	150,000	140,000	75,000	75,000	-65,000	
Total, chapter 2	1,342,458	1,761,698	2,424,213	2,423,158	+661,460	-1,055
CHAPTER 3						
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - MILITARY						
Operation and Maintenance						
Defense Emergency Response Fund (emergency)	7,020,969	7,242,911	1,525,000	3,395,600	-3,847,311	+1,870,600
Transfer to Department of State, Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs		(30,000)			(-30,000)	
Procurement						
Other Procurement, Air Force (emergency)	303,000					
Total, chapter 3	7,323,969	7,242,911	1,525,000	3,395,600	-3,847,311	+1,870,600
CHAPTER 4						
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA						
Federal Funds						
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia for:						
Emergency Response and Planning (emergency)	25,000					
Protective clothing and breathing apparatus (emergency)		12,144	7,144	7,144	-5,000	
Specialized hazardous materials equipment (emergency)		1,032	1,032	1,032		
Chemical and biological weapons preparedness (emergency)		10,355	10,355	10,355		
Pharmaceuticals for responders (emergency)		2,100	2,100	2,100		
Response and communications capability (emergency)			14,960	14,960	+14,960	
Search, rescue and other emergency equipment and support (emergency)			8,850	8,850	+8,850	
Equipment, supplies and vehicles for the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (emergency)			1,780	1,780	+1,780	
Hospital containment facilities for the Department of Health (emergency)			8,000	8,000	+8,000	
The Office of the Chief Technology Officer (emergency)			43,994	45,494	+45,494	+1,500
Emergency traffic management (emergency)			20,700	20,700	+20,700	
Training and planning (emergency)			11,449	9,949	+9,949	-1,500
Increased facility security (emergency)			25,536	25,536	+25,536	
Federal Payment to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (emergency)			39,100	39,100	+39,100	
Federal Payment to the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (emergency)			5,000	5,000	+5,000	
Total, chapter 4	25,000	25,631	200,000	200,000	+174,369	
CHAPTER 5						
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - CIVIL						
Department of the Army						
Corps of Engineers - Civil						
Operation and Maintenance, General (emergency)	139,000	139,000	139,000	139,000		

H.R. 3338 DIVISION B - FISCAL YEAR 2002 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS — continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
Bureau of Reclamation						
Water and related resources (emergency)	30,259	30,259	30,259	30,259	.....	.....
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY						
Atomic Energy Defense Activities						
National Nuclear Security Administration						
Weapons activities (emergency)	106,000	88,000	131,000	131,000	+43,000	.....
Defense nuclear nonproliferation (emergency)	.....	18,000	226,000	226,000	+208,000	.....
Environmental and Other Defense Activities						
Defense environmental restoration and waste management (emergency)	8,200	8,200	8,200	8,200	.....	.....
Other defense activities (emergency)	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	.....	.....
INDEPENDENT AGENCY						
Nuclear Regulatory Commission (emergency)	.....	.....	36,000	36,000	+36,000	.....
Total, chapter 5	286,959	286,959	573,959	573,959	+287,000	.....
CHAPTER 6						
Bilateral Economic Assistance						
Funds Appropriated to the President						
United States Agency for International Development						
Operating expenses (transfer) (emergency)	(50,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
International disaster assistance (emergency)	.....	.....	.....	50,000	+50,000	+50,000
CHAPTER 7						
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
National Park Service						
Operation of the National Park System (emergency)	6,098	10,098	10,098	10,098	.....	.....
United States Park Police (emergency)	25,295	25,295	25,295	25,295	.....	.....
Construction (emergency)	21,624	21,624	21,624	21,624	.....	.....
Departmental Offices						
Departmental Management: Salaries and expenses (emergency)	2,205	2,205	2,205	2,205	.....	.....
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES						
Smithsonian Institution						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	21,707	21,707	21,707	21,707	.....	.....
National Gallery of Art						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	2,148	2,148	2,148	2,148	.....	.....
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts						
Operations and Maintenance (emergency)	4,310	4,310	4,310	4,310	.....	.....
National Capital Planning Commission						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	758	758	758	758	.....	.....
Total, chapter 7	84,145	88,145	88,145	88,145	.....	.....
CHAPTER 8						
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR						
Employment and Training Administration						
Training and employment services (emergency)	2,000,000	.....	32,500	32,500	+32,500	.....
State unemployment insurance and employment service operations (emergency)	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,100	.....	.....
Workers compensation programs (emergency)	.....	.....	175,000	175,000	+175,000	.....
Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	.....	.....
Occupational Safety and Health Administration						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	.....
Departmental Management						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	5,880	5,880	5,880	5,880	.....	.....
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES						
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention						
Disease control, research, and training (emergency)	.....	.....	12,000	12,000	+12,000	.....
Office of the Secretary						
Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund (emergency) 1/	1,595,000	1,990,600	2,715,000	2,644,314	+653,714	-70,686

H.R. 3338 DIVISION B - FISCAL YEAR 2002 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS — continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION						
School Improvement Programs						
Project SERV (emergency)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000		
RELATED AGENCIES						
National Labor Relations Board						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	180	180	180	180		
Social Security Administration						
Limitation on administration expenses (emergency)	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500		
Total, chapter 8	3,625,260	2,020,860	2,964,760	2,894,074	+873,214	-70,686
CHAPTER 9						
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH						
Joint Items						
Legislative Branch Emergency Response Fund (emergency)	256,081					
Senate						
Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate (emergency)		34,500	34,500	34,500		
House of Representatives						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)		40,712	40,712	41,712	+1,000	+1,000
Capitol Police Board						
General expenses (emergency)		179,869	180,869	31,000	-148,869	-149,869
Capitol Guide Service and Special Services						
Expenses (emergency)				350	+350	+350
Architect of the Capitol						
Capitol Buildings (emergency)				106,304	+106,304	+106,304
Library of Congress						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)				29,615	+29,615	+29,615
Government Printing Office						
GPO revolving fund (emergency)				4,000	+4,000	+4,000
Government Accounting Office						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)				7,600	+7,600	+7,600
United States Capitol Historical Society						
Grant (emergency)		1,000		1,000		+1,000
Total, chapter 9	256,081	256,081	256,081	256,081		
CHAPTER 10						
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION						
Defense Emergency Response Fund (emergency)	25,000					
Military Construction, Army (emergency)		55,700		20,700	-35,000	+20,700
Military Construction, Navy (emergency)		2,000		2,000		+2,000
Military Construction, Air Force (emergency)		47,700		46,700	-1,000	+46,700
Military construction, Defense-wide (emergency)			475,000	35,000	+35,000	-440,000
Total, chapter 10	25,000	105,400	475,000	104,400	-1,000	-370,600
CHAPTER 11						
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION						
Office of the Secretary						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	1,500	458	1,500		-458	-1,500
Transportation security administration (emergency)		15,000		94,800	+79,800	+94,800
Aircraft passenger and baggage screening activities (emergency)		1,250,000			-1,250,000	
Offsetting collections (emergency)		-1,250,000			+1,250,000	
Payments to Air Carriers (Airport and Airway Trust Fund) (emergency)			57,000	50,000	+50,000	-7,000
Coast Guard						
Operating Expenses (emergency)	203,000	144,913	285,350	209,150	+64,237	-76,200
Federal Aviation Administration						
Operations (Airport and Airway Trust Fund) (emergency)	300,000	291,500	251,000	200,000	-91,500	-51,000
Facilities & equipment (Airport and Airway Trust Fund) (emergency)	108,500	175,000		108,500	-66,500	+108,500
Research, engineering, and development (Airport and Airway Trust Fund) (emergency)			50,000	50,000	+50,000	
Grants-in-aid for airports (Airport and Airway Trust Fund) (emergency)			200,000	175,000	+175,000	-25,000
Federal Highway Administration						
Miscellaneous appropriations (Highway Trust Fund) (emergency)	10,000		110,000	100,000	+100,000	-10,000
Federal-aid highways (Highway Trust Fund): Emergency relief program (emergency)	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000		

H.R. 3338 DIVISION B - FISCAL YEAR 2002 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS — continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
Federal Railroad Administration						
Safety and operations (emergency)	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	.....	.....
Capital grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (emergency)	.....	.....	100,000	100,000	+100,000	.....
Federal Transit Administration						
Formula grants (emergency)	23,500	23,500	23,500	23,500	.....	.....
Capital investment grants (emergency)	.....	.....	100,000	100,000	+100,000	.....
Research and Special Programs Administration						
Research and special programs (emergency)	6,000	2,500	6,000	2,500	.....	-3,500
Office of Inspector General						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	.....	.....	2,000	1,300	+1,300	-700
RELATED AGENCY						
National Transportation Safety Board						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	836	465	836	650	+185	-186
Total appropriations	734,336	1,984,336	1,268,186	1,296,400	-687,936	+28,214
Offsetting collections	.....	-1,250,000	.....	.....	+1,250,000	.....
Total, chapter 11	734,336	734,336	1,268,186	1,296,400	+562,064	+28,214
CHAPTER 12						
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY						
Departmental Offices						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	9,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (emergency)	2,032	2,032	2,032	2,032	.....	.....
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (emergency)	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	.....	.....
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	13,846	23,231	22,846	23,000	-231	+154
Acquisition, construction, improvements and related expenses (emergency)	.....	8,500	.....	8,500	.....	+8,500
Financial Management Service						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	600	.....	600	.....	.....	-600
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	31,431	31,431	31,431	31,431	.....	.....
United States Customs Service						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	107,500	301,759	292,603	392,603	+90,844	+100,000
Operation, Maintenance and Procurement, Air and Marine Interdiction Programs (emergency)	6,700	6,700	6,700	6,700	.....	.....
Internal Revenue Service						
Processing, Assistance, and Management (emergency)	16,658	.....	16,658	12,990	+12,990	-3,668
Tax Law Enforcement (emergency)	4,544	4,544	4,544	4,544	.....	.....
Information Systems (emergency)	15,991	.....	15,991	15,991	+15,991	.....
United States Secret Service						
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	104,769	104,769	104,769	104,769	.....	.....
POSTAL SERVICE						
Payment to the Postal Service Fund (emergency)	.....	.....	600,000	500,000	+500,000	-100,000
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT						
Office of Administration (emergency)	50,040	.....	50,040	50,040	+50,040	.....
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES						
General Services Administration						
Real Property Activities						
Federal Buildings Fund (emergency)	200,500	87,360	126,500	126,512	+39,152	+12
National Archives and Records Administration						
Operating Expenses (emergency)	4,818	.....	4,818	1,600	+1,600	-3,218
Repairs and Restoration (emergency)	2,180	.....	2,180	1,000	+1,000	-1,180
Total, chapter 12	572,709	572,026	1,283,412	1,283,412	+711,386	.....
CHAPTER 13						
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS						
Departmental Administration						
General operating expenses (emergency)	.....	2,000	.....	2,000	.....	+2,000
Construction, Major Projects (emergency)	2,000	.....	2,000	.....	.....	-2,000
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT						
Community Planning and Development						
Community development fund (emergency)	.....	.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	+2,000,000	.....

H.R. 3338 DIVISION B - FISCAL YEAR 2002 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS — continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	Supplemental Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. House	Conference vs. Senate
Management and Administration						
Office of Inspector General (emergency)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES						
Department of Health and Human Services						
National Institutes of Health						
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (emergency)		10,500	10,500	10,500		
Environmental Protection Agency						
Science and Technology (emergency)	40,040	10,000	41,514	90,308	+80,308	+48,794
Environmental Programs and Management (emergency)	25,170	140,360	38,194	39,000	-101,360	+806
Hazardous Substance Superfund (emergency)	5,790	5,800	41,292	41,292	+35,492	
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (emergency)	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000		
Federal Emergency Management Agency						
Disaster relief (emergency)	4,900,000	4,345,000	5,824,344	4,356,871	+11,871	-1,467,473
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	20,000	30,000	20,000	25,000	-5,000	+5,000
Emergency Management Planning and Assistance (emergency) 2/	580,000	35,000	290,000	220,000	+185,000	-70,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration						
Human space flight (emergency)	64,500	81,000	64,500	76,000	-5,000	+11,500
Science, Aeronautics and Technology (emergency)	28,600	36,500	28,600	32,500	-4,000	+3,900
Office of Inspector General (emergency)		3,000			-3,000	
National Science Foundation						
Research and Related Activities (emergency)	300	300	300	300		
Total, chapter 13	5,672,400	4,705,460	8,367,244	6,899,771	+2,194,311	-1,467,473
CHAPTER 14						
ADDITIONAL EMERGENCY RELIEF AND RECOVERY PROVISIONS						
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES						
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention						
Disease control, research, and training (emergency)		12,000			-12,000	
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT						
Community Planning and Development						
Community development fund (emergency)		1,825,000			-1,825,000	
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR						
Employment and Training Administration						
Training and employment services (emergency)		32,500			-32,500	
State Unemployment Security Office						
Workers compensation programs (emergency)		175,000			-175,000	
Total, chapter 14		2,044,500			-2,044,500	
Grand total	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000		
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RECAP						
Scorekeeping adjustments:						
Defense Cooperation Account (emergency)	1,000	1,000			-1,000	
Total discretionary	20,001,000	20,001,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	-1,000	

1/ FDA appropriation of $104.35 million was originally requested by the President as part of the HHS Public health and social services emergency fund account.

2/ Amounts for counterterrorism assistance to State and local governments were requested by the President as part of FEMA.

3/ National Park Service relocation costs were originally requested by the President as part of the GSA Federal buildings fund account.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time. We did the best we could with the little bit of money we had.

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

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. DICKS) for a very brief colloquy.

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

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into a colloquy with the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS).

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this Defense Appropriations bill. Chairman LEWIS and Ranking Member MURTHA have done excellent work in balancing very difficult and demanding priorities. Most of all, I am very pleased that the conferees agreed to accept a Senate provision which allows the Air Force to lease new aircraft to replace the oldest of our KC–135 tankers. The issue of replacing the Air Force's tanker refueling aircraft is, in fact, very simple despite the cloud of confusion being created by its opponents. In their frenzy to condemn what they see as a special deal, they have totally lost sight of the facts. The truth is this provision is a good deal—a good deal for our armed forces and a good deal for taxpayers.

First, it is important to understand that every credible defense and aviation observer agrees that it is time to replace the aging KC–135–E tanker aircraft fleet with new tankers based on the 767 aircraft. Both of the large tanker refueling aircraft now in use were built by the Boeing Company—current aircraft are based on the 707 and DC–10 airliners—and Air Force analyses have shown that the 767 due to its size, range, and carrying capacity is uniquely suited to this role. The proof of this is already evident in the commercial marketplace. The Italian Government has already signed a deal for 767 tankers for its Air Force, Japan recently did the same, and several other European governments are likely to be close behind. The 136 KC–135 E model aircraft the Air Force is seeking to replace average 43 years of age. They exhibit severe corrosion and structural damage due to age and spend on average well over a year in depot in an attempt to patch up this damage. The Air Force has two choices, either spend billions to attempt to repair and partially modernize these aircraft, or make the transition to a new airframe with much greater capability and lower cost of operation. The decision is not hard. The Air Force must replace its KC–135 Es and it must begin its program now.

The war in Afghanistan has shown just how vital our tanker capability is. Navy aircraft flying from aircraft carriers are being refueled at least 2 and sometimes 3 or 4 times on each mission. Bombers from Diego Garcia, and even those coming all the way from the United States, are being refueled, some up to as much as 6 times on one mission. Simply put, we could not fight a war in Afghanistan without these tankers, and what we've discovered is that our current fleet is too old to do the job for long in high intensity situations like the current one. The only question then is how do we pay to replace these tankers? Again, for the Air Force the choice is relatively simple. It needs 100 aircraft delivered as quickly as possible. The Air Force calculates that phasing out the KC–135 Es on an aggressive schedule will save at least $5.9 billion. But the Air Force's procurement budget was held flat this year by the new administration, and for now there doesn't appear to be any help for procurement in sight. The Air Force bears the responsibility of paying not only for the nation's tanker aircraft, but also for all of the nation's airlift, most of our space assets, and our Air superiority capability. So the right answer is to lease tanker aircraft, which allows the Air Force to spread the cost over up to 10 years, and buy down the value of these aircraft to the point where at the end of the lease, the Air Force can easily buy or release these aircraft for their residual value. This is the same principle on which a car lease operates, an arrangement understood and exercised by millions of Americans. And the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has determined that "the lease price quoted is a very good price." How can the taxpayer be sure that Boeing will not turn around at the end of the lease and sell these aircraft to somebody else? Boeing can sell or lease these aircraft only with US government approval under export control laws.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the next six lines of the colloquy be inserted in the record.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Absolutely.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair advises the gentleman that colloquies may not be inserted in the record.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman read this very brief colloquy to me, and I will try to respond.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I understand that this bill grants approval for the Air Force to enter into a lease for new tanker aircraft to be delivered as general purpose aircraft in commercial configuration. Is that correct?

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, the gentleman is correct.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, it is also my understanding that Italy and Japan have selected the 767 tanker for their air forces. Italy intends to buy at least four of the tankers, and Japan intends to procure at least one. Further, I believe that the same tanker configuration is being offered commercially to other countries to meet their in-flight refueling requirements. Is that the gentleman's understanding?

□ 1030

Mr. LEWIS of California. Yes, it is.

Mr. DICKS. Then the gentleman would say that a commercial market exists for general purpose, commercially configured aerial refueling tanker aircraft?

Mr. LEWIS of California. Yes, very well said.

Mr. DICKS. Would the gentleman agree a general purpose aircraft that will meet the general requirements of many customers; that can operate as a passenger aircraft, a freighter, a passenger/freighter "combination" aircraft, or as an aerial refueling tanker; and is available to either government or private customers, meets the definition of a general purpose, commercially configured aircraft?

Mr. LEWIS of California. Absolutely.

Mr. DICKS. The gentleman would agree with that assessment?

Mr. LEWIS of California. Of course. Of course.

Mr. DICKS. I thank the chairman.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG).

(Mr. YOUNG of Florida asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, this is a very good bill, and I think we will pass it expeditiously here this morning, but I want to remind the Members that it does include the $20 billion emergency supplemental, which is divided into three basic sections; which is national defense, or military, homeland defense, and the recovery effort for after the terrible September 11 attack.

I want to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA) for being a good partner on the minority side, and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), who has been a tremendous partner as we went through this process. And, of course, the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) is an outstanding chairman of the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations.

I am happy to report, Mr. Speaker, that this is the 15th, let me repeat, the 15th appropriation bill that we have done this year. We have not lumped any of them together. Each bill has had its own identity. This is something we have been striving to do for years, and this year we finally accomplished it.

Mr. Speaker, today the House is considering a very important piece of legislation, our last appropriations bill—H.R. 3338, the Defense Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2002. Included in this bill is not only critical funding for the Defense Department and the Intelligence Community, but also an allocation of the $20 billion in emergency supplemental appropriations enacted as part of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States.

I commend Chairman LEWIS, working closely with his partner, the ranking Member of the subcommittee, JACK MURTHA—as well as all of the members of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, on the cooperation that has produced a truly bipartisan Defense portion of this bill that shares broad-based support. This was not only because of the way this bill was put together, but because of what it does. It is a bill which provides strong support for our troops—both in the immediate

circumstances they find themselves, as well as the longer term security challenges confronting our Nation.

You may know that the Defense Subcommittee was actually beginning its subcommittee mark-up of this bill on the very morning of September 11th—when our country suffered the horrific attacks on New York and Washington. As we all know, those attacks have changed so many, many things—and I can report that this Defense Appropriations bill was re-worked by the committee following the attacks as well as the onset of our military operations overseas, to reflect the new demands of the war on terrorism as well as the other challenges we confront around the world. The bill addresses new threats of this new century—ranging from areas such as Ballistic Missile Defense, to force protection measures for our troops in the field, and new equipment and technologies such as aerial refueling aircraft and unmanned aerial vehicles. It also fully funds the President's initiatives in the area of military pay and quality of life programs—such as the largest military pay raise in 15 years, and more than a 50 percent increase in funding for the medical programs supporting our troops and their families. And it includes a new title to deal with counter-terrorism—ranging from more funding for intelligence, to providing additional resources in the area of so-called ''cyber war'' (computer network protection) and improved equipment and research to counter the threats of chemical and biological weapons.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL

With regard to Emergency supplemental portion of the bill—Division B—I believe we have struck an appropriate balance between funding to address our homeland security, recovery efforts and humanitarian assistance, and defense requirements. We expect that this is only the first bill that will provide funding to support our war against terrorism and the needs of this country to respond and recover from the attacks of September 11th.

The conference report before you today includes $20 billion to address the immediate requirements.

RECOVERY

The bill provides approximately $8.2 billion to help impacted areas recover from the terrorist attacks. This brings the total provided for recovery at $11.2 billion when $3 billion in previously released funds are added. Included is: $2 billion for the Community Development Block Grant for economic recovery assistance in New York City; $4.357 billion for FEMA disaster relief $300 million in additional transportation assistance and security enhancements, including funds for Amtrak, subways and ferries; and $140 million in reimbursement to hospitals impacted by the terrorist attacks.

HOMELAND SECURITY

The bill provides approximately $8.3 billion to improve our homeland defense and to assist communities in their emergency preparedness, including: $399.7 million for the Customs Service for increased border and seaport inspections, $285.5 million more than the request; $209 million for the Coast Guard, $6 million above the President's request; $2.5 billion for Public Health and Bioterrorism activities, $1 billion above the request; Aviation security initiatives through the Federal Aviation Administration receive $200 million which includes $100 million for cockpit door modifications and $65 million for the hiring of additional Sky marshals. An additional $108.5 million is provided to the FAA for the purchase and installation of explosive detection systems; $93 million for grants to U.S. seaports for security assessments and enhancements; $745 million for the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a variety of counterterrorism efforts, $206 million above the request; $256 million for Legislative branch security and the U.S. Capitol Police are authorized to hire an additional 195 FTEs; $226 million for Nuclear Nonproliferation, including $120 million to secure nuclear materials at sites in Russia and the Newly Independent States.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

The bill provides $3.5 billion for the Department of Defense for increased operational costs, Pentagon reconstruction and classified activities. This brings the total for defense spending in the counter-terror supplemental to $17.2 billion. Also provides authority for agencies to reimburse the National Guard.

I am asking that we move this important legislation forward so we can get it to the President for his signature. Critical funding for our military during a time of war and for homeland security and recovery efforts is at stake.

Mr. RYUN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of our national security. During most of the last decade, the United States military has been consistently asked to make do with inadequate budgets. By adding more than $19 billion over the funding made available last year, this bill marks a turn for the better in defense funding.

Our nation has recently suffered a devastating blow from a new and faceless enemy. Terror was brought to our door on September 11th—masterminded by an enemy as devious as he is evasive.

As we witness the day-by-day actions of our military response to Operation Enduring Freedom, the importance of our readiness to dominate the conflict is a constant reminder. If we expect to control the battlefield, we must be prepared to fight quickly and with decisive force. We must allocate enough resources to support our troops at the highest level of readiness.

By appropriating $317.5 billion, H.R. 3338 will give our fighting forces the funding levels needed to succeed in protecting our national security interests.

I urge my colleagues to vote for this conference report and give our expectional military personnel the support and equipment they need to achieve current goals and those of the future.

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I commend the leaders of the House, our colleagues in the Senate and the president and his administration for following through today on a commitment made to Colorado to construct a new facility in Fort Collins, Colorado to replace the aging Center for Disease Control building there which houses the Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases (DVBID). The first, and most important step, in fulfilling this commitment is contained in the resolution before us now, H.R. 3338—the Department of Defense Appropriations Act conference report and its supplemental appropriations for bio-terrorism.

As you know, the safety and security of the Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases in Fort Collins has been of the utmost importance to me, to Colorado and to the nation. It is a high complement to the outstanding professional staff and administrators of the Fort Collins CDC facility to know that they will finally be getting a new facility commensurate with the world-class researchers who daily accomplish there important mission in the spirit of devoted public service.

The DVBID employs a number of epidemiologists, entomologists, molecular biologists, laboratory technicians, and behavioral scientists along with the other members of their prestigious staff. The DVBID performs critical functions for the country including conducting epidemiological studies to monitor disease spread, identification of risk factors associated with transmission and measuring public health impact, studying pathogens and developing new and more effective integrated, community-based prevention and control strategies, including vaccine development programs.

The facility deals with such deadly pathogens as Lyme disease, Dengue, Hemorrhagic Fever, Arboviral Encephalitides, Plague and Aedes albopictus that can be transmitted through hosts such as insects, mammals, and rodents. Clearly, Mr. Speaker, the work done by the DVBID entails life-saving research affecting not only Colorado and the United States, but also the entire world. The new facility initiated by this bill will lend another helping hand as the DVBID continues to fight these diseases.

Mr. Speaker, the working conditions at the existing facility are not conducive to allowing the doctors and researchers of the DVBID to do their jobs as well as they otherwise would be able. As many in this House know, the Inspector General will soon be issuing a report citing approximately $100 million as the possible cost for completing this new facility. Due to the dramatic state of disrepair of the facility and the more urgent shortcomings in security as documented in the report, expediting the construction becomes even more critical. When the laboratory was first constructed in the 1960s, it was only designed to accommodate 50 employees. Through the years, new personnel have been added and now the facility contains more than 150 scientists, researchers, and other workers. Clearly, the number of people working in this building have tested its capacity and created an extremely cramped working environment. The security needs of the facility are well documented in the IG's report and are self-explanatory. Because of the sensitivity of the report's recommendations, I will not restate them herein but will insist the report's findings receive expedient attention.

In addition to the confining workspace, the facility's airflow system has been a chronic problem. In most government offices, such a ventilation problem would only be a minor inconvenience (my office in the U.S. House of Representatives suffers from a similar problem). However, proper airflow and ventilation become much larger issues when placed within the context of laboratory conducting research on some of the world's most volatile viruses.

Mr. Speaker, while I worked hard to make sure the new building would be constructed,

this was certainly not a one-man effort. The Senator from Colorado Mr. ALLARD, and gentle lady from Colorado Ms. DEGETTE were instrumental in helping me elevate the needs of the Fort Collins lab to a state of national concern. In fact, Ms. DEGETTE traveled to Fort Collins and toured the facility with me. Together we observed first hand the clear and convincing conditions of the facility, which fully warrant replacement of the lab. Fort Collins Mayor Ray Martinez also joined me on a separate tour of the facility. His observations and subsequent leadership likewise proved crucial in conveying to this Congress the urgency of this project.

The gentlemen from Texas, Mr. DELAY took personal interest in the facility as well and played the pivotal role in inserting the necessary language to effectuate the facility replacement into the legislation under our immediate consideration. Finally, Mr. Speaker, I thank President George W. Bush whose staff helped set this victory in motion. By pledging its word and its honor early on, the White House has assured me and Colorado that the new facility will be completed in a speedy and timely fashion, and through his representatives, the president has given me his commitment to place the goal of completion of the Fort Collins facility among his administration's highest priorities.

Once again the Colorado delegation to this Congress has proved that working together across party lines for the greater good of Colorado and all our constituents yields productive results in Congress for America. I am deeply grateful for the support and assistance of my Colorado colleagues. Absent their devoted attention to this important matter, it is most likely the new DVBID facility would remain an elusive dream.

Mr. Speaker as I have stated, I am proud to announce the new DVBID facility to be housed at Colorado State University. I congratulate the employees of the facility, especially the director, Dr. Duane Gubler. I applaud the efforts of the DVBID and look forward to being at the groundbreaking ceremony.

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, while we all want to support our military, our fight against terrorism, and efforts to rebuild areas affected by the terrorist attacks of September 11, I find I must once again express my strong objection to the continued disregard for existing law and the House Rules shown by the Appropriations Committee. While the conference report has only been available for a few hours, there clearly are several objectionable provisions. While too numerous to specify all of them, I will highlight just a few.

When the House considered H.R. 3338 on November 28, several points of order were made striking provisions that funded certain aviation and highway spending from the Aviation and Highway Trust Funds. The points of order were upheld because language directing that the funding be from the trust funds was determined to be a violation of the House Rules because this funding from the Trust Funds was not authorized. The $40 billion emergency response supplemental passed after September 11 did not provide for funding from the Trust Funds. This spending should come from the general fund. Perhaps it is no surprise to find that this conference report inserts the Trust Fund provisions again, in violation of the House Rules.

It is shocking that just a few days after the FY2002 Department of Transportation Appropriations Act was signed into law, the Appropriators have seen a need to make ''technical corrections'' to the Act and continue their practice of Revenue Aligned Budget Authority diversion which negatively impacts state formula funds. The Transportation Appropriations Act diverted roughly $1 billion of RABA (which under TEA 21 is to be distributed proportionately to states and among allocated programs) into a few programs to increase their earmarking opportunities. One of the programs which had its share of RABA funds zeroed out was the Woodrow Wilson Bridge, which under TEA 21 should have received $29.9 million in RABA funds this year. Now, I am no fan of the vast amounts of federal highway funds going toward this project, but that is the project's fair share under TEA 21. H.R. 3338 restores $29.9 million to the Wilson Bridge. But the Bridge's good fortune is more bad news for the States. In order to make room for the additional funding for the Bridge, all the States will receive another cut from their TEA 21 formula funds to pay for the $29.5 million. This is on top of the $423 million cut in formula funds as a result of the first raid on the States included in the DOT Appropriations Act.

Inexplicably, the Appropriators cut RABA funds for the National Scenic Byway Program, a program that seeks to preserve some of the great driving roads across our nation and that should receive $3.4 million in RABA funds.

The Appropriators found time to do a little more earmarking, though in a less objectionable fashion. Two more projects for Mississippi and Washington are included, but funded from general funds and added to the $144 million of projects funded in sec. 330 of the original DOT Act and then earmarked. While unauthorized, we should at least be thankful that, unlike the Senate bill, the conference report does not fund these two projects from the Trust Fund programs that were the beneficiaries of the raid on the RABA funds from the states and other programs.

On December 11, less than 10 days ago, the House passed by voice vote H.R. 3441. This bill, requested by the Administration, creates the positions of Under Secretary of Transportation for Policy and Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs. When the House considered this bill on the Floor, not one member of the Appropriations Committee expressed any concerns. In fact, not one word of opposition was uttered on the Floor. And again, it was passed by voice vote. Yet, section 1107 of this conference report prohibits the use of any funds for these two positions. Why? No explanation is given.

Section 1102 provides that no appropriated funds or revenues generated by Amtrak may be used to implement section 204(c)(2) of Amtrak's current authorization law until Congress has enacted an Amtrak authorization law. Section 204(c)(2) requires Amtrak to prepare a liquidation plan within 90 days of the Amtrak Reform Council determining that Amtrak will not reach operational self-sufficiency by December, 2002. It also requires the Council to submit a plan to restructure Amtrak within 90 days of that finding. The Council made such a finding last month.

This prohibition on developing such plans will impede Congress' consideration of the future of Amtrak. The liquidation and restructuring plans would help educate Members and provide vital information during reauthorization of Amtrak. It is sad that the Appropriators saw fit to eliminate this statutory requirement. And, since it prohibits use of appropriations and revenues generated by Amtrak, I would argue that this is legislating on an appropriations bill in violation of the House Rules.

Chapter 11 of this conference report is replete with legislative provisions affecting programs under the jurisdiction of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee. This practice of usurping the jurisdiction of authorizing committees must stop. And it is getting worse with each passing year. Thankfully, we have completed all action on appropriations bills for FY 2002, but next year we must not continue to proceed down this path. I urge all Members, particularly those on authorizing committees, to stand together against this continuing assault on the jurisdiction of the authorizing committees.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, the Defense Appropriations bill for 2002 (H.R. 3338) includes important language to solve a critical problem with funding deficiencies in a technical assistance program under the Multifamily Assisted Housing and Assistance Restructuring Act (MAHRA). The Office of Multifamily Housing and Assistance Restructuring (OHMAR) was charged with the administration of this program, which offers grants to non-profit groups for outreach and rehabilitation of housing. OMHAR mistakenly exceeded an annual $10 million restriction in two of the last four fiscal years. HUD has subsequently frozen all funds for the program. Over 100 non-profit and tenant organizations with written, signed contracts have incurred expenses on the assumption that the contracts would be honored. Even though these organizations have completed work according to the terms of their contracts, they are now forced to lay off staff because invoices for reimbursement have not been paid. The solution included in the defense appropriations bill does not require the appropriation of new money. Rather, it includes a technical correction to appropriate money that already exists within the HUD budget.

While I strongly support this technical correction as a necessary and critical step to ensure that 100's of non-profit organizations around the country are properly compensated, there remains one area of concern. The language embodies requirements for additional audits and reviews of the office responsible as well as other elements of the program. While a full and ongoing investigation of the reasons for OMHAR's financial errors is absolutely necessary, these steps can and should be taken without further delaying the reimbursement of non-profit organizations associated with the program. Any additional requirements for financial reviews and audits should balance the need for continued accountability with the need to meet our current and future obligations to these important non-profit organizations.

I urge my colleagues to work with their local non-profit housing organizations to ensure that any additional requirements posed by this legislation do not serve to stymie their efforts to provide quality housing in our nation's communities.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3338, the Fiscal Year 2002 Defense Appropriations Conference Report and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend by remarks.

As a member of the Defense Subcommittee, let me first thank our Chairman JERRY LEWIS

and our ranking member, Congressman MURTHA, as well as our full Committee Chairman BILL YOUNG.

Our subcommittee was first scheduled to begin work on this bill on the morning of September 11 at the very hour that terrorists attacked our county, killing thousands of our fellow Americans and forever changing the course of our nation's history.

America is now at war and our young men and women in the military have been called on to defend our citizens and our nation. The course of our nation's history *will not* be written by the terrorists *but by* the bravery and success of our troops now serving on the frontlines of this war against terrorism. And our history will be written, in part, *by the actions we take here today.*

Today, there is no more important task before this Congress than to provide our military with the tools and resources they need to defend our citizens and fight for our freedom. Our military needs to know that this Congress *not only* supports their mission in theory *but in substance;* that we are prepared to take all the necessary steps and provide all the necessary means for their safety and their success in battle. With this Conference Report, we go a long way in doing just that.

With this bill, we help meet the immediate needs of our troops and their families, to keep our military at the ready, and to invest in all the many, diverse capabilities we need to protect our citizens from all potential threats.

Overall, we provide $317.5 billion for the Department of Defense and with those dollars, we do the following:

First and foremost, we give our troops better pay.

We add much needed dollars for troop readiness, training, supplies, and mobility that allow our Commander in Chief to send our Armed Forces into battle anywhere and at a moment's notice.

We add support for our National Guard and reserves, so many of whom have now been called to duty.

We provide for modernizing major weapon systems that allow us to better combat our enemies in the air, on the ground and at sea.

We continue to support critical long-term investments in research and development so we have the most lethal and effective weapons now and in the future.

We add significant resources to strengthen classified intelligence programs, and accelerate and enhance U.S. military intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance capabilities.

And we also add critical funds for our homeland defense to better protect our citizens from all potential threats.

And with the release of $20 billion in emergency appropriations, we are also helping to meet the very real needs of those communities and states most directly impacted by the attacks of September 11 and to strengthen our homeland defense.

As my colleagues know, New Jersey was on the frontlines of the attacks of September 11 our people suffered greatly as so many lives were lost and our state and local law enforcement where there to answer the call to help our neighbors in New York. And it's important that we all work to help rebuild lower Manhattan and most important, work together to help our fellow citizens who suffered to rebuild their lives.

I want to thank the House for agreeing to requests to help New Jersey directly by including $30 million to replace our state police communications system which sat atop the World Trade Center and was destroyed in the attack. And as a result of the destruction of the PATH station, thousands of New Jersey commuters are struggling every day to get to work. Our commuters need help and this bill provides relief for our commuters by providing $100 million for increased mass transit and $100 million for increased ferry service. We also provide $100 million critical safety improvements for the tunnels that take millions of people to and from Manhattan and New Jersey every day.

Finally, let us also be clear that the commitments we make in this bill to our military do not meet every need. As more will be required of our troops, more will be required of this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, as those of us who have served in the military know only too well, wars are fought by the young. We know, too, that freedom never has, nor will it be this time, free. At no time in our nation's history has the sacrifice and service of our young men and women been more important to the defense of our country and the security of our future.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to pass the fiscal year 2002 Defense Appropriations Conference Report and to do so unanimously.

[From Daily Record, Dec. 20, 2001]

FRELINGHUYSEN DISAPPOINTED WITH FUNDING FOR N.J. MILITARY

(By Matt Manochio)

U.S. Rep. Rodney Frelinghuysen said Wednesday he's disappointed with the funding provided by the U.S. Senate for New Jersey's military installations, but the state's two Democratic senators say they are steadfast in their support of those bases.

Frelinghuysen, R-Harding, released a statement with details of the Department of Defense budget that soon will land on President' Bush's desk.

At Picatinny Arsenal in Rockaway Township, $447 million is slated for research and development for the arsenal's Crusader self-propelled howitzer program. All totaled, more than $600 million is earmarked for Picatinny projects in the 2002 budget.

Frelinghuysen's statement compared House and Senate funding requests, along with the amounts that actually made it into the budget.

The House asked for $98 million for the Crusader's ''Common Engine'' program, compared to $43 million requested by the Senate. The final amount budgeted was $98 million.

The release listed various projects at Picatinny and other bases, showing the Senate budgeted no money for them while the House set aside between $1.5 million and $40 million.

The state's two Democratic senators strongly disagreed with Frelinghuysen's suggestion that the Senate has failed to adequately support the military, according to their spokespeople.

''Basically, we're surprised about it,'' said David Wald, a spokesman for Sen. Jon Corzine. ''We know that the bulk of the ($300 million) for Homeland Defense that impacts on New Jersey started on the Senate side.''

Likewise, Sen. Robert G. Torricelli's spokeswoman, Debra DeShong, took exception to the Frelinghuysen document.

New Jersey military bases have no bigger advocate than Sen. Torricelli,'' she said, adding that the senator was ''disappointed that Congressman Frelinghuysen has chosen to politicize our state's defense projects and our efforts to protect our priorities.''

Frelinghuysen's spokesman, Mark Broadhurst, said that the congressman wasn't trying to politicize anything.

''To say that he was disappointed with the final numbers this year, that would be an accurate statement,'' Broadhurst said.

''But in no way is the congressman trying to point any fingers,'' he said, adding that Frelinghuysen is telling the Senate ''we have to do better.''

Picatinny Arsenal spokesman Pete Rowland said he was pleased with the congressman's efforts.

''I think that it goes without saying (Frelinghuysen) has displayed a real strong support for military installations not only in his district but in the state of New Jersey and military services at large,'' he said. ''And this is another example of his personal support, as well as that of the other members of the New Jersey congressional delegation.''

Picatinny Arsenal covers about 6,500 acres with 1,000 buildings. It employs approximately 3,500 people designing new weapons and munitions for the military.

[From the Star Ledger, Dec. 20, 2001]

MILLIONS EXPECTED FOR AREA'S TRANSIT AND SECURITY

(By J. Scott Orr)

WASHINGTON.—House and Senate negotiators have agreed on a Pentagon spending bill that includes hundreds of million of dollars for law enforcement and transportation aid to New Jersey in the aftermath of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks.

Included is close to $300 million to improve commuter access to New York City from New Jersey and more than $50 million for the State Police and the Newark and Jersey City police departments to help tighten security.

''These important security and transportation initiatives are critical to the safety and well-being of New Jersey residents,'' said Rep. Rodney Frelinghuysen (R–11th Dist.), the state's senior member of the House Appropriations Committee.

''Through no choice of its own, New Jersey has become one of the front lines in the war on terrorism, and it is absolutely crucial that the state receives the resources it needs to provide the strongest security possible,'' added Sen. Robert Torricelli (D–N.J.), who fought for the New Jersey money in the Senate.

While they joined in applauding the transportation and security funding, Frelinghuysen and Torricelli were divided over another part of the bill that sets funding levels for New Jersey's military installations, including Picatinny Arsenal, Fort Monmouth, McGuire Air Force Base and Fort Dix. The bases would receive more than $650 million under the bill.

Without mentioning Torricelli or Sen. Jon Corzine (D–N.J.), Frelinghuysen charged that the Senate failed to support more than $25 million in additional funding for programs at the bases, including more than $20 million at Picatinny.

Frelinghuysen had complained privately that the money for the transportation and security projects, championed in the Senate by Torricelli and Corzine, could jeopardize funding levels for other military programs in the state.

Speaking through a spokesperson, Torricelli said he was ''disappointed'' that Frelinghuysen would blame the Senate for ''shortcomings that resulted from the work of the committee on which he serves.''

The transportation and security funding is part of $20 billion in anti-terror and reconstruction funding included in the appropriations bill for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year that began Oct. 1.

The agreement still requires final approval by the House and the Senate, but its backers said there is little doubt it will be approved quickly, possibly today.

The transportation funding includes:

$100 million to expand ferry service for PATH commuters between New Jersey and Manhattan.

$100 million in capital investment funding to accelerate improvements under way by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey to improve PATH and NJ Transit systems.

$100 million for Amtrak to enhance safety and security of its rail tunnels under the East and Hudson rivers.

$93.3 million to improve security at all U.S. seaports, including the Port of New York and New Jersey, and along the Delaware River in New Jersey.

''The enhancement of the metropolitan area's transportation infrastructure is central to the region's ability to recover economically from both the attacks on the World Trade Center and the economic situation we are currently facing,'' Torricelli said.

The transportation funding—usually not included in an appropriations package for the Department of Defense—was put in to help New Jersey and New York recover from the destruction of the World Trade Center, which sat atop a vital PATH station.

The loss of the World Trade Center station forced some 67,000 daily commuters to seek alternative routes to Manhattan. The station is expected to be out of service at least until mid-2003.

The aging Amtrak Hudson River rail tunnels are slated for a $1 billion rehabilitation in addition to the $100 million in the Pentagon bill, which will go for immediate improvements to protect them against terrorist attack.

For police, the bill would provide:

$30 million to replace the New Jersey State Police Radio System tower, lost in the attacks on the World Trade Center.

$10.7 million for modernization of the Jersey City Police Department's communications system.

$10 million for law enforcement purposes and security equipment updates in Newark.

''This funding will help ensure that our men and women of the State Police continue to have the tools and resources necessary to protect our state and its citizens,'' Frelinghuysen said.

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the appropriators on reporting our a fine defense bill overall. However, I need to put in the record my objections to the inclusions of a provision related to the Homestake mine in South Dakota. I made the same comments when the language passed as a free-standing measure, S. 1389.

I'm afraid I must oppose the Homestake language, despite the strenuous efforts made to improve it by both Mr. THUNE and the House leadership. As a Member of Congress, I'm afraid that this language could still unnecessary saddle taxpayers with costly and unprecedented environmental responsibilities. And as Chairman of the House Science Committee, I'm concerned that it may distort the priorities of the National Science Foundation for years to come.

This provision sets up dangerous and unprecedented situation in which the federal government will be financially responsible for activities it did not undertake at a piece of property it does not control. That flies in the face of common sense and fiduciary responsibility.

Under this language, the federal government will be responsible for any environmental liability connected with the portions of the Homestake mine that are conveyed to South Dakota—even if they originated while the mine was privately operated. And while the mine will be owned by South Dakota, the state will have no financial responsibility for it; that will rest solely with the federal taxpayer. It's lucky that South Dakota doesn't have any bridges to sell us.

In S. 1389 as originally introduced the federal government did not even have any real ability to have problems at the mine cleaned up before it was transferred. Thanks to the efforts of Mr. THUNE, that situation has been improved.

I would urge the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which will hire a contractor to review the mine, not to accept any contractor with which it is not completely satisfied. The unfortunate fact that the contractor must be selected ''jointly'' by Homestake, South Dakota and EPA should not be allowed to pressure EPA into hiring a contractor that will not fully protect the federal taxpayer. And the requirement that EPA consult with Homestake and the State over the nature of the contract with the independent entity'' must not be interpreted to give Homestake or the State any veto over the content of that contract.

But EPA should consult with the National Science Foundation (NSF) throughout the environmental review process, as NSF is the federal agency that will have continuing responsibility if a laboratory is established at the mine.

Importantly, the bill now allows the EPA Administrator to reject the final report of he contractor if it identifies conditions that would make the federal assumption of liability ''contrary to the public interest.'' I believe this allow the federal government to reject the transfer of the mine if it would cost too much to remedy existing environmental problems. This is vital since Homestake's contribution to pre-transfer remediation could well turn out to be nothing, given the language in this bill.

The bill says nothing about which federal agency would be responsible for overseeing or financing any pre-transfer remediation. This is a major, conspicuous, and I assume, purposeful gap in the legislation.

I certainly would hope that these costs—which should not have been federalized in the first place—are not borne by the National Science Foundation, a small agency with important tasks that do not include environmental remediation.

But this bill raises many other concerns related to the National Science Foundation. All the activities under this bill are contingent on NSF approval of an underground laboratory at the Homestake mine.

While such a laboratory certainly has scientific merit, it may not be a high priority compared to other NSF programs and projects, especially given that construction of other neutrino detectors is either under consideration or underway.

This bill must not be used to pressure NSF to change or circumvent its traditional, careful selection procedures. Normally, a project of this magnitude would require several years of review. NSF would have to determine its relative priority among other Major Research Equipment proposals. And NSF would have to ensure that proper management is in place. Those procedures must be followed in this case. Indeed, this is even more important in the case of Homestake because any mismanagement could result in both environmental harm and substantial liability for the federal government.

I would also urge the National Science Foundation (NSF) not to make a decision on whether to award a grant to the underground laboratory until the report to EPA has been prepared. This is essential even though NSF will have to have an Environmental Impact Statement prepared about the conversion of the mine into a laboratory.

NSF should not be committing federal resources to a project until it knows how much the project will cost the federal taxpayer and which agencies will be responsible for shouldering that burden.

The federal assumption of liability will already pose unfortunate costs for NSF. The laboratory is to pay into an Environment and Project Trust Fund, and some if not all of that money will come from NSF.

NSF must be an active participant in determining how much needs to be contributed to the trust fund, especially since it may end up being the only contributor to that fund. And NSF must have a role in determining the final disposition of the fund. The bill is silent on what is to become of the fund if a laboratory is started and then closed. All that is clear is that the federal government gets saddled with the costs of closing the mine. But which agency is responsible for that undertaking? And what will happen to any leftover funds? NSF should have an active role in deciding that.

The Homestake language bill poses enormous, unnecessary and unprecedented risks for the federal taxpayer. It is, in a phrase, a sweetheart deal for the Canadian company that owns Homestake and for the State of South Dakota. It could threaten the stability of the National Science Foundation, a premier science agency whose processes have been viewed as a model of objectivity and careful review.

I should point out that the federal government is already paying Homestake $10 million in this fiscal year to keep the mine open because it might become a laboratory. If that continues through the period of NSF decision-making the federal government could easily sink as much as $50 million into a mine that it may never use.

I will work to ensure that NSF itself is not saddled with those unnecessary costs, which could be spent on worthy grants to researchers.

The Science Committee will be following this matter extremely closely to ensure that the environmental review is rigorous and protects the public interest. We will watch closely to ensure that the laboratory is being reviewed in the same manner as every other NSF project and does not distort the agency's processes or priorities or weigh it down with unsustainable costs. The risks of proceeding with this bill are clear; we will work to see that they are never realized.

Mr. Speaker, I am attaching an exchange of letters with the National Science Foundation that will further highlight the risks inherent in proceeding in this unorthodox manner.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE,
Washington, DC.

Dr. RITA COLWELL,
Director, National Science Foundation, Arlington, VA.

DEAR DR. COLWELL: As you know, the Senate recently passed S. 1389, the ''Homestake Conveyance Act of 2001.'' This bill has serious implications for the National Science Foundation (NSF).

With that in mind, we want to be sure that NSF is considering the likely consequences should S. 1389 be enacted. Therefore, I am writing to request that you submit to the House Science Committee the following items by no later than December 15:

(1) A plan for how NSF would absorb the expected costs of an underground laboratory at Homestake beginning in Fiscal Year 2003, with special attention to the impact on other projects in the Major Research Equipment account.

(2) A plan for how NSF would ensure that the laboratory was properly managed, even if a project were awarded in calendar 2002.

(3) A plan for how NSF would interact with the Environmental Protection Agency and the State of South Dakota to ensure that the mine is in proper condition for the establishment of a laboratory and to determine amounts NSF grantees would have to pay into the Environment and Project Trust Fund established under the bill.

The enactment of S. 1389 could complicate NSF's situation for years to come both directly and through the precedents the bill may set. We want to work together with you, starting immediately, to limit any problems this measure may cause.

Sincerely,

SHERWOOD BOEHLERT,
Chairman.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION,
Arlington, VA December 14, 2001.

Hon. SHERWOOD BOEHLERT,
Chairman, Committee on Science, House of Representatives, Washington, DC

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN:

Thank you for your letter regarding S. 1389, the ''Homestake Conveyance Act of 2001' and its possible implications for the National Science Foundation (NSF).

The following responds to your requests:

(1) A plan for how NSF would absorb the expected costs of an underground laboratory at Homestake beginning in Fiscal Year 2003, with special attention to the impact on other projects in the Major Research Equipment account.

NSF has not identified funds to support the conversion of the Homestake mine into an underground research laboratory. Unless the President requests and Congress appropriates additional monies for the lab, its establishment would force us to reconsider the priorities within the Research and Related Activities appropriation or reevaluate the funding profiles and timelines of existing MRE projects.

(1) A plan for how NSF would ensure that the laboratory was properly managed, even if a project were awarded in calendar 2002.

An applicant for a grant of this magnitude must submit a management plan for NSF's review prior to any funding decision by the Foundation. That plan must cover all phases of the project including the planning process, construction or acquisition, integration and test, commissioning, and maintenance and operations. The management plan sets forth the management structure and designates the key personnel who are to be responsible for implementing the award. This proposed management plan then becomes the basis for NSF's review of the adequacy of management for the project.

The technical and managerial complexity of the proposed lab suggests that NSF would utilize a Cooperative Agreement as the funding instrument. The particular terms of a Cooperative Agreement covering the lab would be established prior to NSF's funding of the proposal. That Cooperative Agreement would specify the extent to which NSF would advise, review, approve or otherwise be involved with project activities. To the extent NSF does not reserve or share responsibility for certain aspects of the project, all such responsibilities remain with the recipient.

(3) A plan for how NSF would interact with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the State of South Dakota to ensure that the mine is in proper condition for the establishment of a laboratory and to determine amounts NSF grantees would have to pay into the Environment and Project Trust Fund established under the bill.

NSF would interact in good faith with the EPA and the State of South Dakota to ensure that the mine is in satisfactory condition for the establishment of a laboratory. Additionally, assessment of the proposal before us will presumably require an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The findings of that EIS would very much inform our evaluation of the proposal.

We share your concern about the mandatory contribution to the Fund required of each project conducted in the lab. Our review of each proposal for science in the lab would include a careful analysis of (1) the projected costs of removing from the mine or laboratory equipment or other materials related to a proposed project, and (2) the projected cost of claims that could arise out of or in connection with a proposed project. Meaningful analysis of both factors would require close cooperation with the lab's Scientific Advisory Board, the State of South Dakota, and the EPA. These costs will factor into our evaluation of each proposal.

I appreciate the opportunity to work with you in assessing the possible impact of this legislation on the National Science Foundation.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report from the standpoint of the President's program.

Sincerely,

RITA R. COLWELL,
Director.

Mr. RYUN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee for the extraordinary job they have done in bringing this Conference Report to the Floor. Never before in most of our lifetimes has the security of our Nation been more paramount than it is at this moment. All the Members in this body, indeed, every American, owe a great debt of gratitude to Chairman LEWIS of California and the Ranking Member, Congressman MURTHA of Pennsylvania along with their hard working staff. They have ensured that the men and women in uniform receive the pay increases that they deserve and the modern equipment that they need to defend our homeland and other freedom-loving people in harm's way.

I was pleased to see in the Committee Report an initiative to accelerate and enhance the United States' intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance capabilities through a program called the Multi-Sensor Command and Control Aircraft or MC2A, a concept strongly advocated by the Chief of Staff of the Air Force. Such an aircraft will advance the capabilities of AWACS and Joint STARS air and ground surveillance radars and will serve as the airborne integrator for a large variety of battlefield information systems. This aircraft will be the cornerstone of our military's transformation to network centric warfare.

However, due to overall budget constraints, the MC2A program was not funded. While this is a disappointment to the Air Force and to the warfighters that would readily benefit from this revolutionary capability, I strongly encourage the Air Force, along with their industry partners, to continue to find ways to bring this program forward. I look forward to working with this Committee next year to accelerate the MC2A program providing our forces dominance over the information battlefield.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, sections 901 and 903 of the division B of the Emergency Supplemental Act, 2002, give the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives identical authority to acquire buildings and facilities in order to respond to emergencies. The phrase ''notwithstanding any other provision of law'' was included in these sections to clarify that provisions of law which would otherwise prohibit these individuals from acquiring buildings and facilities, such as section 3736 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 14), would not interfere with this authority. It was not the intent of the conferees or the Congress for this phrase to be construed more broadly to waive the application of other provisions of law which may apply to these kind of activities, such as the Anti-Deficiency Act.

Indeed, subsection (d) of each of these sections permits any portion of the costs incurred by the Sergeant at Arms or Chief Administrative Officer in acquiring buildings and facilities under this authority during a fiscal year to be covered by funds which are appropriated to the Architect of the Capitol during the fiscal year and transferred to the Sergeant at Arms or Chief Administrative Officer. It would be unnecessary for Congress to permit this kind of transfer if the Sergeant at Arms and Chief Administrative Officer were permitted to carry out the underlying acquisitions without using appropriated funds, since that would eliminate the need for these costs to be covered with other appropriated funds in the first place.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CAMP). Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the conference report.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 408, nays 6, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 510]

YEAS—408

Abercrombie	Biggert	Buyer
Ackerman	Bilirakis	Callahan
Aderholt	Bishop	Calvert
Akin	Blagojevich	Camp
Allen	Blumenauer	Cannon
Andrews	Blunt	Cantor
Armey	Boehlert	Capito
Baca	Boehner	Capps
Bachus	Bonilla	Capuano
Baird	Bonior	Cardin
Baldacci	Bono	Carson (IN)
Baldwin	Boozman	Carson (OK)
Ballenger	Borski	Castle
Barr	Boswell	Chabot
Barrett	Boucher	Chambliss
Bartlett	Boyd	Clayton
Barton	Brady (PA)	Clyburn
Bass	Brady (TX)	Coble
Becerra	Brown (FL)	Collins
Bentsen	Brown (OH)	Combest
Bereuter	Brown (SC)	Condit
Berkley	Bryant	Cooksey
Berman	Burr	Costello
Berry	Burton	Cox

Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Crowley
Culberson
Cunningham
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Farr
Fattah
Ferguson
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Frank
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grucci
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Harman
Hart
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Istook
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kennedy (RI)
Kerns
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Kleczka
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Largent
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Lynch
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Mascara
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Mica
Millender-McDonald
Miller, Dan
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Miller, Jeff
Mink
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Owens
Oxley
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Phelps
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaffer
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Velazquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins (OK)
Watson (CA)
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (FL)

NAYS—6

Conyers
Filner
Jackson (IL)
Lee
Paul
Petri

NOT VOTING—20

Baker
Barcia
Clay
Clement
Cubin
Cummings
Dingell
Hall (OH)
Hastings (FL)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Luther
Markey
Meek (FL)
Spratt
Stark
Waters
Waxman
Wexler
Young (AK)

□ 1056

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

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

So the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, I was late arriving this morning, and I missed rollcall vote 510, final passage of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2002.

Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea.''

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I inadvertently missed the vote on H.R. 3338 Defense Appropriations Conference Report. Had I been present I would have voted ''yea.''

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. 79, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CAMP). 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 House Resolution 323, I call up the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 79) 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 79 is as follows:

H.J. RES. 79

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 ''January 10, 2002''; and by striking the date specified in section 123 and inserting in lieu thereof ''January 1, 2002''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 323, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) each will control 30 minutes.

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

□ 1100

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

Mr. Speaker, this continuing resolution merely extends the date of the previous continuing resolution until the 10th of January. We do this not because we need the extra time in the Congress, but the President does need some additional time to review these last bills that we have sent to him.

I hope that we can pass this expeditiously and everybody get home for a very merry Christmas or a happy Hanukkah or whatever celebration that we all enjoy.

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

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. OBEY. Would the gentleman entertain a unanimous-consent request to change the January 10, 2002 date to January 10, 2003?

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. That would make our life a lot easier, but we probably could not get that kind of unanimous consent.

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

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

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

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

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

Pursuant to House Resolution 323, 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.

PROVIDING FOR ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE OF BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 295) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 295

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Thursday, December 20, 2001, or Friday, December 21,

2001, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned sine die, or until Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the Senate adjourns at the close of business on Thursday, December 20, 2001, or Friday, December 21, 2001, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned sine die, or until Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate whenever, in their opinion the public interest shall warrant it.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTING DAY FOR THE CONVENING OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE 107TH CONGRESS

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 322, I call up the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 80) appointing the day for the convening of the second session of the 107th Congress, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

H.J. RES. 80

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DAY FOR CONVENING OF SECOND REGULAR SESSION OF ONE HUNDRED SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The second regular session of the One Hundred Seventh Congress shall begin at noon on Wednesday, January 23, 2002.

SEC. 2. AUTHORITY FOR CALLING SPECIAL SESSION BEFORE CONVENING OF SECOND REGULAR SESSION.

If the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Majority Leader of the Senate, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives and the Minority Leader of the Senate, determine that it is in the public interest for Congress to assemble before the convening of the second regular session of the One Hundred Seventh Congress as provided in section 1—

(1) the Speaker and Majority Leader shall notify the Members of the House and Senate, respectively, of such determination and of the place and time for Congress to so assemble; and

(2) Congress shall assemble in accordance with such notification.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 322, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY).

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, not seeing the minority leader, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

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

Pursuant to House Resolution 322, 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.

VACATING ORDERING OF YEAS AND NAYS ON H.R. 3423, H.R. 2561, AND H.R. 1432

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to vacate the ordering of the yeas and nays on H.R. 3423, H.R. 2561, and H.R. 1432 to the end that the Chair put the question on each of those measures de novo.

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will now put the question on motions to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today (legislative day of Wednesday, December 19, 2001).

Votes will be taken in the following order:

S. 1714, de novo;
H.R. 1432, de novo;
S. 1202, de novo;
H. Con. Res. 279, de novo;
H.R. 3507, de novo;
H.J. Res. 75, by the yeas and nays;
concurring in Senate amendments to H.R. 2336, de novo;
H.R. 3423, de novo;
H.R. 2561, de novo;
H.R. 3504, de novo;
H.R. 3487, de novo;
H. Con. Res. 292, de novo;
S. 1762, de novo;
S. 1793, de novo.

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

PROVIDING FOR PLACEMENT OF PLAQUE HONORING DR. JAMES HARVEY EARLY IN THE WILLIAMSBURG, KENTUCKY, POST OFFICE BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the Senate bill, S. 1714.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1714.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAJOR LYN McINTOSH POST OFFICE BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 1432.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1432.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2001

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the Senate bill, S. 1202.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1202.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING SERVICE OF CREW MEMBERS OF USS ENTERPRISE BATTLE GROUP FOR WAR EFFORT IN AFGHANISTAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 279, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCHROCK) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 279, as amended.

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

The title of the concurrent resolution was amended so as to read: ''Concurrent Resolution recognizing and commending the excellent service of members of the Armed Forces who are prosecuting the war to end terrorism and protecting the security of the Nation.''

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COAST GUARD AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 3507.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LOBIONDO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3507.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REGARDING MONITORING OF WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT IN IRAQ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the joint resolution, H. J. Res. 75, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 75, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 392, nays 12, answered ''present'' 7, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 511]

YEAS—392

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

NAYS—12

Abercrombie
Baldwin
Bonior
Fattah
Hilliard
Lee
McDermott
McKinney
Paul
Payne
Rivers
Woolsey

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—7

Capuano
DeFazio
Dingell
Ehlers
Miller, George
Slaughter
Wilson (NM)

NOT VOTING—23

Baker
Barcia
Clay
Clement
Conyers
Coyne
Cubin
Hall (OH)
Harman
Hastings (FL)
John
Johnson, E. B.
Luther
Manzullo
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Peterson (PA)
Stark
Traficant
Waters
Waxman
Wexler
Young (AK)

□ 1131

Messrs. FILNER, RUSH, JACKSON of Illinois and STRICKLAND changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

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

Mr. PASTOR changed his vote from ''present'' to ''yea.''

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the joint resolution was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the joint resolution was amended so as to read: ''Joint resolution regarding inspection and monitoring to prevent the development of weapons of mass destruction in Iraq.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAKING PERMANENT THE AUTHORITY TO REDACT FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE STATEMENTS OF JUDICIAL EMPLOYEES AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CAMP). The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and concurring in the Senate amendments to the bill, H.R. 2336.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill, H.R. 2336.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELIGIBILITY OF CERTAIN PERSONS FOR BURIAL IN ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 3423, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3423, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: ''A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to enact into law eligibility of certain Reservists and their dependents for burial in Arlington National Cemetery, and for other purposes.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LIVING AMERICAN HERO APPRECIATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 2561, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2561, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: ''A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the rate of special pension for recipients of the Medal of Honor and to make that special pension effective from the date of the act for which the recipient is awarded the Medal of Honor and to amend title 18, United States Code, to increase the criminal penalties associated with misuse or fraud relating to the Medal of Honor.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT WITH RESPECT TO ORGAN PROCUREMENT ORGANIZATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 3504.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3504.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NURSE REINVESTMENT ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 3487.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3487.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPORTING THE GOALS OF THE YEAR OF THE ROSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 292.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 292.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ESTABLISHING FIXED INTEREST RATES FOR STUDENT AND PARENT BORROWERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the Senate bill, S. 1762.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1762.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 257, noes 148, not voting 29, as follows:

[Roll No. 512]

AYES—257

Aderholt
Akin
Armey
Baca
Bachus
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barr
Barrett
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bentsen
Bereuter
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Boozman
Boswell
Boyd
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Cardin
Carson (OK)
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Coble
Collins
Cooksey
Costello
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Culberson
Cunningham
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal
DeLay
DeMint
Diaz-Balart
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Everett
Fattah
Ferguson
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Frelinghuysen
Ganske
Gekas
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Graves
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grucci
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hart
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Isakson
Issa
Istook
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kanjorski
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kerns
Kildee
King (NY)
Kingston
Kirk
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
Largent
Larsen (WA)
Latham
LaTourette
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Mascara
Matheson
McCrery
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McNulty
Mica
Miller, Dan
Miller, Gary
Miller, Jeff
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (VA)
Morella
Myrick
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Oxley
Pence
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Portman
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Reynolds
Riley
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Royce
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaffer
Schrock
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skeen
Smith (MI)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Sweeney
Tancredo
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Toomey
Turner
Upton
Vitter
Walden
Wamp
Watkins (OK)
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Young (FL)

NOES—148

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baird
Baldwin
Becerra
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Blumenauer
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Capps
Capuano
Carson (IN)
Clayton
Clyburn
Condit
Crowley
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Filner
Flake
Frank
Frost
Gephardt
Gonzalez
Green (TX)
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hoeffel
Holt
Honda
Inslee
Israel
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jones (OH)
Kennedy (RI)
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
Kleczka
Kucinich
LaFalce
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larson (CT)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lofgren
Lowey
Lynch
Markey
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McDermott
McGovern
McKinney
Meehan
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Millender-McDonald
Miller, George
Mink
Moran (KS)
Murtha
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor

Paul	Sanders	Thompson (MS)
Payne	Sandlin	Thurman
Pelosi	Schakowsky	Tierney
Peterson (MN)	Schiff	Towns
Price (NC)	Scott	Udall (CO)
Rangel	Serrano	Udall (NM)
Reyes	Shows	Velazquez
Rivers	Skelton	Visclosky
Rodriguez	Smith (WA)	Watson (CA)
Roemer	Snyder	Watt (NC)
Ross	Solis	Waxman
Rothman	Spratt	Weiner
Roybal-Allard	Tanner	Woolsey
Sabo	Tauscher	Wu
Sanchez	Thompson (CA)	Wynn

NOT VOTING—29

Baker	Hall (OH)	Roukema
Barcia	Harman	Slaughter
Clay	Hastings (FL)	Smith (NJ)
Clement	John	Stark
Combest	Johnson, E. B.	Traficant
Conyers	Kaptur	Walsh
Cox	Luther	Waters
Coyne	Manzullo	Wexler
Cubin	Meek (FL)	Young (AK)
Gallegly	Peterson (PA)	

□ 1153

So (two-thirds not having voted in favor thereof) the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present for rollcall vote No. 512. Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

HIGHER EDUCATION RELIEF OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDENTS ACT OF 2001

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the Senate bill, S. 1793.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. MCKEON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1793.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FIXED INTEREST RATES FOR STUDENT AND PARENT BORROWERS

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

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to point out that increasing student loans and making them less expensive and costly has been a big part of our objectives in this majority, and we are very disappointed in the loss of this bill that just failed, S. 1762. I will mention that we will be having that bill available under a rule as soon as we can reconvene in the next session.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE OF TWO MEMBERS TO INFORM THE PRESIDENT THAT THE TWO HOUSES HAVE COMPLETED THEIR BUSINESS OF THE SESSION

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 327) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 327

Resolved, That a committee of two Members be appointed by the House to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate, to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses have completed their business of the session and are ready to adjourn, unless the President has some other communication to make to them.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 327, the Chair appoints the following Members of the House to the committee to notify the President: The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT).

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER, MAJORITY LEADER, AND MINORITY LEADER TO ACCEPT RESIGNATIONS AND MAKE APPOINTMENTS NOTWITHSTANDING SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that until the day the House convenes for the second session of the 107th Congress, and notwithstanding any adjournment of the House, the Speaker, the majority leader, and the minority leader may accept resignations and make appointments authorized by law or by the House.

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

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING SPEAKER TO APPOINT MEMBER TO PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE NOTWITHSTANDING SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that until the day the House convenes for the second session of the 107th Congress, the Speaker, pursuant to clause 11 of rule X and clause 11 of rule I, and notwithstanding the requirement of clause 11(a)(1) of rule X, may appoint a Member to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence to fill the existing vacancy thereon.

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

There was no objection.

GRANTING MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE PRIVILEGE TO EXTEND AND REVISE REMARKS IN CONGRESSIONAL RECORD UNTIL LAST EDITION IS PUBLISHED

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members may have until publication of the last edition of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD authorized for the first session by the Joint Committee on Printing to revise and extend their remarks and to include brief, related extraneous material on any matter occurring before the adjournment of the first session sine die.

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

There was no objection.

EXPRESSING THE WILL OF THE HOUSE THAT THE NATION HAVE A SAFE AND HAPPY HOLIDAY PERIOD

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be the will of this House that all this Nation have a very merry holiday period that is safe and happy for all their families.

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

There was no objection.

LAYING ON THE TABLE H. RES. 290, H. RES. 291, H. RES. 317, H. RES. 318, AND H. RES. 321

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the following resolutions be laid on the table: H. Res. 290, H. Res. 291, H. Res. 317, H. Res. 318, and H. Res. 321.

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

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF HON. TOM DAVIS OR HON. WAYNE T. GILCHREST TO ACT AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS UNTIL HOUSE CONVENES FOR SECOND SESSION OF 107TH CONGRESS

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
December 20, 2001.

I hereby appoint the Honorable TOM DAVIS or, if not available to perform this duty, the Honorable WAYNE T. GILCHREST to act as Speaker pro tempore to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions until the day the House convenes for the second session of the 107th Congress.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the appointment is approved.

There was no objection.

MARSHALL UNIVERSITY GMAC BOWL CHAMPIONS

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

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, last night's GMAC Bowl in Mobile, Alabama could have carried a warning from the Surgeon General: Not recommended for those with heart conditions. In the end, with all due respect to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES), the best team won.

In only its fifth year, the Marshall University Thundering Herd stampeded over East Carolina. Although the Herd was down 38–8 at half-time, the enthusiasm of Marshall's fans did not waiver.

But Marshall rallied in the third quarter and charged on in the fourth. When time expired, the game was tied at 51. The noble opponents battled through two overtimes before Byron Leftwich connected on a pass to Josh Davis, ending the contest and securing the laurels of victory for our Thundering Herd. As the headline in the Huntington Herald Dispatch reads this morning, ''Miracle in Mobile.''

I congratulate Marshall's tenacious players and coaches, and applaud its faithful fans. Few football programs have suffered as severe a loss, struggled so valiantly, and risen to such heights, all in the course of 30 years.

During half time, Coach Bobby Pruett, who hails from my hometown of Beckley, West Virginia, talked with his team of belief and faith. It is a lesson we should all remember, not only in times of need, but in our everyday lives.

□ 1200

RURAL EQUITY PAYMENT INDEX REFORM ACT

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

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I advise Members that today I am introducing the Rural Equity Payment Index Reform Act, a bill that will address the difference in reimbursement levels between urban and rural physicians and other health professionals. The formulas presently used by the Medicare program to reimburse these health professionals for beneficiaries' medical care do not accurately measure the cost of providing services; and, consequently, Medicare currently pays rural providers less than it should for equal work.

According to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, ''physician work'' is the amount of time, skill and intensity a physician puts into patients' visits. Physicians and other health care providers in rural areas put in as much or even more time, skill and intensity into a patient visit as do physicians in urban areas. Yet, rural physicians are paid less for their work. This is not only unfair, it is discriminatory.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to consider cosponsoring this legislation. We do not take it away from the urban health care providers. We do adjust upward the formula for rural areas.

TRIBUTE TO MELVIN SMITH

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

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to pay tribute to one of my constituents, Melvin Smith of Ellicott City, Maryland, who is retiring after more than 33 years of distinguished service with the United Parcel Service, the UPS. Mel was born on September 30, 1946, in Los Angeles, California. He attended Fremont High School and Los Angeles City College, and served in the Vietnam War.

He began his 33-year UPS career in 1968 as a package car driver in southern California. In 1976, Mel began his management career when he was promoted to full-time supervisor in the feeder transportation department. In 1981, Mel was promoted to hub division manager, and in 1993 he was promoted to district manager. Before Mr. Smith's retirement, he served as the chief operating officer of the UPS Atlanta district serving Maryland, Delaware, and parts of West Virginia.

Mel has always been active in numerous charities. In Maryland, Mr. Smith has served in a leadership capacity for the United Way, the Baltimore Urban League, and the Baltimore Chapter of the NAACP.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Mel Smith, his wife Debra Ann, and his entire family. Mel, enjoy your retirement.

(Ms. PELOSI asked and was given permission to speak out of order for 5 minutes and to revise and extend her remarks.)

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE DAVID E. BONIOR, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, today, and I do not want to use the word ''last,'' but just in terms of chronology, today is the last day that our great minority whip, Democratic whip of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR) will serve in that capacity while the House is in session.

We will benefit for years to come from his service, 10 years, an historic 10 years as Democratic whip of the House, 4 years as chief deputy whip before that. That incredible experience is marked not only by longevity, but by the quality of his service. Leaders for all time to come will benefit from the example that he has set as a leader. Working families into perpetuity in our country have benefited and will continue to benefit from his championing of their issues. They have no greater champion. Working families in America have no greater champion than DAVID BONIOR. He has been a model leader. He has been a tireless worker for workers. We all owe him a tremendous debt of gratitude. I urge my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR).

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. PELOSI. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I join in this tribute to a career of remarkable service as a Member of this Congress, as our chief deputy whip, and as our whip for the last 10 years to my friend, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR), who will be stepping down from that position of whip and will be going on to run a successful race for Michigan. I have supported him in everything he has ever run for, and I plan to continue to support him. I have never been more proud of a public servant.

I have to say to the Members of this House and to the public that may be listening, this is an individual that all of us can be proud that his district sent him to Washington because he never, never once veered from the track of taking care of the needs of his district. And as the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI) has pointed out, on behalf of working families, he made it part of our agenda, he made it part of our lexicon, he made it part of our principles and part of our morality. He has done it in almost every meeting that I have been in. He has done it on our motions to recommit.

We are not always given the best forum here to pursue these issues, but he has made sure that every opportunity we had, we did do it. Why? Because of his strong convictions about a notion of economic and social justice in this country, that those individuals who get up and go to work every day and work hard, that they ought to have the rewards to be able to support their families. If they fall on economic hard times, there ought to be an income supplement program so they do not have to lose their car or house or take their children out of school.

Mr. Speaker, many people we are seeing in this recession have worked 15, 20, 30 years, and now they find themselves unemployed. He has been a champion.

I had the pleasure of traveling with DAVID to Central America in pursuit of social and economic justice in Central America at a time when the violence was unbelievable. Many people forget what was taking place in Central America, the murder of American citizens, of religious individuals, of the archbishop, of so many people who were simply trying to get along, trying to live a life in Central America. He spent an incredible amount of his energy trying to bring the peace process around. We were eventually successful in Nicaragua, in El Salvador, and Guatemala trying to stop the violence. The

gentlewoman has been deeply involved in those issues with us.

Mr. Speaker, we should all aspire to be such a champion of economic and social justice.

DAVID, I am very, very proud to have served in this Congress with you. I am very proud to be your friend, and I know that you are going to do great things for the people of Michigan and for the people of this Nation.

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

Ms PELOSI. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, this is not a eulogy. The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR) is alive and well, I am happy to say. But I must take this opportunity as we end this session of Congress and his career as the Democratic whip, recognizing he will continue to serve his district and our country in Congress next year, I want to say that knowing the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR) personally and professionally has been one of the tremendous rewards of all of my years in public service, whether that be in Texas or here in the Nation's Capital.

Many Americans may not know the name DAVID BONIOR, but millions of decent working families across America are living a better life today, making higher wages. Even those living at the bottom of the economic rung on minimum wage, have a higher minimum wage today than they would have had had it not been for one person's passionate commitment to working families and their opportunity to have a decent life for their children, and that is the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR).

DAVID BONIOR, I am convinced, will be the next Governor of Michigan. While I do not know all of the voters of that great State, I have to believe that they recognize integrity and decency when they see it.

What I have seen for 5 years working under the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR) as the chief deputy whip is the epitome of decency and integrity. For anyone who might be cynical about our democratic process in America, I wish they could have seen up close and firsthand what I have seen in the person I call my friend, DAVID BONIOR.

His accomplishments are too numerous to mention in this brief time today, but they are well earned. They are significant. But I would conclude my remarks with two thoughts. It is not the tremendous accomplishments of making the difference for working families of America, and there is a list of specific achievements that I will ultimately respect the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR) for, and although they are tremendously important, it is the kind of person that he is, the kind of human being he is, so honest, treating everyone as we would want others to treat us.

I would just conclude with this thought. Winston Churchill, during some of the darkest hours of World War II, spoke to the British people and the world when he said, ''We make a living by what we get, but we make a life by what we give.'' By that high standard, DAVID BONIOR has lived and will continue to live an extraordinarily successful life. His passion, his decency and his integrity will be a model for future public servants for generations to come, and I am honored to be his friend and his colleague.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, in honoring the service of DAVID BONIOR, his vision, his knowledge, his effectiveness, his energy, his integrity, his experience, indeed the people of Michigan are very blessed to have him as their future Governor.

I also want to acknowledge his very experienced staff who have served this Congress so well, the staff of DAVID BONIOR. I know that others will speak today about DAVID and his staff, but I wanted to be sure to acknowledge their considerable contributions to this body as well.

(Ms. DELAURO asked and was given permission to speak out of order for 5 minutes and to revise and extend her remarks.)

TRIBUTE TO HONORABLE DAVID E. BONIOR, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I come this afternoon to say thank you to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR). Ten years ago I first came to this institution, and at this very place I was given the honor of seconding the nomination of DAVID BONIOR for whip. I have served with him for 10 years. I have known him for 14 years. I learned from him as a mentor. I learned the skills of serving as a whip with him. I learned the battle for economic and social justice in Central America with him.

He comes from the earth, he comes from a family of working-class Americans, the way so many of us come to this institution. And he came here and he accomplished good public policy for the great people of this Nation. And in all that time, and in all that time, he never faltered. He never was afraid to stand up. He has never been afraid to championing the cause of the people of this country. And because of that tenacity and that brutal effectiveness, he has changed the lives of people in this country.

No one has fought harder for worker standards, for minimum wage, for those things that help people to live their lives because he understands their lives. He is a peaceful veteran, and, like myself, a Catholic who cares about life in its broader sense. His sense of integrity, his sense of honesty and his soul will be missed in this institution.

He will go on to do wonderful things, and we are all here for you, DAVID. We will stand with you and do what you want and try to help you be the next Governor of Michigan. To you and to Judy and to your family, we wish you the best.

There have been folks who have tried to demonize DAVID BONIOR, but his genuineness comes through, and they cannot do it. His gentle strength will prevail. It prevailed in what he did before he came here, it prevailed here, and it will prevail as he serves as Governor of the State of Michigan. God bless DAVID BONIOR, and I thank the gentleman for all that he has given to all of us.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY).

□ 1215

Ms. WOOLSEY. DAVID, what am I going to do without you? Good grief. I have been here 8 years. After we lost the House in 1994, dithering, all of us, frustrated, all of us, I got a call from one of my sons. All of my kids tell me what I should be doing here because they are smart and they care. My son said, ''Mother, I hope you're listening to DAVE BONIOR.'' I said, ''Well, yeah, what are you saying?'' And he said, ''He's the only one that's saying anything.''

So I started listening more closely, because I knew the background and what you brought to us all along, but I listened to your message, and it became very important to me to get on your team, to be part of it. Thank you for putting me on the whip organization so I can do what I do best, which is rally and push and nudge and count. It has been a pleasure working for you.

Thank you very much. I have learned more from you than you will ever know.

My nice constituents worry about me here because they think it is kind of a mean place and a lot of them will say, ''How can you stand to work with all those people?'' And I say, ''Uh-uh, I get to work with DAVE BONIOR.'' They go, oh, yeah, there are good people there too; among others, of course.

Thank you again. I miss you already. Our loss is Michigan's gain for sure.

Ms. DELAURO. I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR).

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise with deep regret that DAVID BONIOR is leaving this institution. I arrived here about 9 years ago. It was in a special election. But I think of all the people I have met, DAVID BONIOR was the kindest person I met. What I have learned over the years of working here is, this is a tough institution; and to survive and to be into leadership, you have got to have tough skin, but you have also got to have a kind and soft heart.

The wonderful thing about DAVID BONIOR is how much he gives of himself to everybody else's problem. He will come to your district. And when he sees a wrong, he is out there trying to right it, whether it is in the fields of farm workers in California, whether it is in the stockyards, wherever it may be in the United States, where men and women are suffering or are not having

a fair wage, a fair treatment in their workplace, DAVID BONIOR is the first to be there to understand the problem and the first on the floor to talk about righting that wrong.

The people of Michigan are so fortunate to have this person in elective office. I hope they have the good wisdom to select him as governor because he is going to be a great leader in this country as a governor, as he was a Member of the House of Representatives. He rose to a leadership position. Who knows, if he were staying here, he could have been Speaker of the House, perhaps Vice President of the country, and maybe those days will still come.

But this is truly one of the great Members serving in a great institution at a great time in our history. This institution is going to suffer with his leaving, but the people of Michigan I hope will have the great wisdom to keep him in the public limelight and keep him in public office by electing him as their governor.

(By unanimous consent, Ms. KAPTUR was allowed to speak out of order for 5 minutes.)

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE DAVID E. BONIOR, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to say what a joy it has been in my life for 19 years to be able to work with the great gentleman from the State of Michigan, DAVE BONIOR. There must be something in the water of Lake Michigan and Lake Erie to produce the Phil Harts of this country and the Dave Boniors. I want to thank the Wolverine State for sending this incredibly decent human being here to the Congress of the United States.

There are many things I like about DAVE BONIOR. The first thing I like is his wife. I think Judy is just so incredible and what a great partnership they do have. But I like the way that he treats her. I like the way he treats the Members. I watch the way he treats people, always with great love and with affection and with such great passion for the work that he does.

We have had so many fights here that deal with economic justice domestically and internationally. DAVE BONIOR has always been at the head of that line. He has always been leading us. I can remember during the great fight on the rules that would govern trade in the Americas, as he stood here and he talked about what would happen to working people on this continent in the factories and on the farms, I was sitting out there with tears in my eyes; and I thought, how could he have the strength and the intestinal fortitude, knowing what is going to happen, to stand there and to be such a strong advocate and to maintain his passion and his composure. That was a point in my career where I could not have done that.

I hope that from him I have learned how to do that better, and I thank him for what he is, because what he is has kept other Members here and running for office because of his beliefs and his unwillingness to change who he is and who he represents and how he loves people, that it is still possible to be here and to carry those values so close to your heart. In fact, they are his heart.

I just want to say from the Buckeye State, always a competitor to those to the north, that we deeply, deeply appreciate your service to the people of our country and the world. We appreciate your service as a spokesman for those who have no voice or who have less voice. You have never wavered, you have always been a gentleman, you have always been a leader, you have always been a scholar.

It has been my deep privilege to serve with you, Congressman DAVE BONIOR of Michigan. May you be Michigan's next governor. I only wish I could vote for you. God bless you.

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. KAPTUR. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. WU. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, the wonderful thing about being a junior Member is that all the large issues are thoroughly addressed by others. I just want to focus briefly for one moment on how DAVID BONIOR has treated fellow Members and me.

I have seen him defend others with whom he deeply disagrees. I have seen his gentle guidance on sensitive votes. And I also wanted to share just briefly how well he treated me as a very new Member of Congress. With a name that starts with W, I was definitely last in my class. Yet he spent a chunk of time with me early on when it was just of benefit to me and clearly of no benefit to him.

But we spent some time together. I learned many, many things, but I want to mention three specific things that he said to me: There is a small lunchroom where you should share food with other Members and get to know them. Be sure to get some exercise. And there is a spiritual piece to being here and you should pay attention to that, also.

It took me 6 months to eat lunch with any regularity. After being here for 3 years, I think I am finally getting to the exercise piece. And I am working hard toward the spiritual piece. I tell this story because I think that it is an allegory for DAVE as he goes on to the governor's race and far beyond, because as we are eating lunch or getting exercise or becoming more spiritual, for DAVE BONIOR, for this country as a whole, it is always the case that the best is yet to be, the best of life for which the rest was meant.

Thank you, DAVE, for treating everyone, large, small and in the middle with grace and with dignity. Thank you very, very much.

(By unanimous consent, Ms. WOOLSEY was allowed to speak out of order for 5 minutes.)

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE DAVID E. BONIOR, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, we have people here who make a very major contribution. There are partisan differences in this body, too many to my judgment, but when a person here is retiring from an important post and still going to make some contributions here, no doubt, I think he ought to be recognized for the extraordinary public service that he has provided here.

I admire DAVE BONIOR for the kind of person he is as well as for his effectiveness. I was thinking just yesterday, if I might say to the gentleman from Michigan, about you and the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. EVANS, because to your credit some years ago, you helped Mr. Cavanaugh and I, two Nebraskans, deauthorize the O'Neill project, which made it possible for us to subsequently declare the Niobrara River as a scenic river. It is the most appreciated ecological feature in the State of Nebraska by its citizens today.

So we actually owe you a debt of gratitude in Nebraska. You stepped up and helped John Cavanaugh and this Member at that time, along with Mr. EVANS. I want to commend you for your public service, but also thank you, as a Nebraskan, for what you did to preserve part of our natural heritage.

I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding. I was watching C–Span and I heard all these fine words about DAVID BONIOR. I thought, ''My God, something has happened. He's dead. What a shame.''

I came down here, he looks very good and the only thing that is happening to him is, he is going to be governor of the great State of Michigan and certainly while it is our loss, it is Michigan's gain.

In this institution, given all of the political and economic and financial pressures that are on all the Members, it is very difficult to hold out a moral compass, to be very sure that the values that you are fighting for are what you believe. It is doubly difficult to do that year after year. The first year you could do it and the second year, but after many years, it becomes harder and harder to do.

I think on virtually every issue affecting the lives of working people, whether it is helping people join unions and fight for their dignity there, whether it is developing a sane trade policy which protects the needs of American workers or raising the minimum wage or affordable housing or all the things that millions and millions of working families need, year after year, right up here, at this podium, DAVE BONIOR has been leading the fight. We are very proud of him, not just because

he is a good politician; because of the strong sense of morality and values that motivate him.

DAVID, you have been an inspiration to all of us. My wife says that you are her second favorite Congressman. I am not sure who the first one is, to tell you the truth, but we are going to miss you very much and the people of Michigan are very lucky to have you.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, like the gentleman from Vermont, I was in my office watching C-Span. I looked at all these bright faces down here in the front rows, DAVID BONIOR's staff and DAVID sitting down here, as well, and I could see him so I knew he was not gone; but I did want to come over and say a few things about DAVE BONIOR.

First of all, DAVID, I just want to thank you for all you have done for me. I cannot tell you how much I appreciate having been part of the whip organization and having the chance to work with Members here on the floor to make sure that the right thing gets done on particular pieces of legislation.

For those who do not know all the details, the whip organization is really a way of bringing information to other Members so that they are voting with good information and not necessarily bad information, that they have complete information. DAVID has done this job extraordinarily well for many years.

But beyond that, I have to say, this is a city, not alone in the country, but this is a city where people's faces can turn and their votes can turn to those who have money and to those who have power. But not with DAVID BONIOR. Because DAVID BONIOR in the House of Representatives has been what I think the Founding Fathers expected of a Representative, that he would represent all of the people all of the time and not be diverted by special interests. I cannot think of anyone in this Congress who has consistently day after day after day, in a long legislative career, kept the people in his district right in the forefront of his mind. He has not forgotten them ever in terms of what he does here and what we do here.

□ 1230

So I think it is a remarkable career and he is a remarkable human being.

As I have gotten to know DAVID over the last 5 years here, several things have struck me. One is that he treats everyone the same, which is, as I said, not common in this place, and that he is receptive to information and to people from all walks of life.

But the other thing I have noticed is you know where DAVID BONIOR comes from. He comes from Michigan, and in many respects my image of Michigan is shaped by you, DAVID, because I know how important working men and women who have had to join unions in order to get ahead, to have decent wages and decent benefits, have been to your State. Yet I know your State has such incredible diversity, with aspects of the new economy as well, with the service economy, as well as the manufacturing economy, and you seem to have somehow captured all of those threads.

I know from your remarks before the Democratic Caucus yesterday that you also have appreciation for the outdoors. I come from Maine, and this is real important to me. But I know how much you have walked around the State, how much time you spend on your own, getting away from this hurly-burly, in order to renew yourself so that you can do the best thing, day-to-day, for the people who sent you here to the House and who I believe will send you to the Governor's mansion in Michigan.

I cannot help but think that, to me, you have always been someone who has Michigan in his bones, Michigan in his blood, and Michigan in his dreams, and I know that you will be a fabulous governor for the people of Michigan. Thank you very much.

(Mr. HOLT asked and was given permission to speak out of order for 5 minutes.)

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE DAVID E. BONIOR, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, this is not the time to recount the full Congressional career of DAVE BONIOR, because he continues to build on that record, but I would like to speak for a moment about the way that he does the job of whip, the job he is leaving within the House now.

We all know that there is a strong competitive streak in DAVE BONIOR. We have seen it on the baseball field, we have seen it in close votes, but we also see that in everything he does he exudes decency and civility.

Civility has been talked about so much in this House in recent years. When I say DAVE BONIOR exudes civility, I mean that it is really contagious. And when I look at his staff, some of his staff here with him today, I know that they would agree with me that they do their jobs better and probably would agree that they are better people because of their association with DAVE BONIOR and the way he does his job, which helps them do their job, and helps all of us here in Congress do our job.

It is a remarkable ability that DAVE BONIOR has to improve the performance of everyone round them so that competition does not mean meanness, and it does not lead to a lack of civility.

The way you do the job as whip, DAVE BONIOR, is a model for every public servant. We will talk about all you have done in your Congressional will career later after we are congratulating you for your election as Governor. But, for now, I want to thank you for what you have done for each of us individually here in the House of Representatives.

I yield to the gentlewoman from Indiana.

Ms. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I was sitting in my office planning to do some work before I drive back to Indianapolis, and saw this very special man was being praised today, a man who is worthy of praise, a hero who has earned his medal of honor, if you will.

DAVID BONIOR knew JULIA CARSON before JULIA CARSON knew DAVID BONIOR. When I first declared my candidacy for this august body, he was one of the first people who obviously believed that I was going to get elected and came out to Indiana to do what he could with his resources and his brain power.

Even beyond that, DAVID BONIOR has struck me as the perfect illustration of family values. A lot of us get up to the microphone, and we tap dance about family values and we waive the flag and my country tis of Thee and God bless America. But DAVID BONIOR has never missed the mark in terms of what is great and good and right for the American family and the United States of America. He is a gentleman's gentleman, he is a politician's politician, he is a family man par excellence.

I do not want to look at him because I am going to cry, but I love DAVID BONIOR and I want to tell you that.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL).

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I, like JULIA CARSON, was sitting in my office and I heard the tribute, and I wanted to come over for just a couple of seconds and highlight I think DAVE's contributions to this institution, but, most importantly, to the American family.

DAVID BONIOR's sense of America is community, and what he means by community is a place where nobody is ever to be abandoned and nobody is ever to be left behind.

One of the best speeches I ever heard on this House floor came the night that DAVID led us in opposition to the NAFTA treaty, when he raised the question for all of us here that night of what the Edmond Pettis Bridge meant to a generation of Americans, and what it meant to cross that bridge, what it meant to have a sense of justice and fairness and equity in this life, a catholic sense of justice; fairness, equity, the notion that you just cannot walk by the poor, that you just cannot abandoned them and turn your back, that government is there in the end to help them.

Another thing I am going to say about DAVID, in an institution that really troubles me, because many of the people that have gotten here on both sides of the aisle, they have run this institution into the ground day in and day out with their diatribes on what has always been wrong, and then they abandon in the next breath term limits, they abandoned the line item

veto, they abandon things like disturbing the Constitution based upon every whim that moves along.

Not DAVID BONIOR. DAVID BONIOR believed in something, and for too many people that have come to this institution for the last few years, their beliefs are bland. Their beliefs are based upon the emotion of the moment, there is no long-held view of anything.

It has been an honor for me to serve with DAVID, and, most importantly, I supported you when you ran for these jobs and was glad to do it. The manner in which you carried yourself day in and day out, you could be as fierce a partisan as there was, but you loved this institution, and, most importantly, you loved the community that we call the American family.

Thanks for all the goods things you did, DAVE.

(Mr. FRANK asked and was given permission to speak out of order for 5 minutes.)

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE DAVID E. BONIOR, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, I will begin by yielding to the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD).

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me to speak on this.

Mr. FRANK. I will yield to the gentleman to speak anywhere he wishes, other than Guam.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I wanted to take the time to pay tribute to DAVID BONIOR. In a way this is great, because, you know, you get to see all your friends. You do not have to wait until you pass away. This is a terrific opportunity to pay honor to our friend here.

But I have an office with a very not-so-eloquent title of Non-voting Delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives. It is always a curiosity to me, because he is the whip. He is supposed to count votes, and he knows I do not matter in that count. But it is really a mark of his approach to politics and his commitment to every member of the caucus that he has taken the time and the energy to support me in the various projects that I have had.

When I first decided to run for this office, he received me very well and he took the time to try to understand some of the issues and some of the unique circumstances that we deal with. For a long time, and it is a mark of the high regard and the approach that DAVID has taken over the years, for a long time I thought I was the only one that had a special relationship with him, but, as it turns out, he has got hundreds of these special relationships, and that is really a mark and a testimony to the terrific job that you have done.

Mr. Speaker, despite all the trials and tribulations here, when people ask me who are some of the Members that you really admire, certainly he comes to mind.

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I just want to make two points.

First of all, recently we did have a real eulogy for a Member who passed away, our late colleague Joe Moakley, and the outpouring of affection and respect for Joe Moakley was very impressive. I am in a position to tell you, as someone who was a neighbor to Joe Moakley's district, there was no one in this business that he admired more than DAVID BONIOR.

One of the things Joe Moakley made his goal was when DAVE BONIOR ran for whip was to get Massachusetts Members to vote for him. So let me just past on that if Joe Moakley was still with us, you would be hearing from him his enormous respect and admiration for DAVID BONIOR.

I want to thank him for one other thing. I am a great believer in free speech. I generally vote against it when we start telling adults what they can read and what pictures they can show of each other. But if I was going to amend the Constitution, I would make it illegal to use the words ''pragmatism'' and ''idealism'' as if they were in opposition to each other.

The notion that the world should be divided between people who have a strong set of values and people who are effective is really a disaster morally. In fact, the more you are committed to a set of ideals, the more you are morally obligated to be effective in implementing those ideals. Otherwise, they are just something you put on in the morning to make yourself feel good. They do not do anybody else any good.

I know of nobody else in politics who better exemplifies that synthesis. I know of nobody else who is equally a passionate idealist in politics because he has a vision of the world that he wants to have implemented, which would be a fairer and kinder and better world for people who are in need in various ways, and who, at the same time, understands that that gives him the obligation to be as effective as possible; fair but tough; understanding the rules and abiding by the rules; but putting everything every ounce of energy into it. And for his exemplifying that merger of pragmatism and idealism, for understanding that a tough-minded approach to political reality in fact is a necessary compliment to a commitment to a set of values you want to implement, I want to join in honoring DAVID BONIOR and thank him for what he has shown us.

(Mr. GREEN of Texas asked and was given permission to speak out of order for 5 minutes.)

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE DAVID E. BONIOR, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, like my colleagues, I was actually over in my office and did not know that this was happening today. But I have had the honor to serve five terms in this House and served with DAVID for many years as part of the whip operation, and for somebody who comes from Texas and sounds like I do, to get to know DAVID and to appreciate him and to realize he is a very low-keyed individual, but, as someone said earlier, very competitive, because I also have had the opportunity to play basketball with him, and not just try and pass or defeat legislation. So he is competitive, but he is very low-keyed.

Typically if I have something to say, I am not only out there and in your face, but DAVID is very quiet about it. So I appreciate that, and I think a lot of us could emulate what he does.

But working with him for these 9 years, I appreciate not only his inward strength, but also his dedication to the issues. It helps having, even though, again, a very urban district in Houston, and DAVID being from Michigan, having a lot of blue collar workers, some of the same demands are in Michigan on the economy as we have in Houston, Texas, a very industrialized district.

So I just appreciate, DAVE, your work here in the House. Like say, I have only seen you the last five terms, but the American people and the people of Michigan owe you a debt of gratitude for your work here in the House.

Obviously, if it does any good for somebody who sounds like me to come up and knock doors in Michigan, I will be up there.

So, DAVID, obviously we will be serving with you for the next year. But not only as our whip, but also just as a person, we will miss you, and I know I will too. Thank you, DAVE.

□ 1245

(Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey asked and was given permission to speak out of order for 5 minutes.)

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE DAVID E. BONIOR, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I guess I did not think any Members looked at their screens in the office, at least after we adjourn, but I too was looking at the screen and I saw the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL) come and say that he was looking at his screen and saw that there was a program, so to speak, being held. I fussed at my scheduler, who was out to lunch, because I did not know about this, but I am so glad that I was listening.

I too want to simply add to what has already been said about a person that I have just respected for as long as I have been here in the House. I think that first connection, as I am from the 10th Congressional District too, of New Jersey, but I knew there had to be something good about the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR). We had the same number. And then looking at his high school achievements, I tried to play a little ball and I see where DAVE

was a quarterback on the championship team at the Catholic school he attended and earned a scholarship to college and just worked his way through the military.

But the issue that DAVE has really dealt with, I recall when I was in county government many years ago, we talked about a ''bottle bill,'' and it was because DAVE sort of pushed that environmental concern ahead many years ago when he was in government in Michigan's State legislature. We talked about environmental protection for PCBs, in that DAVE was always worrying about people who might be afflicted by these diseases that many times went unnoticed because the big guys sort of kept things quiet, even though they knew they were injurious to the health of people, and it was DAVE who talked about these birth defects that were being created.

The statement of ''let us separate the warrior from the war,'' taking the Vietnam era veterans and separating them from an unpopular war, and as people turned their backs, I think it was a disgrace the way Vietnam veterans were treated; but DAVE talked about that and sort of raised the issue, along with the whole question of the Nicaragua Contras in El Salvador, those brutal death squads, when we traveled down there together. It was DAVE always on the side of things that were for justice, for those who were down and out, the HOPE scholarships and increasing Pell grants, increasing minimum wage. These are the areas, the SAVE Act, which really went to help guidance counselors.

So I am just proud to say that I know DAVE. I had the opportunity to vote in 1991, and there was not even a question when he ran for his current position. I happen to pick winners in that, even in the new one too, DAVE; so one of my strengths in Congress is that I know how to pick the winners. It does not say much about me, but it does say that maybe I have good judgment.

I do wish the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR) well. I appreciate the courage that he takes when there are difficult votes to give, unpopular votes. We have talked about many of these issues. I think some of the things that we have talked about in the past, now others are seeing that there are issues that we should have been talking about all along which might have made a difference in where we are today.

It has been my pleasure to know you.

Mr. Speaker, as we draw this, what has turned into a Special Order, to a conclusion, I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT).

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding. I could not resist the opportunity to come over and say how much my good friend, DAVID BONIOR, has meant to me in my service in the U.S. House of Representatives. I came to Congress in January of 1993, and DAVID was certainly one of the people who took me under his wing and taught me the process. He is a student of parliamentary procedure, and we had a little group called the parliamentarian group that we used to use, sometimes to our substantive advantage and sometimes to the chaos of the House, but when we wanted to try to get things accomplish that the leadership would not voluntarily accomplish.

It has been a great pleasure for me to serve with DAVID BONIOR. He has certainly been at the top of the list of principal people who have served in this House with strong beliefs in, and willingness to fight for, working people and the things that he believes in. This House is going to miss him immensely and wish him godspeed and the very best in the future.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I yield time to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for our excellent words about our colleague.

In conclusion, I would like to thank all of our colleagues for coming. This was intended to be 5 minutes. Our phone is ringing off the hook in the office saying, why did you not tell us that this was going to happen, so we will need many more days, Mr. Speaker, to accommodate the words that people want to say about the greatness of DAVID BONIOR. I thank him for the vision with which he has led us, with his knowledge, with his experience, with his integrity. Every one of us who serves in this body has a great privilege to do so. One of our greatest privileges, though, is to have called DAVID BONIOR colleague.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). The Chair will recognize Members for Special Order speeches without prejudice to the resumption of legislative business.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman may state it.

Mr. FRANK. What legislative business?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. If there is legislative business that comes from the Senate.

Mr. FRANK. Well, I wonder, is any contemplated? I think the minority would have an interest in that prospect. Does anyone know if any legislative business is contemplated?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has been informed that there may be legislative business.

Mr. FRANK. Well, I have checked with our staff here who usually have good channels of communication. We did not know about any, and I would express some hope that there would be some communication so that we would have some idea of what legislative business might be transacted with everybody no longer in Washington.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would suggest consultation with the leadership.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, if many of us had our way, DAVE BONIOR would never leave this House. No one can or would begrudge a man of DAVE's multiple talents another high office, as Governor of Michigan, or deny the people of Michigan the extraordinary leadership he will bring. Yet, the place DAVE has carved out here in public service to his district, his state, and his country is an unique as it is lasting and unforgettable.

DAVE is a modest man who possesses large personal gifts. You can bet, therefore, that he is embarrassed by the spontaneous, maximum praise usually reserved for eulogies that is coming forward for him today. But, DAVE is going to have to grin, or blush, and bear it.

DAVE BONIOR has managed to lead the Democrats on issues when he agreed and when he did not by using his good head without ever losing his own heart and soul on issues of principle to him and his own constituents. Where DAVE got his bewildering combination of great calm and fierce determination I cannot say. Perhaps that kind of versatility is honed in the success DAVE has had in two very different games, basketball, and football.

The hallmark of the game DAVE played in the House was fairness, strategic skill, and devotion to principle. I am personally grateful for DAVE's strong support and action when the Democratic House voted to allow a vote in the Committee of the Whole for the people of the District of Columbia, the first time District residents who are second per capita in Federal income taxes have ever had a vote on the House floor since the Nation was founded. Members of every variety can quote countless examples of thoughtful, critical support for their districts or their issues DAVE has gathered. However, the affection and respect for DAVE is not centered in mere individual gratitude but fundamentally in the way he brought the best of this institution to bear.

DAVE BONIOR's tenure as a member of Congress from Michigan and as whip has prepared him well to be Michigan's next Governor. Between these two roles, DAVE has shown a mastery of both executive and legislative skills. Add this unique bonus to DAVE's extraordinary personal qualities, and the people of Michigan are guaranteed to continue to get from DAVE what they certainly deserve but much more than they bargained for.

SPECIAL ORDERS

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

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE U.S. NAVY TO OUR VICTORY IN AFGHANISTAN

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

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, I requested this time to highlight the contribution of the United States Navy to our victory in Afghanistan.

After the September 11 attacks, the investigation quickly turned to Osama bin Laden and his al Qaeda training camps in Afghanistan. At first glance, a war in Afghanistan offered few options for the United States. Afghanistan has no coast line and is situated hundreds of miles from any shoreline. None of the nations bordering Afghanistan would permit U.S. strikes against Afghanistan from their own soil.

With few options, President Bush turned to the one asset in our military that can strike anywhere at any time, without needing permission from anyone, the United States Navy, which moved into action. In fact, September 11 fits the classic model of any crisis in our recent past. One of the first questions any President asks in time of national peril is this: Where are the carriers?

In this case, the USS *Enterprise* was in the Indian Ocean, heading home after a long deployment in the Gulf. Her crew saw the aircraft hit the World Trade Center and Pentagon on CNN; and without direction from Washington, the skipper ordered his battle group to come about and head for harm's way. Within minutes of this crisis beginning, the United States Navy, our Navy, was moving into position to strike back at our enemies in the heart of Central Asia.

The war against terrorism is unlike any war we have fought before. Of the approximately 60,000 U.S. military members currently deployed as part of Operation Enduring Freedom, more than half are sailors or Marines. The Navy and Marine Corps has served as the backbone of Operation Enduring Freedom.

From the very beginning, the Navy has been involved in power projection and combat operations against Osama bin Laden, the al Qaeda network, and the Taliban. Two weeks prior to the first shots of the war, the USS *Enterprise* was on station in the Arabian Sea, ready to launch strike aircraft against Taliban air defenses at a moment's notice. At the same time, Navy submarines were positioned near Afghanistan, gathering intelligence on the movements of Taliban and al Qaeda leadership and preparing to insert Navy Special Operation forces, namely, the legendary SEALs. These missions performed by the ''silent service'' are frequently cloaked in secrecy, but are vital to our efforts in Afghanistan.

More than 50 U.S. Navy ships have participated in Operation Enduring Freedom, including five aircraft carriers and two Amphibious Ready Groups, carrying the 15th and 16th Marine Expeditionary Units. U.S. Navy and coalition surface combatants continue to play an important role in ongoing interdiction missions in the Arabian Sea.

Navy ships operating in the Arabian Sea have demonstrated the adaptability and flexibility of the modern Navy that is unprecedented. The USS *Kitty Hawk* is operated as a Mobile Offshore Logistics Base, serving as a launch platform and supply base for Special Operations forces operating inside Afghanistan. This large carrier did not launch strike aircraft, but adapted to the unconventional needs of the war ahead.

The Navy and Marine Corps tactical air assets have also remained flexible, agile, and adaptable. The ability to rapidly retask aircraft and Tomahawk missiles provides the combatant commander with the flexibility he needs to engage the enemy. For example, Navy F–14 fighters have been engaged in air-to-ground strike missions, missions the aircraft was not originally intended to perform. The ability to position aircraft carriers just offshore has allowed the coalition to strike targets for special operations in Afghanistan. The nearest base from which the Air Force has been able to launch strike aircraft in the region is Kuwait, leaving the bulk of close air support to the Navy. On any given day, naval aircraft have been flying 60 to 80 strike sorties as part of the campaign against al Qaeda. Naval strike aircraft have flown more than 4,000 strike sorties and dropped nearly 5,000 weapons against Afghanistan. While the Air Force has performed most of the long-range strategic bombing, the Navy and Marine Corps have provided all of the close air support and precision strike capabilities required by forces on the ground.

For many of us unfamiliar with the geography of Central Asia, the scale and scope of the task before the Navy is hard to understand. If you were to superimpose a map of Afghanistan on the eastern United States, our carriers would be based off the coast of Pensacola, Florida, and the aircraft would be striking targets near Milwaukee. That capability, providing global reach to our Commander in Chief, gives the United States options and influence far in excess of any other nation.

The capability to strike hard and deep requires a complicated ballet of personnel and equipment that is daunting, at best, from the many ships supplying and protecting the battle groups to teams maintaining the aircraft to the air crews of airborne control, tankers, electronic warfare support, fighter caps, and close air support. We have won another war from the air.

I want to note the contribution of the sister services, especially the Air Force's heavy bombers, that dropped most of the strategic ordnance in this campaign. They made a vital contribution to this effort. But the key support was provided by tactical aircraft, close air support for our troops, provided overwhelmingly by the Navy.

The tactical aircraft from the U.S. Air Force were very limited because, from Kuwait, 13 hours' flight from Afghanistan, gave permission for U.S. strikes from their soil. They had little flexibility arriving over their targets. This diplomatic limitation meant that naval aviation had to carry the vast load of the work in Afghanistan.

I want to make special note of the Navy's electronic warfare aircraft and what they did.

With that, let me just close by saying that we want to take this opportunity to thank the men and women of the following battle groups: the *Enterprise*, the *Roosevelt*, the *Vinson*, *Kitty Hawk*, *Bataan*, the *Bonhomme*, *Richard*, and the many men and women of the 15th and 26th MEUs. To the men and women of Enduring Freedom, we wish you a happy holiday and the thanks of a grateful Nation; and in the words of the Navy, we would say ''Bravo Zulu.''

□ 1300

TRIBUTE TO MR. AND MRS. ULYSSES B. KINSEY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WATSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I come to pay tribute to a couple that exemplifies strong family values and ideals, Ulysses and Christine Kinsey, who celebrate their 60th wedding anniversary on December 28, 2001, in Florida.

Ulysses Bradshaw Kinsey, or U.B., as he was lovingly called, and Christine Teresa Stiles, met while attending college at the Florida A&M University, and married in Tampa, Florida. The wedding ceremony was performed on December 28, 1941, at the home of Christine's parents.

U.B.'s values of compassion, fairness, and integrity were instilled while working in his father's grocery store. He closely observed his father's treatment of people regardless of race, color, creed, or status. U.B. also admired his mother for her kindness and thoughtfulness towards others.

By watching her mother, who was an enterprising and industrious role model during the Depression, Christine learned the art of making ends meet and training others to do so. Christine epitomized both her parents in her development of compassion and values about hard work. These lessons helped for her to become an excellent homemaker, a caring mother, a resourceful wife, and are reflected in the way she and her husband raised their six children: Eula, Bradshaw, Bernard, Cassandra, Cheryl, and Linda.

The cultivation of U.B. and Christine's relationship over the years has given stability, guidance, structure, and a positive role model, and the results were shown in their children.

This husband and wife team, residing now in West Palm Beach, Florida, has far-reaching influence across the country and out to California, in California's 32nd District. My constituent, Bernard William Kinsey, is the former

senior vice president of Xerox Corporation and President of KBK Enterprises, a consulting firm located in Los Angeles, California. Bernard was a member of Our L.A. and instrumental in rebuilding Los Angeles after the 1992 uprising.

The other Kinsey children, teachers, executives, and operating an elderly care home, have all contributed to the progress in this great Nation.

U.B. Kinsey retired July 31, 1989, after 39 years of service as the principal of Palm View Elementary. While there, he watched more than 30,000 students enroll and graduate. The school was renamed U.B. Kinsey Palm View Elementary School, an unprecedented action in recognizing a living African American former principal.

Christine Kinsey has provided care, love, and support to her husband, her family, and her community for over 60 years. Among other organizations, Christine has been involved with the YWCA, the Tabernacle Baptist Church, and the Palm Beach County School District.

Mr. Speaker, U.B. and Christine Kinsey serve as a shining example of America's family values and ideals. This congressional tribute to the 60th wedding anniversary of the Kinseys exemplifies what is good in our country, and makes us, because of their contributions, the greatest country in the world. Congratulations and commendations.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN).

TRIBUTE TO HONORABLE DAVID S. BONIOR, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I want to say a word about my friend, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR).

In 1965, a Mississippi civil rights leader said, Do not tell me what you believe; show me what you do, and I will tell you what you believe.

When I hear these words I think of the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR), I think of his 10 years as Democratic whip, and I think of his leadership on issues of Central America, on issues of trade, on issues of social justice.

He did not just pay lip service, as many in this institution do, to those issues. The kind of hard work, the kind of day-to-day effort, the kind of persistence, the kind of stick-to-itiveness that the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR) brought to this job, always in the name of social justice, always in the name of doing the right thing, standing on the floor doing special orders, doing meetings in his office, making calls to groups to encourage them to lobby this Congress, all that he did in the name of social justice, all that he did in the name of fair trade, meant so much to all of us.

Do not tell me what you believe; show me what you do, and I will tell you what you believe. That describes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR).

THE RIGHT OF COUNTRIES TO SELF-DEFENSE AGAINST TERRORISM, AND RECOGNIZING BRAVE AMERICANS ON THE FRONT LINES, AT HOME AND ABROAD

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

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, as we depart for the Christmas and the rest of the holiday season, we all pray for peace and justice in the world. But I think that I have some concerns, as do others, that some people are having difficulty sorting the differences between terrorists and those who are trying to respond to terrorism.

The people who attacked the World Trade Towers and who blew Americans up are not the same as when people like us try to respond. We need to understand that same difference in Israel. For example, when a terrorist who attacks innocent people who are going about their daily routine with the sole purpose of causing terror, that is different than trying to respond with as much precision as possible, although there may be innocents killed, which is unfortunate, but it is still different. We cannot hold Israel to a different standard than we hold ourselves.

We now see the same problem in India. Once again, terrorists have stormed their Parliament and they have attempted to kill and assassinate the leadership of a democratic country. These are difficult times. They are difficult for us when we try to figure out how to respond, too. We all need to be carefully and prayerfully thinking of any response that might lead to more death in the world.

At the same time, it would be wrong for the United States to say that it is okay for us to respond to terrorists, and not for other countries. We all, including us, should be wise and careful in our responses, but respond we must.

I would also like to pay tribute to those brave Americans who are on the front lines protecting us all the time; not only our soldiers in Afghanistan and throughout the world, particularly those who are in immediate harm's way, but also to all the brave firemen and policemen who daily risk their lives to help us. We have all become more aware of their sacrifices.

I also want to thank all those on the front lines trying to protect us from future terrorist attacks: those in the Coast Guard, the INS, the Border Patrol, the DEA, the FBI, the U.S. Marshals, and the U.S. Customs Service. Every day they are trying to protect us from future terrorist attacks and from chemical and biological attacks, whether it be anthrax, heroin, smallpox, or cocaine.

Protecting our borders is not easy. It takes people of judgment, and daily they have to exercise that judgment.

I was recently along a number of the borders in Washington State. Diane Dean is one of our American heroes, along here with Mark Johnson and Gerald Slaminski. In late 1999 at the Port Angeles Customs Station in Washington State, she thought one of the people were behaving suspiciously. She detained him. As they looked further, they thought he had stuff for a meth lab in the car.

It turned out they were handling nitroglycerine. He had enough weapons to blow up LAX Airport, where they had the information that that was where he was headed to rendezvous with another person.

Because one Customs officer detained and went through a thorough examination, and two other Customs officers basically violated orders and chased the person down the street, because we have this absurd position right now that if the person can get away from the immediate border, they cannot be chased, but they took it in their hands to chase him.

We saved LAX Airport, and we also have a suspect who has been one of the key people, or we have a convict, basically, at this point, who has been one of the key people in identifying the al-Qaeda network in the United States and around the world. That information hopefully will save and has already saved and will save more lives in America and around the world.

We need to thank these public servants who are so key in keeping each of us safe, not only during this holiday season, but all year long.

Before closing, I would also like to add a few words of tribute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR). I came in as a fierce partisan in 1995. I have tremendous respect for people who are also fierce partisans.

I also know he is a good man, a dedicated Midwesterner who stands up for the working man. And whether or not Members disagree with each other at times, it is important to have civility in this body. I believe he has been a fierce partisan, and that helps lead us to the type of debate that we have to have in America if we are going to arrive at public policy.

Too often, it seems to be coming in this day and age that we are trending towards blow-dried cookie cutters, where we all sound the same, we all move the same. It is important that we have people of conviction and people that follow the patterns that many before us have set.

I, too, will miss him in a different way. I will not miss part of his abilities and I will not miss part of his enthusiasm for his cause, but it is always a tragedy when we lose dedicated leaders who spent their lives having such an impact.

I have appreciated his time here as one of the rowdy class of 1994.

IN APPRECIATION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND IN TRIBUTE TO SUPPORTIVE AND CAPABLE STAFF

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

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, first of all, let me apologize to my friend, Elie Abboud, who has been waiting for me for an hour and a half to have lunch. I did not expect this to happen, and I am overwhelmed by the wonderful tributes and comments of my colleagues.

I want to thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) and the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) for their comments, and for spending the time that they have here on the floor throughout this hour-and-a-half, 2 hours.

Mr. Speaker, I came to the floor this afternoon, or actually I came this morning, but it is afternoon now, to pay tribute to my staff.

Before I do that, I want to express my appreciation to all the Members who came to this well and spoke so lovingly and so wonderfully concerning my service here.

It means a great deal to me to, number one, have such wonderful friendships of people that I admire and respect, and to have them publicly express their feelings and their thoughts. It was quite an emotional and heartfelt experience and well received, I might say, and I thank them for it.

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), of course, is going to be our next whip and a great leader of our country, and she already is, but more greatness awaits her; and my friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER), who, with me, has had so many battles over so many years on education, labor issues, Central America; we go back a long time, and he is one of the best.

Of course, there is the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY), who I have come to admire and respect, and is about as genuine and as real and as committed to people as we can find in this place; and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), who was here and has now left, who will commence the leadership on the trade issue. He is already a great leader in it, but he will be even more so in the days and weeks and months ahead.

Thanks to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS) and the chief deputy whip, the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR); the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), who spoke with such eloquence and love; the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR); the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), who always proves that I am bipartisan; the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WU); the gentleman from Maine (Mr. ALLEN); the gentlewoman from Nevada (Ms. CARSON); the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD), who is going to be the next Governor of Guam; the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN); the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK); the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE); the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT); and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER), I thank him for his comments.

Thanks also to Harold Volkmer who came here, I saw him on the floor. Many of you knew him; he served many years in the House. He was a classmate of mine, and was very instrumental in getting me elected whip.

□ 1315

So I thank them all and I look forward to a final year of service with them here. We are going to do wonderful things for our country together.

I take this floor tonight to express my appreciation to people who have made it possible for me to be the whip of my party and be a leader in my party, and that is my staff. They are an extraordinary group of people, some of whom I will miss dearly. Although I am sure we will be in contact with each other over the years and the months as they go by, but some of them are leaving now, and they have been part of my whip staff, and I want to express my thoughts and feelings to them today.

Bridget Andrews will be coming over to the Rayburn staff with me for the next year and she is just a bright, thoughtful, caring, quiet but smart woman, and I am really honored to have her and look forward to working with her.

Brian Taylor, who is here on the floor as well, Brian has been with us a short time, but he has done a great, great job, and he has got all the abilities to be a great legislative assistant in this institution, and I wish him all the best. He has had the obligation of answering the phone when someone calls to find out what is going on and he does a great job. He knows how this place works now. He is a wonderful person.

Then Kim Kovach, who I will dearly miss. She started off not too long ago with us, a couple of years ago, several years ago, and she has done everything in the office, and she did our trade stuff for us on fast track. She has just progressed in such a wonderful fashion. She is caring, she is decent. She is going back to Pittsburgh. She got married. She is a lovely person, and whoever gets her in employment in Pittsburgh is going to be very, very fortunate. I wish Kim all the best in her endeavors.

I also want to take this opportunity to thank Howard Moon, who came from the gentleman from California's (Mr. MATSUI) staff. Howard is one of our floor people here, and he will continue on in that capacity in the next session of this Congress. He and Kristen are very special people, smart, hardworking, thoughtful, competent, all the things someone would want in a staff person, and I wish Howard all the best and I will miss him. We will see him, though, on the floor. So I guess I will not miss him that much. He will be around.

Jerry Hartz. Jerry has been with me now for, I do not want to get these things wrong, but it has been at least 15 years, since 1987. So let me do my math, about 15 years, and he will be continuing on serving this great institution, and he is an enormously talented individual, a floor person here who we relied on. Wonderful family. Jerry started in our offices when we were the chief deputy whip. There were just four of us in there Judy, my wife; Jerry, Kathy and then Sarah. I guess that is five, and he was so instrumental in our battles on Central America and disarmament issues and you name it, he is there. He is a great resource for this institution, and I wish Jerry all the best in his endeavors.

Sarah Dufendach and Kathy Gille have been with me the longest of the group. They worked on my first campaign 25 years ago. Sarah and Kathy and I, we all kind of grew up on the east side of Detroit, and as I said, they both worked on my first campaign, and Kathy came to work with me about 20 years ago, seems like 22, but she was in at the very beginning and she has been an enormous, wise consult to me. She has great instincts. She has great humanitarian instincts. She has great political wisdom and caring, and I am just going to miss her very, very much, but I know she is looking forward to the day when she can have a little bit of rest, as we all are, and I wish her and Doug much happiness. I know that it will be there in abundance for them. They put together well in their lives the different pieces that make life so profound and wonderful. The spiritual, the physical, the emotional, the educational, all those pieces they do very, very well, and she does extremely well.

Kathy traveled to Central America. She has been at all the battles that we have done over the years and the Vietnams veterans stuff, all the trade issues, worked on the Committee on Rules, as did Jerry, and she is just a very special person, and I thank her from the bottom of my heart for her service.

Then Sarah, who with Kathy, worked in that first campaign, has been with me in the office now for 25 years. She started in Michigan. She lived in the same community I did. She has worked in social services her whole life, and I consider this part of that. She has got enormous amounts of energy and optimism and can-do-it-iveness and is a deeply caring person and was the administrative and political part of our operation that was so very, very important. She did a great, great job for many, many years.

She is going on to wonderful things working for an organization called the Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation, which was an offshoot of the original Vietnam Veterans of America. I guess it really was not an offshoot, but it is Bobby Muller who was instrumental in forming both of those organizations, one which is now a national

veterans organization. She is going to go work over there, and they do stuff like land mines.

They are the folks that got the Nobel Peace Prize for the work they did on land mine issues around the world. So it is a good place for Sarah because when she puts her heart and soul into something, she works hard at it, and there is nothing that could be more important than doing that kind of work, making sure we demilitarize our land so that our loved ones around the world do not lose their lives and their limbs. There will be other things I am sure that she will be doing over there but she is a great person, and I wish her all the best in her endeavors, and I thank her for her service.

Another person who I should mention is Chris Cook, who was with me for 25 years as well and left just recently. I have four people that were with me virtually the whole time, Kathy, Sarah, Ed Bruley, who is still there and Chris Cook, Christine Cook. And Christine left recently from the Michigan office and those now kind of form the team that we have operated with for two and a half decades. And I am going to miss Christine. I will see her. She is busy now as a grandma. We were all young when we started out in this business, but we have other responsibilities now in our lives. And she is handling that with great grace and she is a gracious, lovely woman and I miss her already.

Then let me finally say that my wife, Judy, who worked in our office, in the whip's office, chief deputy whip's office and then in the majority whip's office and in the minority whip's office was an enormous piece in making things work and is the central piece of my life. And she was just fabulous in doing all the wonderful things she does. Caring, loving and advocating and fighting for the things that are important to her, socioeconomic justice, racial justice. So she is a beacon of light for me and for many people, and I want her to know that. I look forward to marching through life with her.

To all the Hill staff who I had the pleasure to work with, thank you for your cooperation and for your support. To run a whip shop is not easy. You do not just need your staff. There is a lot of people that are involved and a lot of energy and a lot of heart and soul gets poured into these issues. And, I hope over the next year, to thank you all individually and to give you my best wishes in your careers.

Mr. Speaker, you have been very generous. This has been a long 5 minutes, and I want to thank you for your kindness this afternoon. I want to wish my colleagues a very happy holiday season; a happy Hanukkah which has passed; a merry Christmas and a spiritual Kwanzaa and a Ramadan Koran for those who just finished their holy season.

We look forward to a good session the next part of this 107th Congress.

LEGISLATION TO BE CONSIDERED IN SECOND SESSION OF 107TH CONGRESS

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

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced four bills for consideration during the next year and I want to call them at least briefly to the attention of the House for the Members and staff who will be watching or reading the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The first of them is entitled the Lewis and Clark Voyage of Scientific Discovery Act, and it really is a comprehensive effort to foster the better management of the biological and physical health of the Missouri River.

The second and third bills relate to Afghanistan and Central Asian republics and the ability and assistance and authorization for that part of the world to produce food sufficient to feed themselves, at least on a sustainable or subsistence basis.

The second of the bills relates to a multi-lateral approach we would participate through the Treasury Department with cooperation and assistance with the State Department. It has 15 bipartisan cosponsors already, and it would utilize a trust fund with the fiduciary responsibility placed in the World Bank.

The third is a bilateral authorization program involving the State and USAID, and I will come back to those two bills briefly.

The fourth bill is a Rural Equity Payment Index Reform Act, and I had a chance to briefly mention that in a 1 minute address several hours ago. This bill will address a significant differential and reimbursement levels to urban and rural health care providers. The formulas used by Medicare programs to reimburse health care providers for beneficiaries' medical care, are not accurately measuring the cost of the providing services and are reimbursing physicians and other health care providers in a manner that disadvantages rural providers and, therefore, rural citizens.

Many rural communities have had great difficulty retaining physicians and other skilled health care professionals. Recruitment difficulties for primary and tertiary care remain more severe in areas with lower costs of living indices. It makes little sense, therefore, to pay physicians less in lower costs of living areas when these areas usually have the physician shortages.

The Rural Equity Payment Index Reform Act will lessen the disparity which currently exists between urban and rural areas. Specifically, the legislation would guarantee that we would have a gradual phase-in of a floor of 1.000 for the Medicare physician work adjuster, thereby gradually raising all localities with a work adjuster below 1.000 to that level.

Since it would be politically impossible to lower the work adjuster levels for health care providers in urban areas, the adjustment upward to the 1.000 floor would be enacted without regard to budget neutrality agreement in the present law, thereby requiring Congress to change law to authorize an increase in program expenditures.

While Congress has attempted to correct the inequities for hospitals, it has not addressed parallel problems with the physician component of our country's rural health infrastructure.

The Benefits Improvement and Protection Act of 2000 addressed inadequate payment for Medicare+Choice organizations, and took steps to stabilize and improve rural hospital payment. Nothing substantive in the legislation, however, addressed the underlying issues of inadequate reimbursement of the costs of providing physician services under Medicare Part B.

According to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, ''physician work'' is the amount of time, skill and intensity a physician puts into a patient visit. Physicians and other health care providers in rural areas put in as much or even more time, skill and intensity into a patient visit as do physicians in urban areas. Yet, rural physicians are paid less for their work under the Medicare program than those who practice in urban areas! This is not only unfair, but discriminatory against rural areas!

The amount Medicare spends on its beneficiaries varies substantially across the country, far more than can be accounted for by differences in the cost of living or differences in health status. Since beneficiaries and others pay into the program on the basis of income and wages and beneficiaries pay the same premium for Part B services, the geographic disparity results in substantial cross-subsidies from people living in low payment states with conservative practice styles or beneficiary preferences to people living in higher payment states with aggressive practice styles or beneficiary preferences. Physician work should be valued equally, irrespective of the geographic location of the physician.

The work geographic practice costs index for Nebraska is currently 0.949. According to this Member's calculations, establishing a floor of 1.000 would translate into a $7,562,772 annual increase in Medicare payments to Nebraska physicians. We have information of the current index levels for other states that we can make available to interested Members.

Mr. Speaker, this Member urges his colleagues to support the Rural Equity Payment Index Reform Act.

Mr. Speaker, with respect to the Afghanistan bills, the two that I have introduced, I would say it is important that Members understand that as Afghanistan moves towards developing a new government, it is important for the U.S. to provide incentives for the people of Afghanistan to create a new national government which will move towards increased stability in the region.

I would like to thank the distinguished Members from both sides of the aisle who have agreed to serve as original co-sponsors of the measure, and, in particular, the distinguished

gentlelady from North Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON). Her commitment to assistant people in the U.S. and the rest of the world feed themselves through the Farmer-to-Farmer program and other technical education programs will truly be missed in this Body during the next Congress.

Mr. Speaker a very special note of appreciation is extended to Dr. Fred Starr of the School for Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins University for the concepts that undergird this legislation and for his generous amount of time and advice to this member and my staff Alicia O'Donnell, as we drafted this legislation. The distinguished Dr. Starr first explained his views and proposal at an Aspen institute breakfast sponsored by the distinguished former senator from Iowa, Rich Clark.

□ 1330

One important incentive which the U.S. can extend is assistance to address one of its most immediate needs, the need to rebuild Afghanistan's capability to feed itself.

Indeed, nearly all of the indigenous tools for food production and rural development in the Afghanistan area have been destroyed. The people of Afghanistan, necessarily, have eaten their seed stocks and most have slaughtered all of their breeding livestock to meet their immediate food requirements. Additionally, over 20 years of civil war and political unrest in Afghanistan have resulted in the destruction of the country's limited basic irrigation systems.

Unfortunately, the food production capabilities in the mountainous regions of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Pakistan have reached abject levels, too, thus results in a regional crisis.

Mr. Speaker, the Afghanistan and Central Asia Republics Sustainable Food Production Trust Fund Act that I have introduced directs the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into negotiations for the creation of a multilateral global trust fund to address the food production crisis in Afghanistan and the surrounding Central Asian Republics. Through the trust fund, nongovernmental organizations, working in conjunction with local and regional entities, would receive grants to conduct food production in rural development projects, including microenterprise loan programs, in Afghanistan and in the impoverished mountainous regions of the countries I previously mentioned.

Upon the creation of the trust fund, the NGOs would be immediately eligible to receive grants to execute projects in the countries of the Central Asian Republics. This is a model laid out for us by Dr. Fred Starr, a very distinguished member of SAIS at Johns Hopkins University, in a breakfast for the Aspen Institute held in this Capitol building several months ago.

In order to provide the important incentive during critical stages of state-building, Afghanistan would not be eligible for programming until the Secretary of State certifies that the people of Afghanistan have made substantial progress towards creating a national government which meets four criteria: one, has diverse ethnic and religious representation; two, does not sponsor terrorism or harbor terrorists; three, demonstrates a strong commitment to eliminating poppy production use for opium production; and, four, meets internationally recognized human rights standards.

Mr. Speaker, helping the people in the region feed themselves is not only benefits which we are creating for them, it is important to us and to other countries. It would provide an opportunity to build good will in a region which has been neglected by U.S. policymakers and U.S. assistance programs. We cannot leave a vacuum there like the one that was left behind after the Soviets were expelled from Afghanistan.

U.S. leadership, in creating a long-term trust fund, can be a critical step towards rebuilding confidence in the USA. When funds from public and private sources are gathered and distributed through a multilateral mechanism, it becomes much more difficult for governments in the region to dismiss the projects as ephemeral U.S. foreign policy initiatives. Additionally, providing programming funds for the Central Asian Republics and not solely to Afghanistan, which will certainly become the recipient of massive bilateral and multilateral human assistance programs, will further demonstrate the U.S. commitment to the entire region.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will look at this legislation. I think it begins the process of seeking a long-term solution to the region's dire food production challenges; and, furthermore, it is a real incentive for them to move the kind of government which will bring peace and stability to the region.

Mr. Speaker, this Member would note that the Afghanistan and Central Asian Republics Sustainable Food Production Trust Fund is not intended to replace similar bilateral projects which USAID has begun to conduct in the region. Furthermore, the trust fund is not intended to supplant the very necessary emergency food assistance programs in Afghanistan and the surrounding Central Asian Republics.

Mr. Speaker, it is critical that the U.S. and the rest of the global community begin to seek long-term solutions to the region's dire food production challenges. Through the creation of the Afghanistan and Central Asian Republics Sustainable Food Production Trust Fund, the U.S. can take an important step toward that end.

INDIAN TRUST MANAGEMENT REFORM

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Government has repeatedly committed to a trustee relationship with the American Indian nations. Defined by treaties, statutes, and interpreted by the courts, the trust relationship requires the Federal Government to exercise the highest degree of care with tribal and Indian lands and resources.

At first, the Federal trust responsibility served to protect tribal lands and tribal communities from intrusion. However, in a push to acquire tribal lands and turn Indians into farmers, the Federal Government imposed reservation allotment programs pursuant to the General Allotment Act of 1887. Under these policies, the selling and leasing of allotted lands and inherited interests became primary functions of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Tribes lost 90 million acres and much of the remaining 54 million acres was opened to non-Indian use by lease. In sum, the Federal Government took the trust responsibility for Indian land upon itself in order to gain the benefit of vast tribal lands and resources that were guaranteed by treaty, executive order, and agreements for exclusive use by the tribes.

It is widely known, Mr. Speaker, that the BIA grossly mismanaged and squandered billions of dollars worth of resources that should have gone to the benefit of often impoverished American Indians. Today, the Secretary of the Interior is faced by a mandate from Congress to clean up the accounting and management of the Indian trust funds, and by a lawsuit alleging a great failure by the Secretary's trust responsibility for Indian lands. In response, the Secretary has proposed a plan to create a new Bureau of Indian Trust Asset Management and remove the trust functions from the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, this proposal will profoundly affect the BIA's management of 54 million acres of Indian lands, the administration of trust funds derived from those lands, and nearly every aspect of economic development, agriculture, and land management within Indian country.

I am greatly concerned that this plan is repeating the failure of the many trust reform efforts of the past. Recently, 193 Indian tribes unanimously adopted a resolution opposing this reorganization and transfer of the responsibilities of the BIA. I strongly believe that this reorganization effort cannot go forward until the Department consults with Indian tribes in the development of a business processes plan for trust reform, a clear plan for performing the basic trust functions of accounting, collections, recordkeeping inspections enforcement and resource management. The plan must include policies, procedures and controls.

The fundamental and consistent criticism of the Department's trust reform efforts over the last decade has been the failure to develop a plan for these

business operations of trust management. Instead, the DOI has a well-documented record of making short-term cosmetic changes in response to court-imposed deadlines or congressional inquiries.

Mr. Speaker, it is notable that this criticism, a lack of structural foundation, is exactly the same as has been leveled against the Department's development of the Trust Asset and Accounting Management System. All tribal leaders strongly support trust reform and want to work constructively with the Department and with Congress to ensure sound management of tribal assets. In fact, it is the tribes that have the greatest interest in ensuring that tribal assets and resources are properly managed.

In this spirit, I will submit for the RECORD the following principles of the National Congress of American Indians, which should guide the Department of the Interior in its trust reform efforts. Secretary Norton clearly needs help in attending to the concerns of Native Americans, and I would hope these principles would be taken into consideration by her.

I. Put first things first. Creating a new agency does not create trust reform, and we unequivocally oppose this proposal as currently framed. Tribal leadership urges the Secretary to stop the BITAM reorganization effort until there has been an opportunity to actively engage and consult with tribes in developing an alternative plan for the business processes of trust management in an open and consensus-based process. Once the Department, working with tribes, has a clear definition of the tasks that must be accomplished, then any staff reorganization should be based on this business processes plan.

II. Tribes can help solve this problem, but the Secretary must consult and collaborate with the tribal leadership on a government-to-government, sovereign-to-sovereign basis. Announce and defend is not consultation. The Secretary and the tribes should agree that the upcoming regional meetings should be to consult on the scope of the issues to be addressed. The scoping meetings planned at present are too fast and too few, and should be extended to cover all regions, with an extended timeline. A Tribal Leaders Task Force on Trust Reform should be created and funded, and consultation should include the IIM account holders. Consultation must continue throughout the trust reform effort, and the discussions must be marked by some fundamental ground rules. The tribes insist that the Department agree to deal in good faith, avoid self-dealing, and commit to full disclosure of relevant and material information (including that relating to known failures and losses).

III. In the past twelve years, Interior has paid more than a billion dollars in judgments and settlements for its failures to protect the trust assets. The costs of continued failure will far outstrip the costs of doing it right. Congress must fund trust reform, and the IIM beneficiaries and tribes should not bear the burden of paying to fix the trust system. We therefore oppose the Department's proposed reprogramming of $300 million within the Fiscal 2002 budget from the BIA budget to fund the proposed BITAM, and any other proposal to remove funds from the BIA for this purpose.

IV. The Secretary of Interior should come forward in an honest and forthright way to discuss ways of settling on historic account balances. If she cannot do this, then Congress must address this issue substantively.

V. Do no harm. Many tribes and BIA field offices have been successful in establishing sound trust management for their lands pursuant to the tribal self-determination policy. These successful systems should not be harmed or modified by the trust reform efforts without tribal consent.

VI. Successful development and resource management in Indian Country are linked to Indian control. The future of trust management includes increased protection and tribal control over lands and resources, and a federal system that provides technical assistance and trust oversight on resource management in a flexible arrangement that is driven by self determination through the special circumstances, legal and treaty rights of each tribe and reservation. Different regions in Indian Country and their specialization in grazing, timber, oil & gas, commercial real estate, agriculture, fisheries, water, etc., will all require different systems that must reflect the unique needs of each.

VII. The survival of tribal cultures and traditions is dependent upon the continuance of tribal lands and resources as durable means to live and be Indian. One role of the trustee is to protect the long-term viability of tribal lands and resources and ensure that the actions of the trustee are consistent with tribal control of the use and development of Indian lands.

ANNIVERSARY OF CEDAW

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, this past Tuesday, December 18, marked the 22nd anniversary of the United Nations' adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, otherwise known as CEDAW. Adopted by the U.N. General Assembly in 1979, CEDAW established a universal definition of discrimination against women and provides international standards to discourage sex-based discrimination. These standards encourage equality in education, health care, employment, and all other areas of public life.

This comprehensive United Nations treaty serves as a powerful tool for all women as they fight against discrimination, and this treaty has led to substantial improvements for women's lives in countries including Japan, Brazil, Sri Lanka, and Zambia. In fact, when Brazil redrafted its constitution, they used CEDAW as a framework for their human rights for women. The Brazilian constitution now contains provisions on gender equality, gender-based violence, equality of rights within marriage, family planning, and employment, paralleling those contained in CEDAW.

To date, 168 countries have ratified CEDAW. However, the United States is not one of those countries. In fact, the United States is the only industrialized nation that has not ratified CEDAW, a distinction that places us in the company of North Korea, Iran, and Afghanistan. The decision to abandon this embarrassing distinction is long overdue.

The last 3 months have focused on recovering from the tragic events of September 11 and fighting against terrorism. And as a part of our response to the terrorist attacks, the U.S. has overthrown the Taliban, a government that stripped Afghan women of all freedoms, dignity, and respect. Now the United States will play an important role in rebuilding the Afghan Government. Critical to building this new democracy will be the inclusion and acceptance of Afghan women.

But in our quest to help Afghanistan rebuild, we are presented with a shameful irony. While we are trying to teach the Afghani people that women must be an equal part of a post-Taliban democracy, we contradict ourselves by refusing to ratify the one international treaty that ensures the rights of all women. If we truly want to be regarded as a world leader and champion of human rights, our country must ratify this treaty. Women around the world are depending on the United States to show support for CEDAW, because United States' support will strengthen CEDAW's purpose and enhance its credibility.

During my 9 years in Congress, the ratification of this treaty has been a top priority of mine. Although it is the purview of the other body to ratify a U.N. treaty, 90 bipartisan Members of the House of Representatives have signed a House Resolution asking the Senate to take up this issue and ratify CEDAW. Please join this effort to convince the administration and the other body that the time has come for the United States to join 168 other nations who have committed themselves to safeguarding basic human rights and ending gender discrimination and ratifying CEDAW.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

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

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

NO EXPRESSION OF SUPPORT IN CONGRESS FOR WAR IN IRAQ

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

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, along with a large majority of the House, I voted for a resolution that reiterated our opposition to the acquisition by Saddam Hussein of Iraq of weapons of mass destruction. But I am concerned that some might try, quite inaccurately, to take that large vote repeating our condemnation of Saddam Hussein and our insistence he comply with U.N. resolutions regarding these weapons, that some might mistake this as an expression of support for a war in Iraq.

First of all, we should be very clear: there is no legislation, no resolution that has passed this House, that expresses support for war in Iraq. The post-September 11 resolution was explicitly limited to involvement in the attack on the World Trade Center. And to date, no one has produced evidence, as reprehensible as Saddam Hussein is, as despicable as his regime, that he was in any significant way involved in that.

Many of us, in fact many of us who voted for the resolution, signed a letter to the President reiterating we do not believe it would be appropriate to commit America to a major military action in Iraq or anywhere else in the world without a congressional vote. And I would be, at this point, voting against that.

We did a very good job in Afghanistan. The American military made us proud. And, by the way, that is the American military that President Bush inherited from President Clinton. All during the campaign of 2000 candidates Bush and CHENEY denigrated the American military, claimed inaccurately that Clinton had somehow left it impotent. All of a sudden it got very good in a hurry, because that very military that President Bush inherited from President Clinton showed a great capacity in Afghanistan.

But as good as they were and as careful as they were, innocent lives were lost, property was destroyed, the economy, already in tough shape, was disrupted, food distribution was inhibited. We had a moral right and a moral obligation to go into Afghanistan. But having done that, having unleashed significant military power in that poor country, for good moral reasons, I think it is now an equal moral obligation to show that we can work just as hard to help rebuild the country, to help feed people, and to help reconstruct it.

In the first place, I would say this: until we have shown an equal ability and commitment and dedication to giving the people of Afghanistan a better life, as we should, to helping them get rid of that terrible regime, then I do not think we have earned the right to go do that somewhere else.

□ 1345

I do not think that we can simply go from country and oppose destruction, even when it is morally justified to go after some bad people, without living up to the second part that of commitment.

Secondly, an attack on Iraq, unlike the war in Afghanistan, would be almost universally opposed by a variety of others. The Bush administration has learned that going it alone is not the best strategy. I am glad the Bush administration has abandoned the kind of unilateralism that unfortunately marked its early months. But if we now attack Iraq, we would be back in that situation. In fact, any hope of further cooperation with Arab regimes in getting intelligence, in prosecuting terrorists and continuing to go after al Qaeda would be discouraged.

Mr. Speaker, I am no fan of the regime in Saudi Arabia which is lacking in so many respects; I have become increasing disenchanted with Mubarak in Egypt, but they, at this point, seem to me better than what we would get as an alternative if we were to launch an attack on Iraq that could destabilize those countries. And as King Abdullah, the King of Jordan, in the tradition of his father, seems to be a responsible individual trying to do well, I do not want to see those efforts undercut.

So it would be counterproductive in the war against terrorism to go after Iraq. I would love to see Saddam Hussein out of power. He is a vicious and brutal man, but to attack him militarily at this point, engendering the opposition this would engender in the Muslim world, would be counterproductive to our fight against terrorism.

Indeed, as a strong supporter of the legitimate right of Israel for self defense, which is now under attack from the most irresponsible elements in the Arab world, people should understand, President Bush never said that he was for a Palestinian state until after September 11. The political need to show some connection to the Muslim world moved him in that direction. I fear greatly that an attack on Iraq, with all of the negative consequences that would have in the Muslim world would, in fact, lessen rather than strengthen America's support for Israel's legitimate needs. I fear there would be a tendency to trade-off a little bit of that support for Israel at a time of great crisis because of this.

Finally, they are not analogous. Not only do we not have Saddam Hussein not having attacked us the way the Afghan-supported Taliban allowed al Qaeda to do it, we do not have the same situation. There is no Northern Alliance. One of the things that helps morally vindicate our effort in Afghanistan was the obvious joy of so many people in Afghanistan that we helped rid them of this barbarous repressive regime.

Saddam Hussein is not a lot better than the Taliban, but I do not see in Iraq the kind of opposition that would allow us to do the same thing. So while to continue to support the sanctions and I continue to say we should work with opposition within Iran, if possible, to launch a military assault on Iraq comparable to what we do in Afghanistan would be counterproductive. I hope it will not be done. Clearly, the resolution we voted offers no support for that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

MORATORIUM CALLED FOR ON VETERAN PRESCRIPTION DRUG CO-PAYS

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

Mr. STRICKLAND. Mr. Speaker, I may be the last speaker in this Chamber of this particular session of the House of Representatives. I rise today to say when it comes to the way we treat our veterans in this country, talk is cheap, but actions speak louder than words. Why do I say that?

Mr. Speaker, I have in my hands this afternoon a document from the Department of Veterans Affairs entitled, ''Implementation of Medication Co-payment Changes.'' It is a document that details the changes that will take place in the level of co-payment made available to veterans who get their prescription medications at the VA hospitals. What we are proposing is outrageous in my judgment.

Currently, most veterans who go to VA hospitals and receive their medications as an outpatient pay a $2 co-pay per prescription. On February 4, according to this document, that co-pay will be increased from $2 a prescription to $7 a prescription, a whooping 250 percent increase. An unacceptable increase. Why is this so outrageous? It is outrageous because this House has recently passed a $15 billion bailout for the huge airline companies, $15 billion. This House has recently passed a bill that would have provided $24 billion in tax rebates going all of the way back to 1986, giving profitable companies a give-back of all of the taxes they had paid under the alternative minimum tax since 1986, estimated to be a $24 billion give-back. And yet at the same time, we are in the process of increasing the co-pay for veterans' medicines from $2 to $7.

Mr. Speaker, I serve a veterans hospital in southern Ohio, the Chillicothe VA Hospital. I have been told by administration there that the average veteran who gets prescription drugs at that facility will get 10 or more prescriptions per month. If we take a $7 co-pay and multiply that by 10, it is $70, a sizable amount of money for a veteran living on a fixed income. These veterans frequently get not 1-month supply, but a 3-month supply at a time. If we take $70 times 3, it is $210. Why is it that we talk so eloquently in this House about our concern for our military, we honor our veterans, and yet when it comes to taking action, we penalize them at the same time we are willing to give huge, huge tax cuts to profitable corporations, many of them multi-national corporations.

A 250 percent increase on our veterans for medicines they need to stay healthy or maybe even to stay alive, and we are doing it at a time when we are passing out money up here like drunken sailors. We have passed so many give-backs and pork barrel spending bills in this session of this House of Representatives, and yet we are penalizing our veterans. It is no wonder that veterans across this country have a right to say when it comes to the actions of this House, talk is cheap, but actions speak louder than words.

On February 4 when veterans go to our VA facilities to get their medicines, and they have been used to pay $2 per prescription and they are asked to pay $7 for that prescription, I hope they rebel. I hope they let those of us in this Chamber know how they feel about this outrageous action.

Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill to place a 5-year moratorium on any increase for veterans' prescription drugs. My bill is H.R. 2820. I currently have 42 cosponsors. I am hopeful that every Member of this Chamber will choose to cosponsor this legislation, and as soon as we get back here after the first of the year, we will pass this legislation so that we will not penalize our veterans and require them to pay more than they are currently paying for their needed prescription medications.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

□ 1400

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF FIRST SESSION OF 107TH CONGRESS

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

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about the accomplishments of the first session of the 107th Congress. I am proud of this House of Representatives and how it has risen to the challenges of this very turbulent year.

We started this session after the closest Presidential election in our Nation's history, with an evenly divided Senate and a closely divided House. We conclude it with an admirable track record of accomplishments in the face of a Nation that has utterly changed in a time of war. The themes we focused on at the beginning—economic security, retirement security, national security, and education—still occupy our attention at the end.

We started this session debating economic security. Should we take the steps necessary to jump-start our economy? The Congress, amid great debate, considered the President's campaign pledge to return $1.35 trillion of the taxpayers' money to the taxpayers themselves. We started in the House with the principle that it is wrong to penalize married people with a higher tax rate. We passed legislation to get rid of the marriage penalty. We believed it was wrong to tax people when they die, so we got rid of the death tax. We believed that all Americans deserved some tax relief, so we passed broad, across-the-board tax relief, which included a refund check for all Americans who pay income taxes.

We believed that families needed help to raise their kids and to send their kids to school. We doubled the child tax credit from $500 to $1,000 to give parents more money at home to take care of diapers and school supplies and braces and all the other things that kids need. We also passed tax-free education savings accounts to encourage parents to save money for their children's education. To improve retirement security, we included monumental IRA/401(k) reform so that people could save more money tax-free for their retirement.

Tax relief is the best remedy for a slowing economy, and there is no question in my mind that we did the right thing by passing the tax relief package early enough to soften what could have been an even greater economic blow to our country. The President signed this legislation on June 7. He kept his promise to the American people, and we kept our commitment to economic security. But tax relief was not our only accomplishment in this historic session of this Congress.

The President promised to work on a bipartisan basis to reform education, to improve our education system so that no child is left behind. As a former teacher and coach, I understand how important education is to our Nation's future and how complicated school reform truly is.

We worked on legislation that would do the following: children from the third to eighth grades would be tested annually in such important subjects as reading and mathematics so that we could make sure that they are learning. States and school districts will have more freedom to decide the most effective way to spend Federal dollars. And they will be held accountable for their decisions. Federal funds will be put in the programs that have the most positive impact on children, programs, for instance, that make sure that all our kids are reading by the third grade. Parents will be empowered with information about the quality of their children's schools and their teachers so that parents can make the best decisions for their kids' education. And parents with children in failing schools will be able to use Federal funds to pay for private, religious, or community-based after-school tutoring.

Last week, the House passed the conference report and the Senate completed its work and the President will sign this legislation in early January. From the beginning, we planned on tax relief and educational reform. But the Congress showed it was able to respond to an immediate crisis.

On September 11, the American people were deliberately and viciously attacked by terrorists who hijacked four airplanes, crashing two of them into the World Trade Towers, one of them into the Pentagon. The fourth crashed into a field in Pennsylvania after a heroic struggle by crew and passengers that led to the crash of that airplane. Many of us believe that the terrorists planned to crash that plane into this very Capitol of the United States of America. Those people who stopped those terrorists from their dastardly deed did a great service not only to the people who work here, the people who serve here, but certainly to the American people themselves. We hold those deeds in the greatest and highest honor that I think this country can bestow.

This disaster changed the character of Congress and the face of this Nation. I am proud of how this House has reacted. From the moment we sang ''God Bless America'' on the steps of the Capitol building, we sent the message to the world that we are united in fighting this new war on terrorism. We immediately got to work on a series of initiatives to go after these murderers and safeguard our Nation from future attacks.

Three days after the attack, Congress passed a bill providing $40 billion to fund September 11 recovery efforts and to combat terrorism. On the same day, we passed a resolution authorizing the President to use force against those who played a role in these attacks.

In the days that followed, we passed legislation vitally important to fighting this new war and in protecting America from further attack:

An airline recovery bill to help those airlines struggling after the attack on our Nation.

An antiterrorism bill to provide our law enforcement officials with the tools they need to track terrorists and bring them to justice.

An aviation security bill to improve safety at our country's airports for travelers and airport employees.

For bioterrorism, to protect our Nation from this growing threat, which we hope the Senate will complete this week.

The terrorist attacks pushed an already struggling economy into a recession. The House responded by passing an economic stimulus package. Unfortunately, the other body was unable to pass similar legislation. Our bill was a fair and balanced bill that would have helped workers who lost their jobs keep their health insurance. Most importantly, it would have helped those workers get back to work. It looks today that the other body will not complete work on our legislation. I think that is a shame.

One of the biggest frustrations this year has been the lack of production from our friends on the other side of the Rotunda. The House has led the way in implementing the President's agenda, but on too many occasions the Senate has dropped the ball.

Here is the long list of items that passed this House but that the Senate has left for next year:

We passed the President's faith-based initiative, to give religious organizations the same rights as other groups to use Federal funds to help America's less fortunate.

We passed a comprehensive energy bill to step up energy production here at home, reduce our reliance on foreign sources of energy, and make energy cleaner and cheaper and more dependable for years to come. Not only does this bill set us on a more secure road for the future, it helps our economy by creating another 700,000 American jobs.

We passed a bill that banned human cloning for reproduction and research to uphold the sanctity of life, as well as the Unborn Victims of Violence Act, which makes it a Federal crime to harm or kill an unborn child during a violent attack against a pregnant woman.

We passed Trade Promotion Authority for our President so that he could open new world markets for American goods and services, grow our economy, and open up 1 million new jobs by the year 2006.

We passed election reform, to restore the American public's confidence in the democratic process and ensure that America's voting system is the very best in the world.

Clearly, the other body has much work to do in the next session of the 107th Congress. We also must complete action on the President's issue that he said in his election that he wanted every American to have access to health care. The Patients' Bill of Rights legislation was passed in this House earlier this year.

□ 1415

The bill has been stuck in conference since August. It is time to get that legislation finished. The bill we passed in August aims to improve care to expand patient protections, make health care more affordable for the many families that lack coverage, and hold HMOs accountable, allowing patients to challenge their insurance plans if they fail to deliver quality coverage.

We will have other initiatives. We must authorize the historic Welfare Reform Act, first passed in 1996. We will consider proposals to strengthen retirement security, including making prescription drugs more affordable and available to America's seniors.

We must also help our President in this historic fight against terrorism. Whether it be providing more resources for homeland security and getting more money for our armed services, whether it be the effort to prepare our Nation for biological and chemical terrorism, or our efforts to reform our insurance laws so that our Nation will be adequately prepared for the consequences of terrorist attacks, this Congress will do the right things for the American people.

Looking over the events of this last year, I cannot help but note the passing of several important Members of Congress: Joe Moakley, a great American from Massachusetts; Norm Sisisky, a wonderful person who served this House from Virginia; Floyd Spence, from South Carolina; and Julian Dixon, from California, all served their country with distinction, in different ways, but with the same sense of patriotic duty. They will be sorely missed in this House of Representatives.

In conclusion, let me report to you, Mr. Speaker, that this House of Representatives has served the people in a year of turbulence and war with distinction. I am proud of our efforts, and I look forward to an equally successful year in the second session of the 107th Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss if I did not thank the people who make this Congress work, who are here day in and day out, in the wee hours of the morning, who enroll our bills, who make this institution a great institution; and also those people who in the times of terror and terrorist attack spent countless hours and days and weeks making this place available to the American people so that this Congress could do its work. I thank you.

God bless America.

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 and a concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 1088. An act to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to reduce fees collected by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and for other purposes.

H. Con. Res. 295. Concurrent resolution providing for the sine die adjournment of the first session of the One Hundred Seventh Congress.

The message also announced that the Senate agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3061) ''An Act making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.''.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 19 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1702

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order at 5 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed with an amendment to House amendment to Senate amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 2884. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax relief for victims of the terrorist attacks against the United States on September 11, 2001.

The message also announced that the Senate agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3338) ''An Act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.''.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the topic of the out-of-order speech of the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 4 p.m. on Friday, December 21, 2001, unless it sooner has received a message from the Senate transmitting its passage without amendment of House Joint Resolution 79, in which case the House shall stand adjourned

sine die pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 295.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

VICTIMS OF TERRORISM RELIEF ACT OF 2001

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 2884) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax relief for victims of the terrorist attacks against the United States on September 11, 2001, with a Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment to the House amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment to the House amendment, as follows:

Senate Amendment to House Amendment to Senate Amendments:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment to the text of the bill, insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; ETC.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Victims of Terrorism Tax Relief Act of 2001''.

(b) AMENDMENT OF 1986 CODE.—Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(c) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; etc.

TITLE I—VICTIMS OF TERRORISM TAX RELIEF

Subtitle A—Relief Provisions for Victims of Terrorist Attacks

Sec. 101. Income taxes of victims of terrorist attacks.
Sec. 102. Exclusion of certain death benefits.
Sec. 103. Estate tax reduction.
Sec. 104. Payments by charitable organizations treated as exempt payments.
Sec. 105. Exclusion of certain cancellations of indebtedness.

Subtitle B—Other Relief Provisions

Sec. 111. Exclusion for disaster relief payments.
Sec. 112. Authority to postpone certain deadlines and required actions.
Sec. 113. Application of certain provisions to terroristic or military actions.
Sec. 114. Clarification of due date for airline excise tax deposits.
Sec. 115. Treatment of certain structured settlement payments.
Sec. 116. Personal exemption deduction for certain disability trusts.

TITLE II—DISCLOSURE OF TAX INFORMATION IN TERRORISM AND NATIONAL SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

Sec. 201. Disclosure of tax information in terrorism and national security investigations.

TITLE III—NO IMPACT ON SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS

Sec. 301. No impact on social security trust funds.

TITLE I——VICTIMS OF TERRORISM TAX RELIEF

Subtitle A—Relief Provisions for Victims of Terrorist Attacks

SEC. 101. INCOME TAXES OF VICTIMS OF TERRORIST ATTACKS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 692 (relating to income taxes of members of Armed Forces on death) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d) INDIVIDUALS DYING AS A RESULT OF CERTAIN ATTACKS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a specified terrorist victim, any tax imposed by this chapter shall not apply—

''(A) with respect to the taxable year in which falls the date of death, and

''(B) with respect to any prior taxable year in the period beginning with the last taxable year ending before the taxable year in which the wounds, injury, or illness referred to in paragraph (3) were incurred.

''(2) $10,000 MINIMUM BENEFIT.—If, but for this paragraph, the amount of tax not imposed by paragraph (1) with respect to a specified terrorist victim is less than $10,000, then such victim shall be treated as having made a payment against the tax imposed by this chapter for such victim's last taxable year in an amount equal to the excess of $10,000 over the amount of tax not so imposed.

''(3) TAXATION OF CERTAIN BENEFITS.—Subject to such rules as the Secretary may prescribe, paragraph (1) shall not apply to the amount of any tax imposed by this chapter which would be computed by only taking into account the items of income, gain, or other amounts attributable to—

''(A) deferred compensation which would have been payable after death if the individual had died other than as a specified terrorist victim, or

''(B) amounts payable in the taxable year which would not have been payable in such taxable year but for an action taken after September 11, 2001.

''(4) SPECIFIED TERRORIST VICTIM.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'specified terrorist victim' means any decedent—

''(A) who dies as a result of wounds or injury incurred as a result of the terrorist attacks against the United States on April 19, 1995, or September 11, 2001, or

''(B) who dies as a result of illness incurred as a result of an attack involving anthrax occurring on or after September 11, 2001, and before January 1, 2002.

Such term shall not include any individual identified by the Attorney General to have been a participant or conspirator in any such attack or a representative of such an individual.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 5(b)(1) is amended by inserting ''and victims of certain terrorist attacks'' before ''on death''.

(2) Section 6013(f)(2)(B) is amended by inserting ''and victims of certain terrorist attacks'' before ''on death''.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The heading of section 692 is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 692. INCOME TAXES OF MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES AND VICTIMS OF CERTAIN TERRORIST ATTACKS ON DEATH.''.

(2) The item relating to section 692 in the table of sections for part II of subchapter J of chapter 1 is amended to read as follows:

''Sec. 692. Income taxes of members of Armed Forces and victims of certain terrorist attacks on death.''.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE; WAIVER OF LIMITATIONS.—

(1) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years ending before, on, or after September 11, 2001.

(2) WAIVER OF LIMITATIONS.—If refund or credit of any overpayment of tax resulting from the amendments made by this section is prevented at any time before the close of the 1-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act by the operation of any law or rule of law (including res judicata), such refund or credit may nevertheless be made or allowed if claim therefor is filed before the close of such period.

SEC. 102. EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN DEATH BENEFITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 101 (relating to certain death benefits) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(i) CERTAIN EMPLOYEE DEATH BENEFITS PAYABLE BY REASON OF DEATH OF CERTAIN TERRORIST VICTIMS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Gross income does not include amounts (whether in a single sum or otherwise) paid by an employer by reason of the death of an employee who is a specified terrorist victim (as defined in section 692(d)(4)).

''(2) LIMITATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to such rules as the Secretary may prescribe, paragraph (1) shall not apply to amounts which would have been payable after death if the individual had died other than as a specified terrorist victim (as so defined).

''(B) EXCEPTION.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to incidental death benefits paid from a plan described in section 401(a) and exempt from tax under section 501(a).

''(3) TREATMENT OF SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term 'employee' includes a self-employed individual (as defined in section 401(c)(1)).''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE; WAIVER OF LIMITATIONS.—

(1) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years ending before, on, or after September 11, 2001.

(2) WAIVER OF LIMITATIONS.—If refund or credit of any overpayment of tax resulting from the amendments made by this section is prevented at any time before the close of the 1-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act by the operation of any law or rule of law (including res judicata), such refund or credit may nevertheless be made or allowed if claim therefor is filed before the close of such period.

SEC. 103. ESTATE TAX REDUCTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2201 is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 2201. COMBAT ZONE-RELATED DEATHS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND DEATHS OF VICTIMS OF CERTAIN TERRORIST ATTACKS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Unless the executor elects not to have this section apply, in applying sections 2001 and 2101 to the estate of a qualified decedent, the rate schedule set forth in subsection (c) shall be deemed to be the rate schedule set forth in section 2001(c).

''(b) QUALIFIED DECEDENT.—For purposes of this section, the term 'qualified decedent' means—

''(1) any citizen or resident of the United States dying while in active service of the Armed Forces of the United States, if such decedent—

''(A) was killed in action while serving in a combat zone, as determined under section 112(c), or

''(B) died as a result of wounds, disease, or injury suffered while serving in a combat zone (as determined under section 112(c)), and while in the line of duty, by reason of a hazard to which such decedent was subjected as an incident of such service, and

''(2) any specified terrorist victim (as defined in section 692(d)(4)).

''(c) RATE SCHEDULE.—

"If the amount with respect to which the tentative tax to be computed is:	The tentative tax is:
Not over $150,000	1 percent of the amount by which such amount exceeds $100,000.
Over $150,000 but not over $200,000.	$500 plus 2 percent of the excess over $150,000.
Over $200,000 but not over $300,000.	$1,500 plus 3 percent of the excess over $200,000.
Over $300,000 but not over $500,000.	$4,500 plus 4 percent of the excess over $300,000.
Over $500,000 but not over $700,000.	$12,500 plus 5 percent of the excess over $500,000.
Over $700,000 but not over $900,000.	$22,500 plus 6 percent of the excess over $700,000.
Over $900,000 but not over $1,100,000.	$34,500 plus 7 percent of the excess over $900,000.
Over $1,100,000 but not over $1,600,000.	$48,500 plus 8 percent of the excess over $1,100,000.
Over $1,600,000 but not over $2,100,000.	$88,500 plus 9 percent of the excess over $1,600,000.
Over $2,100,000 but not over $2,600,000.	$133,500 plus 10 percent of the excess over $2,100,000.
Over $2,600,000 but not over $3,100,000.	$183,500 plus 11 percent of the excess over $2,600,000.
Over $3,100,000 but not over $3,600,000.	$238,500 plus 12 percent of the excess over $3,100,000.
Over $3,600,000 but not over $4,100,000.	$298,500 plus 13 percent of the excess over $3,600,000.
Over $4,100,000 but not over $5,100,000.	$363,500 plus 14 percent of the excess over $4,100,000.
Over $5,100,000 but not over $6,100,000.	$503,500 plus 15 percent of the excess over $5,100,000.
Over $6,100,000 but not over $7,100,000.	$653,500 plus 16 percent of the excess over $6,100,000.
Over $7,100,000 but not over $8,100,000.	$813,500 plus 17 percent of the excess over $7,100,000.
Over $8,100,000 but not over $9,100,000.	$983,500 plus 18 percent of the excess over $8,100,000.
Over $9,100,000 but not over $10,100,000.	$1,163,500 plus 19 percent of the excess over $9,100,000.
Over $10,100,000	$1,353,500 plus 20 percent of the excess over $10,100,000.

''(d) DETERMINATION OF UNIFIED CREDIT.—In the case of an estate to which this section applies, subsection (a) shall not apply in determining the credit under section 2010.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 2011 is amended by striking subsection (d) and by redesignating subsections (e), (f), and (g) as subsections (d), (e), and (f), respectively.

(2) Section 2053(d)(3)(B) is amended by striking ''section 2011(e)'' and inserting ''section 2011(d)''.

(3) Paragraph (9) of section 532(c) of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 is repealed.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The item relating to section 2201 in the table of sections for subchapter C of chapter 11 is amended to read as follows:

''Sec. 2201. Combat zone-related deaths of members of the Armed Forces and deaths of victims of certain terrorist attacks.''.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE; WAIVER OF LIMITATIONS.—

(1) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to estates of decedents—

(A) dying on or after September 11, 2001, and

(B) in the case of individuals dying as a result of the April 19, 1995, terrorist attack, dying on or after April 19, 1995.

(2) WAIVER OF LIMITATIONS.—If refund or credit of any overpayment of tax resulting from the amendments made by this section is prevented at any time before the close of the 1-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act by the operation of any law or rule of law (including res judicata), such refund or credit may nevertheless be made or allowed if claim therefor is filed before the close of such period.

SEC. 104. PAYMENTS BY CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS TREATED AS EXEMPT PAYMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986—

(1) payments made by an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of such Code by reason of the death, injury, wounding, or illness of an individual incurred as the result of the terrorist attacks against the United States on September 11, 2001, or an attack involving anthrax occurring on or after September 11, 2001, and before January 1, 2002, shall be treated as related to the purpose or function constituting the basis for such organization's exemption under section 501 of such Code if such payments are made in good faith using a reasonable and objective formula which is consistently applied, and

(2) in the case of a private foundation (as defined in section 509 of such Code), any payment described in paragraph (1) shall not be treated as made to a disqualified person for purposes of section 4941 of such Code.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall apply to payments made on or after September 11, 2001.

SEC. 105. EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN CANCELLATIONS OF INDEBTEDNESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986—

(1) gross income shall not include any amount which (but for this section) would be includible in gross income by reason of the discharge (in whole or in part) of indebtedness of any taxpayer if the discharge is by reason of the death of an individual incurred as the result of the terrorist attacks against the United States on September 11, 2001, or as the result of illness incurred as a result of an attack involving anthrax occurring on or after September 11, 2001, and before January 1, 2002, and

(2) return requirements under section 6050P of such Code shall not apply to any discharge described in paragraph (1).

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall apply to discharges made on or after September 11, 2001, and before January 1, 2002.

Subtitle B—Other Relief Provisions

SEC. 111. EXCLUSION FOR DISASTER RELIEF PAYMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part III of subchapter B of chapter 1 (relating to items specifically excluded from gross income) is amended by redesignating section 139 as section 140 and inserting after section 138 the following new section:

"SEC. 139. DISASTER RELIEF PAYMENTS.

''(a) GENERAL RULE.—Gross income shall not include any amount received by an individual as a qualified disaster relief payment.

''(b) QUALIFIED DISASTER RELIEF PAYMENT DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term 'qualified disaster relief payment' means any amount paid to or for the benefit of an individual—

''(1) to reimburse or pay reasonable and necessary personal, family, living, or funeral expenses incurred as a result of a qualified disaster,

''(2) to reimburse or pay reasonable and necessary expenses incurred for the repair or rehabilitation of a personal residence or repair or replacement of its contents to the extent that the need for such repair, rehabilitation, or replacement is attributable to a qualified disaster,

''(3) by a person engaged in the furnishing or sale of transportation as a common carrier by reason of the death or personal physical injuries incurred as a result of a qualified disaster, or

''(4) if such amount is paid by a Federal, State, or local government, or agency or instrumentality thereof, in connection with a qualified disaster in order to promote the general welfare,

but only to the extent any expense compensated by such payment is not otherwise compensated for by insurance or otherwise.

''(c) QUALIFIED DISASTER DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term 'qualified disaster' means—

''(1) a disaster which results from a terroristic or military action (as defined in section 692(c)(2)),

''(2) a Presidentially declared disaster (as defined in section 1033(h)(3)),

''(3) a disaster which results from an accident involving a common carrier, or from any other event, which is determined by the Secretary to be of a catastrophic nature, or

''(4) with respect to amounts described in subsection (b)(4), a disaster which is determined by an applicable Federal, State, or local authority (as determined by the Secretary) to warrant assistance from the Federal, State, or local government or agency or instrumentality thereof.

''(d) COORDINATION WITH EMPLOYMENT TAXES.—For purposes of chapter 2 and subtitle C, a qualified disaster relief payment shall not be treated as net earnings from self-employment, wages, or compensation subject to tax.

''(e) NO RELIEF FOR CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS.—Subsections (a) and (f) shall not apply with respect to any individual identified by the Attorney General to have been a participant or conspirator in a terroristic action (as so defined), or a representative of such individual.

''(f) EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS.—Gross income shall not include any amount received as payment under section 406 of the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act.''

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The table of sections for part III of subchapter B of chapter 1 is amended by striking the item relating to section 139 and inserting the following new items:

''Sec. 139. Disaster relief payments.

''Sec. 140. Cross references to other Acts.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years ending on or after September 11, 2001.

SEC. 112. AUTHORITY TO POSTPONE CERTAIN DEADLINES AND REQUIRED ACTIONS.

(a) EXPANSION OF AUTHORITY RELATING TO DISASTERS AND TERRORISTIC OR MILITARY ACTIONS.—Section 7508A is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 7508A. AUTHORITY TO POSTPONE CERTAIN DEADLINES BY REASON OF PRESIDENTIALLY DECLARED DISASTER OR TERRORISTIC OR MILITARY ACTIONS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a taxpayer determined by the Secretary to be affected by a Presidentially declared disaster (as defined in section 1033(h)(3)) or a terroristic or military action (as defined in section 692(c)(2)), the Secretary may specify a period of up to one year that may be disregarded in determining, under the internal revenue laws, in respect of any tax liability of such taxpayer—

''(1) whether any of the acts described in paragraph (1) of section 7508(a) were performed within the time prescribed therefor (determined without regard to extension under any other provision of this subtitle for periods after the date (determined by the Secretary) of such disaster or action),

''(2) the amount of any interest, penalty, additional amount, or addition to the tax for periods after such date, and

''(3) the amount of any credit or refund.

''(b) SPECIAL RULES REGARDING PENSIONS, ETC.—In the case of a pension or other employee benefit plan, or any sponsor, administrator, participant, beneficiary, or other person with respect to such plan, affected by a disaster or action described in subsection (a), the Secretary may specify a period of up to one year which may be disregarded in determining the date by which any action is required or permitted to be completed under this title. No plan shall be treated as failing to be operated in accordance with the terms of the plan solely as the result of disregarding any period by reason of the preceding sentence.

''(c) SPECIAL RULES FOR OVERPAYMENTS.—The rules of section 7508(b) shall apply for purposes of this section.''.

(b) CLARIFICATION OF SCOPE OF ACTS SECRETARY MAY POSTPONE.—Section 7508(a)(1)(K) (relating to time to be disregarded) is amended by striking ''in regulations prescribed under this section''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO ERISA.—

(1) Part 5 of subtitle B of title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 518. AUTHORITY TO POSTPONE CERTAIN DEADLINES BY REASON OF PRESIDENTIALLY DECLARED DISASTER OR TERRORISTIC OR MILITARY ACTIONS.

''In the case of a pension or other employee benefit plan, or any sponsor, administrator, participant, beneficiary, or other person with respect to such plan, affected by a Presidentially declared disaster (as defined in section 1033(h)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) or a terroristic or military action (as defined in section 692(c)(2) of such Code), the Secretary may, notwithstanding any other provision of law, prescribe, by notice or otherwise, a period of up to one year which may be disregarded in determining the date by which any action is required or permitted to be completed under this Act. No plan shall be treated as failing to be operated in accordance with the terms of the plan solely as the result of disregarding any period by reason of the preceding sentence.''.

(2) Section 4002 of Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1302) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(i) SPECIAL RULES REGARDING DISASTERS, ETC.—In the case of a pension or other employee benefit plan, or any sponsor, administrator, participant, beneficiary, or other person with respect to such plan, affected by a Presidentially declared disaster (as defined in section 1033(h)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) or a terroristic or military action (as defined in section 692(c)(2) of such Code), the corporation may, notwithstanding any other provision of law, prescribe, by notice or otherwise, a period of up to one year which may be disregarded in determining the date by which any action is required or permitted to be completed under this Act. No plan shall be treated as failing to be operated in accordance with the terms of the plan solely as the result of disregarding any period by reason of the preceding sentence.''.

(d) ADDITIONAL CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 6404 is amended—

(A) by striking subsection (h),

(B) by redesignating subsection (i) as subsection (h), and

(C) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(i) CROSS REFERENCE.—

''For authority to suspend running of interest, etc. by reason of Presidentially declared disaster or terroristic or military action, see section 7508A.''.

(2) Section 6081(c) is amended to read as follows:

''(c) CROSS REFERENCES.—

''For time for performing certain acts postponed by reason of war, see section 7508, and by reason of Presidentially declared disaster or terroristic or military action, see section 7508A.''.

(3) Section 6161(d) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) POSTPONEMENT OF CERTAIN ACTS.—

''For time for performing certain acts postponed by reason of war, see section 7508, and by reason of Presidentially declared disaster or terroristic or military action, see section 7508A.''.

(e) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The item relating to section 7508A in the table of sections for chapter 77 is amended to read as follows:

''Sec. 7508A. Authority to postpone certain deadlines by reason of Presidentially declared disaster or terroristic or military actions.''.

(2) The table of contents for the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 517 the following new item:

''Sec. 518. Authority to postpone certain deadlines by reason of Presidentially declared disaster or terroristic or military actions.''.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to disasters and terroristic or military actions occurring on or after September 11, 2001, with respect to any action of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Labor, or the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation occurring on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 113. APPLICATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS TO TERRORISTIC OR MILITARY ACTIONS.

(a) DISABILITY INCOME.—Section 104(a)(5) (relating to compensation for injuries or sickness) is amended by striking ''a violent attack'' and all that follows through the period and inserting ''a terroristic or military action (as defined in section 692(c)(2)).''.

(b) EXEMPTION FROM INCOME TAX FOR CERTAIN MILITARY OR CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES.—Section 692(c) is amended—

(1) by striking ''outside the United States'' in paragraph (1), and

(2) by striking ''SUSTAINED OVERSEAS'' in the heading.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years ending on or after September 11, 2001.

SEC. 114. CLARIFICATION OF DUE DATE FOR AIRLINE EXCISE TAX DEPOSITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (3) of section 301(a) of the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act (Public Law 107–42) is amended to read as follows:

''(3) AIRLINE-RELATED DEPOSIT.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'airline-related deposit' means any deposit of taxes imposed by subchapter C of chapter 33 of such Code (relating to transportation by air).''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall take effect as if included in section 301 of the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act (Public Law 107–42).

SEC. 115. TREATMENT OF CERTAIN STRUCTURED SETTLEMENT PAYMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle E is amended by adding at the end the following new chapter:

''CHAPTER 55—STRUCTURED SETTLEMENT FACTORING TRANSACTIONS

''Sec. 5891. Structured settlement factoring transactions.

''SEC. 5891. STRUCTURED SETTLEMENT FACTORING TRANSACTIONS.

''(a) IMPOSITION OF TAX.—There is hereby imposed on any person who acquires directly or indirectly structured settlement payment rights in a structured settlement factoring transaction a tax equal to 40 percent of the factoring discount as determined under subsection (c)(4) with respect to such factoring transaction.

''(b) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN APPROVED TRANSACTIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The tax under subsection (a) shall not apply in the case of a structured settlement factoring transaction in which the transfer of structured settlement payment rights is approved in advance in a qualified order.

''(2) QUALIFIED ORDER.—For purposes of this section, the term 'qualified order' means a final order, judgment, or decree which—

''(A) finds that the transfer described in paragraph (1)—

''(i) does not contravene any Federal or State statute or the order of any court or responsible administrative authority, and

''(ii) is in the best interest of the payee, taking into account the welfare and support of the payee's dependents, and

''(B) is issued—

''(i) under the authority of an applicable State statute by an applicable State court, or

''(ii) by the responsible administrative authority (if any) which has exclusive jurisdiction over the underlying action or proceeding which was resolved by means of the structured settlement.

''(3) APPLICABLE STATE STATUTE.—For purposes of this section, the term 'applicable State statute' means a statute providing for the entry of an order, judgment, or decree described in paragraph (2)(A) which is enacted by—

''(A) the State in which the payee of the structured settlement is domiciled, or

''(B) if there is no statute described in subparagraph (A), the State in which either the party to the structured settlement (including an assignee under a qualified assignment under section 130) or the person issuing the funding asset for the structured settlement is domiciled or has its principal place of business.

''(4) APPLICABLE STATE COURT.—For purposes of this section—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'applicable State court' means, with respect to any applicable State statute, a court of the State which enacted such statute.

''(B) SPECIAL RULE.—In the case of an applicable State statute described in paragraph (3)(B), such term also includes a court of the State in which the payee of the structured settlement is domiciled.

''(5) QUALIFIED ORDER DISPOSITIVE.—A qualified order shall be treated as dispositive for purposes of the exception under this subsection.

''(c) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

''(1) STRUCTURED SETTLEMENT.—The term 'structured settlement' means an arrangement—

''(A) which is established by—

''(i) suit or agreement for the periodic payment of damages excludable from the gross income of the recipient under section 104(a)(2), or

''(ii) agreement for the periodic payment of compensation under any workers' compensation law excludable from the gross income of the recipient under section 104(a)(1), and

''(B) under which the periodic payments are—

''(i) of the character described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 130(c)(2), and

''(ii) payable by a person who is a party to the suit or agreement or to the workers' compensation claim or by a person who has assumed the liability for such periodic payments under a qualified assignment in accordance with section 130.

''(2) STRUCTURED SETTLEMENT PAYMENT RIGHTS.—The term 'structured settlement payment rights' means rights to receive payments under a structured settlement.

''(3) STRUCTURED SETTLEMENT FACTORING TRANSACTION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'structured settlement factoring transaction' means a transfer of structured settlement payment rights (including portions of structured settlement payments) made for consideration by means of sale, assignment, pledge, or other form of encumbrance or alienation for consideration.

''(B) EXCEPTION.—Such term shall not include—

''(i) the creation or perfection of a security interest in structured settlement payment rights under a blanket security agreement entered into with an insured depository institution in the absence of any action to redirect the structured settlement payments to such institution (or agent or successor thereof) or otherwise to enforce such blanket security interest as against the structured settlement payment rights, or

''(ii) a subsequent transfer of structured settlement payment rights acquired in a structured settlement factoring transaction.

''(4) FACTORING DISCOUNT.—The term 'factoring discount' means an amount equal to the excess of—

''(A) the aggregate undiscounted amount of structured settlement payments being acquired in the structured settlement factoring transaction, over

''(B) the total amount actually paid by the acquirer to the person from whom such structured settlement payments are acquired.

''(5) RESPONSIBLE ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY.—The term 'responsible administrative authority' means the administrative authority which had jurisdiction over the underlying action or proceeding which was resolved by means of the structured settlement.

''(6) STATE.—The term 'State' includes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and any possession of the United States.

''(d) COORDINATION WITH OTHER PROVISIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—If the applicable requirements of sections 72, 104(a)(1), 104(a)(2), 130, and 461(h) were satisfied at the time the structured settlement involving structured settlement payment rights was entered into, the subsequent occurrence of a structured settlement factoring transaction shall not affect the application of the provisions of such sections to the parties to the structured settlement (including an assignee under a qualified assignment under section 130) in any taxable year.

''(2) NO WITHHOLDING OF TAX.—The provisions of section 3405 regarding withholding of tax shall not apply to the person making the payments in the event of a structured settlement factoring transaction.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of chapters for subtitle E is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''Chapter 55. Structured settlement factoring transactions.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section (other than the provisions of section 5891(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as added by this section) shall apply to structured settlement factoring transactions (as defined in section 5891(c) of such Code (as so added)) entered into on or after the 30th day following the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) CLARIFICATION OF EXISTING LAW.—Section 5891(d) of such Code (as so added) shall apply to structured settlement factoring transactions (as defined in section 5891(c) of such Code (as so added)) entered into before, on, or after such 30th day.

(3) TRANSITION RULE.—In the case of a structured settlement factoring transaction entered into during the period beginning on the 30th day following the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on July 1, 2002, no tax shall be imposed under section 5891(a) of such Code if—

(A) the structured settlement payee is domiciled in a State (or possession of the United States) which has not enacted a statute providing that the structured settlement factoring transaction is ineffective unless the transaction has been approved by an order, judgment, or decree of a court (or where applicable, a responsible administrative authority) which finds that such transaction—

(i) does not contravene any Federal or State statute or the order of any court (or responsible administrative authority), and

(ii) is in the best interest of the structured settlement payee or is appropriate in light of a hardship faced by the payee, and

(B) the person acquiring the structured settlement payment rights discloses to the structured settlement payee in advance of the structured settlement factoring transaction the amounts and due dates of the payments to be transferred, the aggregate amount to be transferred, the consideration to be received by the structured settlement payee for the transferred payments, the discounted present value of the transferred payments (including the present value as determined in the manner described in section 7520 of such Code), and the expenses required under the terms of the structured settlement factoring transaction to be paid by the structured settlement payee or deducted from the proceeds of such transaction.

SEC. 116. PERSONAL EXEMPTION DEDUCTION FOR CERTAIN DISABILITY TRUSTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (b) of section 642 (relating to deduction for personal exemption) is amended to read as follows:

''(b) DEDUCTION FOR PERSONAL EXEMPTION.—

''(1) ESTATES.—An estate shall be allowed a deduction of $600.

''(2) TRUSTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, a trust shall be allowed a deduction of $100.

''(B) TRUSTS DISTRIBUTING INCOME CURRENTLY.—A trust which, under its governing instrument, is required to distribute all of its income currently shall be allowed a deduction of $300.

''(C) DISABILITY TRUSTS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—A qualified disability trust shall be allowed a deduction equal to the exemption amount under section 151(d), determined—

''(I) by treating such trust as an individual described in section 151(d)(3)(C)(iii), and

''(II) by applying section 67(e) (without the reference to section 642(b)) for purposes of determining the adjusted gross income of the trust.

''(ii) QUALIFIED DISABILITY TRUST.—For purposes of clause (i), the term 'qualified disability trust' means any trust if—

''(I) such trust is a disability trust described in subsection (c)(2)(B)(iv) of section 1917 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396p), and

''(II) all of the beneficiaries of the trust as of the close of the taxable year are determined by the Commissioner of Social Security to have been disabled (within the meaning of section 1614(a)(3) of the Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. 1382c(a)(3)) for some portion of such year.

A trust shall not fail to meet the requirements of subclause (II) merely because the corpus of the trust may revert to a person who is not so disabled after the trust ceases to have any beneficiary who is so disabled.''

''(3) DEDUCTIONS IN LIEU OF PERSONAL EXEMPTION.—The deductions allowed by this subsection shall be in lieu of the deductions allowed under section 151 (relating to deduction for personal exemption).''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years ending on or after September 11, 2001.

TITLE II—DISCLOSURE OF TAX INFORMATION IN TERRORISM AND NATIONAL SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

SEC. 201. DISCLOSURE OF TAX INFORMATION IN TERRORISM AND NATIONAL SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS.

(a) DISCLOSURE WITHOUT A REQUEST OF INFORMATION RELATING TO TERRORIST ACTIVITIES, ETC.—Paragraph (3) of section 6103(i) (relating to disclosure of return information to apprise appropriate officials of criminal activities or emergency circumstances) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(C) TERRORIST ACTIVITIES, ETC.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (6), the Secretary may disclose in writing return information (other than taxpayer return information) that may be related to a terrorist incident, threat, or activity to the extent necessary to apprise the head of the appropriate Federal law enforcement agency responsible for investigating or responding to such terrorist incident, threat, or activity. The head of the agency may disclose such return information to officers and employees of such agency to the extent necessary to investigate or respond to such terrorist incident, threat, or activity.

''(ii) DISCLOSURE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—Returns and taxpayer return information may also be disclosed to the Attorney General under clause (i) to the extent necessary for, and solely for use in preparing, an application under paragraph (7)(D).

''(iii) TAXPAYER IDENTITY.—For purposes of this subparagraph, a taxpayer's identity shall not be treated as taxpayer return information.

''(iv) TERMINATION.—No disclosure may be made under this subparagraph after December 31, 2003.''.

(b) DISCLOSURE UPON REQUEST OF INFORMATION RELATING TO TERRORIST ACTIVITIES, ETC.—Subsection (i) of section 6103 (relating to disclosure to Federal officers or employees for administration of Federal laws not relating to tax administration) is amended by redesignating paragraph (7) as paragraph (8) and by inserting after paragraph (6) the following new paragraph:

''(7) DISCLOSURE UPON REQUEST OF INFORMATION RELATING TO TERRORIST ACTIVITIES, ETC.—

''(A) DISCLOSURE TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (6), upon receipt by the Secretary of a written request which meets the requirements of clause (iii), the Secretary may disclose return information (other than taxpayer return information) to officers and employees of any Federal law enforcement

agency who are personally and directly engaged in the response to or investigation of any terrorist incident, threat, or activity.

''(ii) DISCLOSURE TO STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.—The head of any Federal law enforcement agency may disclose return information obtained under clause (i) to officers and employees of any State or local law enforcement agency but only if such agency is part of a team with the Federal law enforcement agency in such response or investigation and such information is disclosed only to officers and employees who are personally and directly engaged in such response or investigation.

''(iii) REQUIREMENTS.—A request meets the requirements of this clause if—

''(I) the request is made by the head of any Federal law enforcement agency (or his delegate) involved in the response to or investigation of any terrorist incident, threat, or activity, and

''(II) the request sets forth the specific reason or reasons why such disclosure may be relevant to a terrorist incident, threat, or activity.

''(iv) LIMITATION ON USE OF INFORMATION.—Information disclosed under this subparagraph shall be solely for the use of the officers and employees to whom such information is disclosed in such response or investigation.

''(B) DISCLOSURE TO INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (6), upon receipt by the Secretary of a written request which meets the requirements of clause (ii), the Secretary may disclose return information (other than taxpayer return information) to those officers and employees of the Department of Justice, the Department of the Treasury, and other Federal intelligence agencies who are personally and directly engaged in the collection or analysis of intelligence and counterintelligence information or investigation concerning any terrorist incident, threat, or activity. For purposes of the preceding sentence, the information disclosed under the preceding sentence shall be solely for the use of such officers and employees in such investigation, collection, or analysis.

''(ii) REQUIREMENTS.—A request meets the requirements of this subparagraph if the request—

''(I) is made by an individual described in clause (iii), and

''(II) sets forth the specific reason or reasons why such disclosure may be relevant to a terrorist incident, threat, or activity.

''(iii) REQUESTING INDIVIDUALS.—An individual described in this subparagraph is an individual—

''(I) who is an officer or employee of the Department of Justice or the Department of the Treasury who is appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate or who is the Director of the United States Secret Service, and

''(II) who is responsible for the collection and analysis of intelligence and counterintelligence information concerning any terrorist incident, threat, or activity.

''(iv) TAXPAYER IDENTITY.—For purposes of this subparagraph, a taxpayer's identity shall not be treated as taxpayer return information.

''(C) DISCLOSURE UNDER EX PARTE ORDERS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (6), any return or return information with respect to any specified taxable period or periods shall, pursuant to and upon the grant of an ex parte order by a Federal district court judge or magistrate under clause (ii), be open (but only to the extent necessary as provided in such order) to inspection by, or disclosure to, officers and employees of any Federal law enforcement agency or Federal intelligence agency who are personally and directly engaged in any investigation, response to, or analysis of intelligence and counterintelligence information concerning any terrorist incident, threat, or activity. Return or return information opened to inspection or disclosure pursuant to the preceding sentence shall be solely for the use of such officers and employees in the investigation, response, or analysis, and in any judicial, administrative, or grand jury proceedings, pertaining to such terrorist incident, threat, or activity.

''(ii) APPLICATION FOR ORDER.—The Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, the Associate Attorney General, any Assistant Attorney General, or any United States attorney may authorize an application to a Federal district court judge or magistrate for the order referred to in clause (i). Upon such application, such judge or magistrate may grant such order if he determines on the basis of the facts submitted by the applicant that—

''(I) there is reasonable cause to believe, based upon information believed to be reliable, that the return or return information may be relevant to a matter relating to such terrorist incident, threat, or activity, and

''(II) the return or return information is sought exclusively for use in a Federal investigation, analysis, or proceeding concerning any terrorist incident, threat, or activity.

''(D) SPECIAL RULE FOR EX PARTE DISCLOSURE BY THE IRS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (6), the Secretary may authorize an application to a Federal district court judge or magistrate for the order referred to in subparagraph (C)(i). Upon such application, such judge or magistrate may grant such order if he determines on the basis of the facts submitted by the applicant that the requirements of subparagraph (C)(ii)(I) are met.

''(ii) LIMITATION ON USE OF INFORMATION.—Information disclosed under clause (i)—

''(I) may be disclosed only to the extent necessary to apprise the head of the appropriate Federal law enforcement agency responsible for investigating or responding to a terrorist incident, threat, or activity, and

''(II) shall be solely for use in a Federal investigation, analysis, or proceeding concerning any terrorist incident, threat, or activity.

The head of such Federal agency may disclose such information to officers and employees of such agency to the extent necessary to investigate or respond to such terrorist incident, threat, or activity.

''(E) TERMINATION.—No disclosure may be made under this paragraph after December 31, 2003.''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 6103(a)(2) is amended by inserting ''any local law enforcement agency receiving information under subsection (i)(7)(A),'' after ''State,''.

(2) Section 6103(b) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(11) TERRORIST INCIDENT, THREAT, OR ACTIVITY.—The term 'terrorist incident, threat, or activity' means an incident, threat, or activity involving an act of domestic terrorism (as defined in section 2331(5) of title 18, United States Code) or international terrorism (as defined in section 2331(1) of such title).''.

(3) The heading of section 6103(i)(3) is amended by inserting ''OR TERRORIST'' after ''CRIMINAL''.

(4) Paragraph (4) of section 6103(i) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A) by inserting ''or (7)(C)'' after ''paragraph (1)'', and

(B) in subparagraph (B) by striking ''or (3)(A)'' and inserting ''(3)(A) or (C), or (7)''.

(5) Paragraph (6) of section 6103(i) is amended—

(A) by striking ''(3)(A)'' and inserting ''(3)(A) or (C)'', and

(B) by striking ''or (7)'' and inserting ''(7), or (8)''.

(6) Section 6103(p)(3) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A) by striking ''(7)(A)(ii)'' and inserting ''(8)(A)(ii)'', and

(B) in subparagraph (C) by striking ''(i)(3)(B)(i)'' and inserting ''(i)(3)(B)(i) or (7)(A)(ii)''.

(7) Section 6103(p)(4) is amended—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking ''or (5),'' the first place it appears and inserting ''(5), or (7),'', and

(ii) by striking ''(i)(3)(B)(i),'' and inserting ''(i)(3)(B)(i) or (7)(A)(ii),'', and

(B) in subparagraph (F)(ii) by striking ''or (5),'' the first place it appears and inserting ''(5) or (7),''.

(8) Section 6103(p)(6)(B)(i) is amended by striking ''(i)(7)(A)(ii)'' and inserting ''(i)(8)(A)(ii)''.

(9) Section 6105(b) is amended—

(A) by striking ''or'' at the end of paragraph (2),

(B) by striking ''paragraphs (1) or (2)'' in paragraph (3) and inserting ''paragraph (1), (2), or (3)'',

(C) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4), and

(D) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

''(3) to the disclosure of tax convention information on the same terms as return information may be disclosed under paragraph (3)(C) or (7) of section 6103(i), except that in the case of tax convention information provided by a foreign government, no disclosure may be made under this paragraph without the written consent of the foreign government, or''.

Mr. THOMAS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendments be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the initial request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) is recognized for 1 hour.

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

I do want to note that the final act of the Senate in this year of 2001 and the final act of the House in this year of 2001 was in fact a very feeble gesture to those victims of terrorism that fundamentally changed our lives on September 11. And notwithstanding the difficulties of a democratic government, in which decisions are made quantitatively, as we close for this holiday season, the House and the Senate want this to be a gesture, small though it may be, to the victims of September 11.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, on behalf of all the Members of the House of Representatives, I wish to extend to the constitutional head of the House of Representatives, the Speaker of the

House of Representatives, and his family, a very merry holiday, happy Christmas, and a good new year.

The SPEAKER. Thank you.

Without objection, the Senate amendment to the House amendment is concurred in.

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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

THANKING THE STAFF

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, as the first session of the 107th Congress draws to a close, I wish to thank the staff for their assistance throughout this eventful year. None of us could discharge our responsibilities without the help and support of the staff.

Let me begin by expressing gratitude to the employees of the Architect of the Capitol, who maintain the Capitol buildings and grounds. Without the vital work of engineers, carpenters, painters, electricians and others, especially the custodians who clean our offices each night, we could not work. AoC employees do a wonderful job under difficult circumstances, and they deserve special recognition.

Next, I wish to thank the three House Officers and all their employees, who collectively maintain the framework in which the House operates. Jay Eagen, our Chief Administrative Officer, and his deputy Lawrence Davenport, manage a diverse organization that provides us with everything from furniture and carpets to office supplies and information technology, child care and other personnel-related support, including food services and even our paychecks. Bill Livingood, our Sergeant at Arms, and his deputy, Kerri Hanley, oversee Capitol security for the benefit of Members, staff, dignitaries, tourists and others who visit the complex every year, working in conjunction with the brave men and women of the U.S. Capitol Police. Our Clerk, Jeff Trandahl, his deputy, Martha Morrison, and their staff compile the House Journal, tally our votes, enroll our bills, transcribe our debates, and generally ensure that our legislative process functions smoothly. Jeff also oversees the Page program, which provides an enriching experience for the Pages, who do a great job.

Let us all give thanks for the House Chaplain, Father Daniel Coughlin, who tends his flock superbly. Charles Johnson, our distinguished Parliamentarian, and his learned duputies and assistants John Sullivan, Tom Duncan, Muftiah McCartin, Tom Wickham, Ethan Lauer, Gay Topper, Brian Cooper and Debby Khalili, provide invaluable procedural guidance to the Speaker and Members who preside over the House. I recall being greatly comforted by their presence when, during an earlier era, I occasionally occupied the Chair.

The General Counsel, Geraldine Gennet, and her staff well represent the House in legal matters. The Law Revision counsel, John Miller, and his staff organize our legislation into a useful body of laws. The Inspector General, Steve McNamara, and his staff help us seek ways to improve the administration of the House. For all of them we are grateful.

We are also greatly indebted to the Legislative Counsel, Pope Barrow, and his staff for helping us draft legislation. They work long hours, often under intense pressure, transforming our public-policy ideas into the magic words of bills and amendments, doing so with grace and magnanimity and making it look easy. I want to applaud one particular legislative counsel, Noah Wofsy, whose help has been indispensable to the Committee on House Administration, most recently on the landmark Help America Vote Act (H.R. 3295). I greatly value Noah's help and expertise, and look forward to working with him again during the second session.

We also owe special thanks to our cloakroom staffs, who always have the answer to our favorite question ("when's the next vote?"), and to our leadership and floor staff, who are crucial members of the team.

We should also remember our "extended" staff, including Dan Mulhollan and his experts at the Congressional Research Service, and Dan Crippen and his Congressional Budget Office staff, all of whom provide excellent support to our deliberations. The Attending Physician, Dr. John Eisold and his staff, have coped superbly with the anthrax attack and its aftermath, inspiring confidence. As always, the professionals of the Government Printing Office and the General Accounting Office have provided exceptional support. Our tour guides provide constituents wonderful tours of the Capitol, for which we, and they, are always thankful.

Finally, I wish to thank the committee and joint-committee staffs, and the personal staffs of Members, whose efforts are also highly valued. I am obviously most grateful for the work of my own staff, beginning with Cory Alexander, John Bohanan, Betsy Bossart, Tom Craddock, Chonya Davis-Johnson, Stacey Farnen, Wanda Hardesty, Corey Jackson, Dayle Lewis, Kenya McGruder, Kathy May, Scott Nance, Faron Paramore, Andy Quinn, Thomas Richards, Betty Richardson, Betty Rogers, Erica Rossi, and Ryan Seggel of my personal office; Keith Abouchar, Robert Bean, Kevin Cyron, Connie Goode, Michael Harrison, Charles Howell, Ellen McCarthy, Matt Pinkus, Bernard Raimo, David Ransom, Brian Romick, and Sterling Springs of the House Administration Committee; Rob Nabors, of the Treasury, Postal Appropriations Subcommittee; and Marlene Kaufman, of the Helsinki Commission. I could not fulfill my responsibilities without them.

Mr. Speaker, Members aren't always aware of what all the staff do, and the staff aren't always aware of what Members do. But together, we make this House work for the American people. I hope all Members will join me in thanking the staff, wherever they work and whatever they do, for all their hard work this year.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. LUTHER (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of family matters.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of business in the district.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

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

Mr. BONIOR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WATSON of California, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FRANK, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. STRICKLAND, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HOYER, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Mr. KIRK, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SOUDER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BEREUTER, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. HASTERT, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. DOOLITTLE and to include extraneous material, notwithstanding the fact that it exceeds two pages of the RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost $17,963.63.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. Trandahl, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 643. An act to reauthorize the African Elephant Conservation Act.

H.R. 645. An act to reauthorize the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994.

H.R. 2199, An act to amend the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 to permit any Federal law enforcement agency to enter into a cooperative agreement with the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia to assist the Department in carrying out crime prevention and law enforcement activities in the District of Columbia if deemed appropriate by the Chief of the Department and the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2657. An act to amend title 11, District of Columbia Code, to redesignate the Family Division of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia as the Family Court of the Superior Court, to recruit and retain trained and experienced judges to serve in the Family Court, to promote consistency and efficiency in the assignment of judges to the

Family Court and in the consideration of actions and proceedings in the Family Court, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1438. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2002 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year to the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 295, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Accordingly, pursuant to the previous order of the House of today, the House stands adjourned until 4 p.m. on Friday, December 21, 2001, unless it sooner has received a message from the Senate transmitting its passage without amendment of House Joint Resolution 79, in which case the House shall stand adjourned for the first session of the 107th Congress sine die pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 295.

Thereupon (at 5 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 295, the House adjourned under the previous order of the House until 4 p.m. on Friday, December 21, 2001, unless it sooner has received a message from the Senate transmitting its passage without amendment of House Joint Resolution 79, in which case the House shall stand adjourned for the first session of the 107th Congress sine die pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 295.

OATH FOR ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

Under clause 13 of rule XXIII, the following Members executed the oath for access to classified information:

Neil Abercrombie, Aníbal Acevedo-Vilá, Gary L. Ackerman, Robert B. Aderholt, W. Todd Akin, Thomas H. Allen, Robert E. Andrews, Richard K. Armey, Joe Baca, Spencer Bachus, Brian Baird, Richard H. Baker, John Elias E. Baldacci, Tammy Baldwin, Cass Ballenger, James A. Barcia, Bob Barr, Thomas M. Barrett, Roscoe G. Bartlett, Joe Barton, Charles F. Bass, Xavier Becerra, Ken Bentsen, Doug Bereuter, Shelly Berkley, Howard L. Berman, Marion Berry, Judy Biggert, Michael Bilirakis, Sanford D. Bishop, Jr., Rod R. Blagojevich, Earl Blumenauer, Roy Blunt, Sherwood L. Boehlert, John A. Boehner, Henry Bonilla, David E. Bonior, Mary Bono, John Boozman, Robert A. Borski, Leonard L. Boswell, Rick Boucher, Allen Boyd, Kevin Brady, Robert A. Brady, Corrine Brown, Sherrod Brown, Henry E. Brown, Jr., Ed Bryant, Richard Burr, Dan Burton, Steve Buyer, Sonny Callahan, Ken Calvert, Dave Camp, Chris Cannon, Eric Cantor, Shelly Moore Capito, Lois Capps, Michael E. Capuano, Benjamin L. Cardin, Brad Carson, Julia Carson, Michael N. Castle, Steve Chabot, Saxby Chambliss, Donna M. Christensen, Wm. Lacy Clay, Eva M. Clayton, Bob Clement, James E. Clyburn, Howard Coble, Mac Collins, Larry Combest, Gary A. Condit, John Cooksey, Jery F. Costello, Christopher Cox, William J. Coyne, Robert E. (Bud) Cramer, Jr., Philip P. Crane, Ander Crenshaw, Joseph Crowley, Barbara Cubin, John Abney Culberson, Elijah E. Cummings, Randy ''Duke'' Cunningham, Danny K. Davis, Jim Davis, Jo Ann Davis, Susan A. Davis, Thomas M. Davis, Nathan Deal, Peter A. DeFazio, Diana DeGette, William D. Delahunt, Rosa L. DeLauro, Tom DeLay, Jim DeMint, Peter Deutsch, Lincoln Diaz-Balart, Norman D. Dicks, John D. Dingell, Lloyd Doggett, Calvin M. Dooley, John T. Doolittle, Michael F. Doyle, David Dreier, John J. Duncan, Jr., Jennifer Dunn, Chet Edwards, Vernon J. Ehlers, Robert L. Ehrlich, Jr., Jo Ann Emerson, Eliot L. Engel, Phil English, Anna G. Eshoo, Bob Etheridge, Lane Evans, Terry Everett, Eni F. H. Faleomavaega, Sam Farr, Chaka Fattah, Mike Ferguson, Bob Filner, Jeff Flake, Ernie Fletcher, Mark Foley, J. Randy Forbes, Harold E. Ford, Jr., Vito Fossella, Barney Frank, Rodney P. Frelinghuysen, Martin Frost, Elton Gallegly, Greg Ganske, George W. Gekas, Richard A. Gephardt, Jim Gibbons, Wayne T. Gilchrest, Paul E. Gillmor, Benjamin A. Gilman, Charles A. Gonzalez, Virgil H. Goode, Jr., Bob Goodlatte, Bart Gordon, Porter J. Goss, Lindsey O. Graham, Kay Granger, Sam Graves, Gene Green, Mark Green, James C. Greenwood, Felix J. Grucci, Jr., Luis Gutierrez, Gil Gutknecht, Ralph M. Hall, Tony P. Hall, James V. Hansen, Jane Harman, Melissa A. Hart, J. Dennis Hastert, Alcee L. Hastings, Doc Hastings, Robin Hayes, J. D. Hayworth, Joel Hefley, Wally Herger, Baron P. Hill, Van Hilleary, Earl F. Hilliard, Maurice D. Hinchey, Rubén Hinojosa, David L. Hobson, Joseph M. Hoeffel, Peter Hoekstra, Tim Holden, Rush D. Holt, Michael M. Honda, Darlene Hooley, Stephen Horn, John N. Hostettler, Amo Houghton, Steny H. Hoyer, Kenny C. Hulshof, Duncan Hunter, Henry J. Hyde, Jay Inslee, Johnny Isakson, Steve Israel, Darrell E. Issa, Ernest J. Istook, Jr., Jesse L. Jackson, Jr., Sheila Jackson-Lee, William J. Jefferson, William L. Jenkins, Christopher John, Eddie Bernice Johnson, Nancy L. Johnson, Sam Johnson, Timothy V. Johnson, Stephanie Tubbs Jones, Walter B. Jones, Paul E. Kanjorski, Marcy Kaptur, Ric Keller, Sue W. Kelly, Mark R. Kennedy, Patrick J. Kennedy, Brian D. Kerns, Dale E. Kildee, Carolyn C. Kilpatrick, Ron Kind, Peter T. King, Jack Kingston, Mark Steven Kirk, Gerald D. Kleczka, Joe Knollengberg, Jim Kolbe, Dennis J. Kucinich, John J. LaFalce, Ray LaHood, Nick Lampson, James R. Langevin, Tom Lantos, Steve Largent, Rick Larsen, John B. Larson, Tom Latham, Steven C. LaTourette, James A. Leach, Barbara Lee, Sander M. Levin, Jerry Lewis, John Lewis, Ron Lewis, John Linder, William O. Lipinski, Frank A. LoBiondo, Zoe Lofgren, Nita M. Lowey, Frank D. Lucas, Ken Lucas, Bill Luther, Stephen F. Lynch, Carolyn B. Maloney, James H. Maloney, Donald A. Manzullo, Edward J. Markey, Frank Mascara, Jim Matheson, Robert T. Matsui, Carolyn McCarthy, Karen McCarthy, Betty McCollum, Jim McCrery, James P. McGovern, John McHugh, Scott McInnis, Mike McIntyre, Howard P. McKeon, Cynthia, A. McKinney, Michael R. McNulty, Martin T. Meehan, Carrie P. Meek, Gregory W. Meeks, Robert Menendez, John L. Mica, Juanita Millender-McDonald, Dan Miller, Gary G. Miller, George Miller, Jeff Miller, Patsy T. Mink, Alan B. Mollohan, Dennis Moore, James P. Moran, Jerry Moran, Constance A. Morella, John P. Murtha, Sue Wilkins Myrick, Jerrold Nadler, Grace Napolitano, Richard E. Neal, George, R. Nethercutt, Jr., Robert W. Ney, Anne M. Northup, Eleanor Holmes Norton, Charlie Norwood, Jim Nussle, James L. Oberstar, David R. Obey, John W. Olver, Solomon P. Ortiz, Tom Osborne, Doug Ose, C.L. Otter, Major R. Owens, Michael G. Oxley, Frank Pallone, Jr., Bill Pascrell, Jr., Ed Pastor, Ron Paul, Donald M. Payne, Nancy Pelosi, Mike Pence, Collin C. Peterson, John E. Peterson, Thomas E. Petri, David D. Phelps, Charles W. Pickering, Joseph R. Pitts, Todd Russell Platts, Richard W. Pombo, Earl Pomeroy, Rob Portman, David E. Price, Deborah Pryce, Adam H. Putnam, Jack Quinn, George Radanovich, Nick J. Rahall, II, Jim Ramstad, Charles B. Rangel, Ralph Regula, Dennis R. Rehberg, Silvestre Reyes, Thomas M. Reynolds, Bob Riley, Lynn N. Rivers, Ciro D. Rodriguez, Tim Roemer, Harold Rogers, Mike Rogers, Dana Rohrabacher, Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, Mike Ross, Steven R. Rothman, Marge Roukema, Lucille Roybal-Allard, Edward R. Royce, Bobby L. Rush, Paul Ryan, Jim Ruyn, Martin Olav Sabo, Loretta Sanchez, Bernard Sanders, Max Sandlin, Tom Sawyer, Jim Saxton, Bob Schaffer, Janice D. Schakowsky, Adam B. Schiff, Edward L. Schrock, Robert C. Scott, F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr., José E. Serrano, Pete Sessions, John B. Shadegg, E. Clay Shaw, Jr., Christopher Shays, Brad Sherman, Don Sherwood, John Shimkus, Ronnie Shows, Bill Shuster, Rob Simmons, Michael K. Simpson, Joe Skeen, Ike Skelton, Louise McIntosh Slaughter, Adam Smith, Christopher H. Smith, Lamar S. Smith, Nick Smith, Vic Snyder, Hilda L. Solis, Mark E. Souder, Floyd Spence, John N. Spratt, Jr., Fortney Pete Stark, Cliff Stearns, Charles W. Stenholm, Ted Strickland, Bob Stump, Bart Stupak, John E. Sununu, John E. Sweeney, Thomas G. Tancredo, John S. Tanner, Ellen O. Tauscher, W. J. (Billy) Tauzin,

Charles H. Taylor, Gene Taylor, Lee Terry, William M. Thomas, Bennie G. Thompson, Mike Thompson, Mac Thornberry, John R. Thune, Karen L. Thurman, Todd Tiahrt, Patrick J. Tiberi, John F. Tierney, Patrick J. Toomey, Edolphus Towns, James A. Traficant, Jr., Jim Turner, Mark Udall, Robert A. Underwood, Fred Upton, Nydia M. Velazquez, Peter J. Visclosky, David Vitter, Greg Walden, James T. Walsh, Zach Wamp, Maxine Waters, Wes Watkins, Diane E. Watson, Melvin L. Watt, J.C. Watts, Jr., Henry A. Waxman, Anthony D. Weiner, Curt Weldon, Dave Weldon, Jerry Weller, Robert Wexler, Ed Whitfield, Roger F. Wicker, Heather Wilson, Joe Wilson, Frank R. Wolf, Lynn C. Woolsey, David Wu, Albert Russell Wynn, C.W. Bill Young, Don Young,

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

4969. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting notification of the intention to modify the November 9th release of funds from the Emergency Response Fund; to the Committee on Appropriations.

4970. A letter from the Senior Paralegal, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Risk-Based Capital Guidelines; Capital Adequacy Guidelines; Capital Maintenance: Capital Treatment of Recourse, Direct Credit Substitutes and Residual Interests in Asset Securitizations [Docket No. 2001–68] (RIN: 1550–AB11) received December 17, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

4971. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Communications, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule—Notice of Solicitation of Grant Applications (RIN: 0660–ZA06) received December 19, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4972. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, NHTSA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Insurer Reporting Requirements; List of Insurers Required to File Reports [Docket No. NHTSA–2001–001; Notice 02] (RIN: 2127–AI07) received November 16, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4973. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's report entitled, ''TREAD Follow-Up Report''; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4974. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense export license for any major defense services sold under a contract to Germany (Transmittal No. DTC 158–01), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

4975. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defenseexport license for any major defense services sold under a contract to Japan (Transmittal No. DTC 157–01), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

4976. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense export license for any major defense services sold under a contract to Japan (Transmittal No. DTC 129–01), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

4977. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense export license for any major defense services sold under a contract to Denmark and Belgium (Transmittal No. DTC 145–01), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

4978. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed Manufacturing License Agreement with France (Transmittal No. DTC 050–01), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(d); to the Committee on International Relations.

4979. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed Manufacturing License Agreement with Japan (Transmittal No. DTC 126–01), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(d); to the Committee on International Relations.

4980. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense export license for any major defense services sold under a contract to Japan (Transmittal No. DTC 154–01), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c)and 22 U.S.C. 2776(d); to the Committee on International Relations.

4981. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of a proposed transfer of major defense equipment with Australia, Canada, Finland, Kuwait, Malaysia, Spain, and Switzerland (Transmittal No. RSAT–3–01), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(d); to the Committee on International Relations.

4982. A letter from the Assistant Administrator Bureau for Legislative and Public Affairs, Agency for International Development, transmitting a report on the Implementation of the Support for Overseas Cooperative Development Act; to the Committee on International Relations.

4983. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule—Entity List: Removal of Two Russian Entities [Docket No. 010220046–1046–01] (RIN: 0694–AC40) received December 19, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

4984. A letter from the Special Assistant to the President and Director, Office of Administration, Executive Office of the President, transmitting the White House personnel report for the fiscal year 2001, pursuant to 3 U.S.C. 113; to the Committee on Government Reform.

4985. A letter from the Deputy Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report on the Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act; to the Committee on Government Reform.

4986. A letter from the Chief Financial Officer, Export-Import Bank, transmitting the 2001 annual report in compliance with the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988, pursuant to 5 app.; to the Committee on Government Reform.

4987. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Federal Acquisition Circular 2001–02; Introduction—received December 19, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

4988. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Federal Acquisition Regulation; Definitions of ''Component'' and ''End Product'' [FAC 2001–02; FAR Case 2000–015; Item I] (RIN: 9000–AJ24) received December 19, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

4989. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Federal Acquisition Regulation; Energy-Efficiency of Supplies and Services [FAC 2001–02; FAR Case 1999–011; Item II] (RIN: 9000–AI71) received December 19, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

4990. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Federal Acquisition Regulation; Prompt Payment and the Recovery of Overpayment [FAC 2001–02; FAR Case 1999–023; Item III] (RIN: 9000–AI89) received December 19, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

4991. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Federal Acquisition Regulation; Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act Subcontract Preference Under Service Contracts [FAC 2001–02; FAR Case 1999–017; Item IV] (RIN: 9000–AI82) received December 19, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

4992. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Federal Acquisition Regulation; Definition of Subcontract in FAR Subpart 15.4 [FAC 2001–02; FAR Case 2000–017; Item VI] (RIN: 9000–AJ25) received December 19, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

4993. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Federal Acquisition Regulation; North American Industry Classification System [FAC 2001–02; FAR Case 2000–604; Item VII] (RIN: 9000–AI75) received December 19, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

4994. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Federal Acquisition Regulation; Iceland-Newly Designated Country Under the Trade Agreements Act [FAC 2001–02; FAR Case 2001–025; Item VIII] (RIN: 9000–AJ26) received December 19, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

4995. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Federal Acquisition Regulation; Contractor Personnel in the Procurement of Information Technology Services [FAC 2001–02; FAR Case 2000–609; Item IX] (RIN: 9000–AJ11) received December 19, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

4996. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Federal

Acquisition Regulation; Small Entity Compliance Guide—received December 19, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

4997. A letter from the General Counsel, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting a report pursuant to the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

4998. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting a report on the Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act; to the Committee on Government Reform.

4999. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Kentucky Regulatory Program [KY–221–FOR] received December 18, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

5000. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting a proposed plan under the Indian Tribal Judgment Funds Act, 25 U.S.C. 1401 et seq., as amended, for the use and distribution of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians (Tribe) judgment funds in Docket 189–C and the escrow funds remaining in Dockets 189–A and 189–B; to the Committee on Resources.

5001. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the Office for Victims of Crime's Report to Congress on the Department's implementation of the Victims of Crime Act, as amended, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 10604(g); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5002. A letter from the Director, Policy Directives and Instructions Branch, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule— Adjustment of Certain Fees of the Immigration Examinations Fee Account [INS No. 2072–00] (RIN: 1115–AF61) received December 20, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5003. A letter from the Director, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, transmitting the Transportation Statistics Annual Report 2000, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 111(f); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5004. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Distribution of Fiscal Year 2002 Indian Reservation Roads Funds (RIN: 1076–AE28) received December 20, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5005. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 767 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000–NM–116–AD; Amendment 39–12480; AD 2001–12–08 R1] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received December 6, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5006. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model B–17E, F, and G Airplanes [Docket No. 95–NM–15–AD; Amendment 39–12485; AD 2001–22–06] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received December 6, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5007. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000–NM–220–AD; Amendment 39–12483; AD 2001–22–04] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received December 6, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5008. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier Model DHC–8–102, –103, –106, –201, –202, –301, –311, and –315 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000–NM–348–AD; Amendment 39–124828; AD 2001–22–03] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received December 14, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5009. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Honeywell International, Inc. LTP 101 Series Turboprop and LTS101 Series Turboshaft Engines [Docket No. 99–NE–16–AD; Amendment 39–12486; AD 2001–22–07] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received December 6, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5010. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Model Mystere-Falcon 50, Mystere-Falcon 900, and Falcon 900EX Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2001–NM–10–AD; Amendment 39–12489; AD 2001–22–10] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received December 6, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5011. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; General Electric Company GE90 Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 99–NE–62–AD; Amendment 39–12473; AD 2001–21–063] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received December 6, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5012. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model MD–11 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000–NM–337–AD; Amendment 39–12476; AD 2001–21–05] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received December 6, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5013. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 767 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2001–NM–258–AD; Amendment 39–12510; AD 2001–17–28 R1] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received December 14, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5014. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737–100, –200, –300, –400, and –500 Series Airplanes; and Model 747, 757, 767, and 777 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000–NM–395–AD; Amendment 39–12492; AD 2001–22–13] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received December 14, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5015. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000–NM–317–AD; Amendment 39–12478; AD 2001–21–07] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received December 14, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5016. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 757 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98–NM–225–AD; Amendment 39–12460; AD 2001–20–12] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received December 14, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5017. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000–NM–146–AD; Amendment 39–12458; AD 2001–20–10] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received December 14, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5018. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Short Brothers Model SD3 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2001–NM–175–AD; Amendment 39–12484; AD 2001–22–05] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received December 6, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5019. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Model EC 155B Helicopters [Docket No. 2001–SW–32–AD; Amendment 39–12509; AD 2001–23–11] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received December 14, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5020. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Overland Aviation Services Fire Extinguishing System Bottle Cartridges [Docket No. 98–CE–113–AD; Amendment 39–12493; AD 2001–22–14] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received December 14, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5021. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Raytheon Aircraft Company 33, T–34, 35, 36, 55, 56, 58, and 95 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2001–CE–35–AD; Amendment 39–12507; AD 2001–23–10] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received December 14, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5022. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model 717 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2001–NM–230–AD; Amendment 39–12437; AD 2001–18–11] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received October 4, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5023. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Antidrug and Alcohol Misuse Prevention Programs for Personnel Engaged in Specified Aviation Activities [Docket No. FAA–2000–8431; Amendment No. 121–287] received November 19, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5024. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron Canada Model 222, 222B, 222U, and 230 Helicopters [Docket No. 2001–SW–49–AD; Amendment 39–12470; AD 2001–19–52] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received December 14, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5025. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Model SA341G, SA342J, and SA–360C Helicopters [Docket No. 2001–SW–48–AD; Amendment 39–12508; AD 2001–19–51] (RIN: 2120–

AA64) received December 14, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5026. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce plc. RB211 535 Turbofan Engines, Correction [Docket No. 2001–NE–22; Amendment 39–12445; AD 2001–19–05] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received December 14, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5027. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Raytheon Model Beech 400, 400A and 400T Series Airplanes, Model Mitsubishi MU–300 Airplanes, and Model Beech MU–300–10 Airplanes [Docket No. 2001–NM–347–AD; Amendment 39–12528; AD 2001–24–11] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received December 14, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5028. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Model Mystere-Falcon 50 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2001–NM–330–AD; Amendment 39–12519; AD 2001–24–03] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received December 14, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5029. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Aeromot-Industria Mecanico Metalurgica Itda. Models AMT–100 and AMT–200 Powered Sailplanes [Docket No. 2001–CE–40–AD; Amendment 39–12515; AD 2001–23–16] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received December 14, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5030. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of the Dimensions of the Grand Canyon National Park Special Flight Rules Area and Flight Free Zones [Docket No. FAA–1999–5926] (RIN: 2120–AG74) received December 14, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5031. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Flightcrew Compartment Access and Door Designs [Docket No. FAA–2001–10770; SFAR 92–2] (RIN: 2120–AH54) received December 10, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5032. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300 B4–600, B4–600R and F4–600R (Collectively Called A300–600) Series Airplanes; and Model A310 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2001–NM–349–AD; Amendment 39–12526; AD 2001–23–51] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received December 14, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5033. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Flightcrew Compartment Access and Door Designs [Docket No. FAA–2001–10770; SFAR 92–1] (RIN: 2120–AH52) received December 10, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

5034. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting notification on the status of the Department's annual report on the current and future military power of the People's Republic of China; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and International Relations.

5035. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report on the Progress made toward opening the United States Embassy in Jerusalem and notification of Suspension of Limitations Under the Jerusalem Embassy Act (Presidential Determination No. 2002–05), pursuant to Public Law 104—45, section 6 (109 Stat. 400); jointly to the Committees on International Relations and Appropriations.

5036. A letter from the Administrator, U.S. Agency for International Development, transmitting the quarterly update of the report required by Section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, entitled ''Development Assistance and Child Survival/Diseases Program Allocations-FY 2001''; jointly to the Committees on International Relations and Appropriations.

5037. A letter from the Executive Director, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, transmitting a proposed bill to amend the Federal Employees' Retirement System Act of 1986; jointly to the Committees on Government Reform and the Judiciary.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. SHERMAN (for himself, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. FROST, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. HOEFFEL, Mr. OWENS, Ms. WATSON, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, and Mrs. CAPPS):

H.R. 3552. A bill to establish a National Foundation for the Study of Holocaust Assets; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. THOMAS (for himself, Mr. CRANE, and Mr. DREIER):

H.R. 3553. A bill to provide for the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of the Russian Federation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OSE:

H.R. 3554. A bill to transfer to the State of California certain Federal land in Yolo and Solano Counties, California, to provide for the establishment of a wildlife area on that land, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. GEPHARDT, Ms. HARMAN, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. BISHOP, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Mr. TURNER, Mr. COSTELLO, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. HONDA, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. BACA, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. KAPTUR, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. HOEFFEL, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. ORTIZ, Ms. BERKLEY, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. HOLT, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. OWENS, Ms. LEE, Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. KILDEE, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. REYES, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. WYNN, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. PASTOR, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. BARCIA, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. FRANK, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. DICKS, Mr. SABO, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. OLVER, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. HOYER, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. FORD, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. FROST, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. BAIRD, and Mr. SAWYER):

H.R. 3555. A bill to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the threat of terrorism in America, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Education and the Workforce, Government Reform, Ways and Means, Armed Services, International Relations, Intelligence (Permanent Select), Financial Services, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. WATERS (for herself and Mr. MICA):

H.R. 3556. A bill to prohibit assistance for Afghanistan unless the national government of Afghanistan undertakes efforts to control illegal drugs in Afghanistan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. THOMAS:

H.R. 3557. A bill to repeal the antidumping provisions contained in the Act of September 8, 1916; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAHALL (for himself, Mr. GILCHREST, and Mr. UNDERWOOD):

H.R. 3558. A bill to protect, conserve, and restore native fish, wildlife, and their natural habitats on Federal lands through cooperative, incentive-based grants to control, mitigate, and eradicate harmful nonnative species, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. VISCLOSKY (for himself and Mr. QUINN):

H.R. 3559. A bill to amend the Emergency Steel Loan Guarantee Act of 1999 to revise eligibility and other requirements for loan guarantees under that Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 3560. A bill to require the use of certain vessels for laying, servicing, and maintaining Federal submarine cables; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. LINDER (for himself, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, and Mr. CALVERT):

H.R. 3561. A bill to establish the Twenty-First Century Policy Commission; to the Committee on Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. ACKERMAN:

H.R. 3562. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to authorize the Under Secretary of Transportation for Security to establish a program to permit Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers to be trained to participate in the Federal air marshal program as volunteers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 3563. A bill to promote and facilitate expansion of coverage under group health plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BARR of Georgia:

H.R. 3564. A bill to authorize the limited use of military tribunals absent a war declared by Congress in cases arising out of acts of international terrorism committed in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BARRETT:

H.R. 3565. A bill to amend title XIX to increase the Federal medical assistance percentage under the Medicaid Program for nursing facilities with a high proportion of Medicaid patients; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BEREUTER (for himself, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. OSBORNE, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. SHAYS, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. PAYNE, and Ms. BALDWIN):

H.R. 3566. A bill to provide for the establishment of a trust fund at the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to address long-term food production and rural development needs in Afghanistan and the Central Asian Republics; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. PRYCE of Ohio (for herself, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. CAMP, Mr. DELAY, Ms. DUNN, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. POMEROY, and Mr. SESSIONS):

H.R. 3567. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 to protect the health benefits of retired miners and to restore stability and equity to the financing of the United Mine Workers of America Combined Benefit Fund and 1992 Benefit Plan by providing additional sources of revenue to the Fund and Plan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BEREUTER:

H.R. 3568. A bill to provide assistance to address long-term food production and rural development needs in Afghanistan and the Central Asian Republics; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. BEREUTER (for himself, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. FROST, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. LEACH, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. OSBORNE, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. BASS, Mr. GORDON, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. PETRI, Mr. HILLIARD, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. TERRY, and Mr. TURNER):

H.R. 3569. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish a minimum geographic cost-of-practice index value for physicians' services furnished under the Medicare Program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BEREUTER:

H.R. 3570. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to monitor the health of the Missouri River and measure biological, chemical, and physical responses to changes in river management and other significant variables; to the Committee on Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. BERRY (for himself, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. KERNS, Mr. HAYES, Mr. EVANS, Mr. STUPAK, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. ENGLISH, and Mr. TURNER):

H.R. 3571. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for an expedited antidumping investigation when imports increase materially from new suppliers after an antidumping order has been issued, and to amend the provision relating to adjustments to export price and constructed export price; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURR of North Carolina (for himself and Ms. ESHOO):

H.R. 3572. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of remote monitoring services under the Medicare Program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CAMP (for himself, Mr. FOLEY, and Mr. RANGEL):

H.R. 3573. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify certain rules applying to individuals employed in the entertainment industry; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COYNE:

H.R. 3574. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to change the calculation and simplify the administration of the earned income tax credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. DUNN:

H.R. 3575. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the disallowance of the marital deduction where the spouse is not a United States citizen for purposes of estate and gift taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA:

H.R. 3576. A bill to provide that American Samoa hold a primary election when more than 2 eligible individuals file for candidacy to be elected to the office of Delegate representing American Samoa in the United States House of Representatives, and to provide that active duty members of the military be able to fully paritcipate in Federal elections in American Samoa; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. GILCHREST (for himself and Mr. UNDERWOOD):

H.R. 3577. A bill to reauthorize the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin (for himself and Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin):

H.R. 3578. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to use the Department of Agriculture's preferred Option 1B as the price structure for Class I fluid milk under Federal milk marketing orders, to provide emergency market loss payments to dairy producers for any calendar year quarter in which the national average price for Class III milk under Federal milk marketing orders is less than a target price of $11.50 per hundredweight, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin:

H.R. 3579. A bill to increase community capacity and commitment to promote and support local comprehensive strategies and traceable actions to prevent and reduce crime, violence, and substance abuse through prevention, education, treatment, law enforcement, and continuing care activities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREENWOOD (for himself, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. UPTON, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. BRYANT, and Mr. BARTON of Texas):

H.R. 3580. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to make improvements in the regulation of medical devices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. HARMAN (for herself and Ms. PELOSI):

H.R. 3581. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to award on a competitive basis grants to public and private entities to establish or expand teenage pregnancy prevention programs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HOUGHTON (for himself, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, and Mr. ENGLISH):

H.R. 3582. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to disregard $30,000,000 of capital expenditures in applying $10,000,000 limit on qualified small issue bonds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H.R. 3583. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that no organization providing support to terrists or terrorist organizations shall be qualified for exemption from tax under 501(a) of such Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut (for herself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. SHAW, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. FERGUSON, Ms. DUNN, Mr. CRANE, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. CAMP, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. HERGER, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. MCCRERY, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mr. DICKS):

H.R. 3584. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve payments and regulation under the MedicareChoice Program; 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. KLECZKA (for himself and Mr. STARK):

H.R. 3585. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage under the Medicare Program of substitute adult day care services; 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. LEWIS of Kentucky:

H.R. 3586. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify the small issuer exception from the tax-exempt bond arbitrage rebate requirement; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut:

H.R. 3587. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for the award of a medal called the ''Crimson Cross'' to members of the Armed Forces who, while on active duty, suffered a qualifying injury or illness in connection with combatant activities during a period of war or as a result of hostile actions against the United States and who are not eligible to receive the Purple Heart as a result of such injury or illness; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut:

H.R. 3588. A bill to provide bonus funds to local educational agencies that adopt a policy to end social promotion; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut:

H.R. 3589. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to award grants to eligible entities to implement and evaluate demonstrations of models and best practices in nursing care and to develop innovative strategies for retention of professional nurses; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 3590. A bill to require operators of electronic marketplaces to disclose the ownership and financial arrangements of such marketplaces to market participants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MICA (for himself, Mr. DELAY, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. DAN MILLER of Florida, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. LINDER, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. POMBO, Mr. PETRI, and Mr. STEARNS):

H.R. 3591. A bill to provide for the competitive operation of the Northeast rail corridor and Autotrain using State and private sector initiatives; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. MOORE (for himself and Ms. HART):

H.R. 3592. A bill to reduce the impacts of hurricanes, tornadoes, and related natural hazards through a program of research and development and technology transfer, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. NADLER:

H.R. 3593. A bill to extend the period of availability of unemployment assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act in the case of victims of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. OLVER (for himself, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. FRANK, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. FROST, Mr. STRICKLAND, and Mr. HINCHEY):

H.R. 3594. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to improve access to advanced practice nurses under the Medicaid Program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ROTHMAN (for himself, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. STARK, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. MORAN of Virginia, Mr. OWENS, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Ms. MCKINNEY, Ms. SOLIS, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. HOLT, and Mrs. MINK of Hawaii):

H.R. 3595. A bill to amend Federal crime grant programs relating to domestic violence to encourage States and localities to implement gun confiscation policies, reform stalking laws, create integrated domestic violence courts, and hire additional personnel for entering protection orders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin (for himself and Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin):

H.R. 3596. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act requirements relating to gasoline to prevent future supply shortages and price spikes in the gasoline market, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER (for herself, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. KUCINICH):

H.R. 3597. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Defense from purchasing equipment containing electronic components that are not manufactured in the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan (for himself and Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 3598. A bill to require the induction into the Armed Forces of young men registered under the Military Selective Service Act, and to authorize young women to volunteer, to receive basic military training and education for a period of up to one year; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SOUDER (for himself, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. KIRK):

H.R. 3599. A bill to promote charitable giving, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TANCREDO (for himself, Mr. GOODE, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. HAYWORTH, and Mr. SCHAFFER):

H.R. 3600. A bill to establish a National Border Security Agency; to the Committee on Government Reform, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TIAHRT:

H.R. 3601. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income certain terrorist attack zone compensation of civilian uniformed personnel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TOWNS (for himself, Mr. UPTON, Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. RUSH, Mr. LEACH, Mr. BALDACCI, Ms. RIVERS, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. HINCHEY, Mrs. LOWEY, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. OWENS, Mr. MOORE, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. WEINER, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. MCNULTY, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. KILPATRICK, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Ms. CARSON of Indiana):

H.R. 3602. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Soical Security Act to provide for reimbursement of certified midwife services, to provide for more equitable reimbursement rates certified nurse-midwife services, 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. VITTER:

H.R. 3603. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a refundable credit of $500 to public safety volunteers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VITTER:

H.R. 3604. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to improve the ability of students at institutions of higher education to enroll in units of the Senior Reserve Officer Training Corps; to the Committee on Armed Services, 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. VITTER:

H.R. 3605. A bill to amend title 44, United States Code, to provide for the suspension of fines under certain circumstances for first-time paperwork violations by small-business concerns; to the Committee on Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Small Business, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WALDEN of Oregon:

H.R. 3606. A bill to authorize the Bureau of Reclamation to participate in the rehabilitation of the Wallowa Lake Dam in Oregon, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Ms. WATERS:

H.R. 3607. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to strengthen consumer protections and prevent predatory loan practices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 3608. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain property in the State of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska (for himself, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. PETRI, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma, and Mr. HALL of Texas):

H.R. 3609. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to enhance the security and safety of pipelines; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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. ARMEY:

H.J. Res. 80. Joint resolution appointing the day for the convening of the second session of the One Hundred Seventh Congress; considered and passed.

By Mr. ISTOOK (for himself, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. AKIN, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. BAKER, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. BARR of Georgia, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. CRANE, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. DUNCAN, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. FORBES, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. GOODE, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. GRAVES, Mr. GRUCCI, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. HANSEN, Ms. HART, Mr. HAYES, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. HULSHOF, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. KERNS, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. LARGENT, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. LINDER, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MCHUGH, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. PENCE, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. PITTS, Mr. POMBO, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. RILEY, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, Mr. TERRY, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. VITTER, Mr. WAMP, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. WELDON of Florida, and Mr. WICKER):

H.J. Res. 81. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States restoring religious freedom; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ARMEY:

H. Con. Res. 295. Concurrent resolution providing for the sine die adjournment of the first session of the One Hundred Seventh Congress; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BARR of Georgia (for himself, Mr. BACHUS, Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. GOODE, and Mrs. MYRICK):

H. Con. Res. 296. Concurrent resolution urging the President to negotiate a new base rights agreement with the Government of the Republic of Panama in order for United States Armed Forces to be stationed in Panama for the purposes of defending the Panama Canal; to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HOEKSTRA (for himself and Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia):

H. Con. Res. 297. Concurrent resolution recognizing the historical significance of 100 years of Korean immigration to the United States; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. ISRAEL:

H. Con. Res. 298. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that State and local officials should designate school nurses as ''first responders'' and remove any legal or regulatory barriers that would impede school nurses from responding to a biological or chemical attack; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri (for herself, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. BEREUTER, Ms. LEE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. GUTKNECHT, Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. LUTHER, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. MOORE, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, and Mr. SABO):

H. Res. 326. A resolution encouraging more revenue sharing among major league baseball teams as an alternative to team eliminations; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ARMEY:

H. Res. 327. A resolution providing for a committee of two Members to be appointed by the House to inform the President; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H. Res. 328. A resolution expressing the sense of Congress that, during this holiday season, peace may prevail in the Middle East; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Ms. KILPATRICK:

H. Res. 329. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that lobbyists should not be granted special access privileges to the Capitol and congressional offices that are not available to other citizens of the United States; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma introduced a bill (H.R. 3610) for the relief of Lindita Idrizi Heath; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 102: Mr. FORBES.
H.R. 111: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 397: Mr. SPRATT, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mrs. BONO, and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.
H.R. 488: Ms. SANCHEZ and Ms. RIVERS.
H.R. 639: Mr. BALDACCI, Ms. HART, and Mr. MANZULLO.
H.R. 804: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 876: Mr. STEARNS.
H.R. 951: Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. PHELPS, Ms. LEE, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Mrs. TAUSCHER.
H.R. 978: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California.
H.R. 1097: Mr. KING, Mr. FARR of California, and Mr. ROTHMAN.
H.R. 1116: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 1136: Mr. MOORE.
H.R. 1143: Mr. ROSS.
H.R. 1172: Mr. HINOJOSA.
H.R. 1204: Mr. INSLEE.
H.R. 1213: Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. SHUSTER, and Mr. POMEROY.
H.R. 1214: Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia and Mr. KANJORSKI.
H.R. 1265: Mr. OBERSTAR.
H.R. 1296: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 1351: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 1377: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
H.R. 1421: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. ISAKSON, and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.
H.R. 1433: Mr. MATSUI.
H.R. 1460: Mr. GOODLATTE.
H.R. 1475: Mr. PLATTS.
H.R. 1515: Mrs. THURMAN.
H.R. 1596: Mr. HAYWORTH.
H.R. 1624: Mr. RYUN of Kansas.
H.R. 1645: Ms. CARSON of Indiana.
H.R. 1700: Mr. SNYDER.
H.R. 1759: Mr. HOEFFEL.
H.R. 1779: Mrs. LOWEY.
H.R. 1784: Mr. DOYLE.
H.R. 1795: Mr. KNOLLENBERG.
H.R. 1810: Mr. MASCARA.
H.R. 1822: Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon and Mr. MCHUGH.
H.R. 1848: Mr. GOODLATTE.
H.R. 1935: Mr. HOSTETTLER.
H.R. 1984: Mr. NORWOOD.
H.R. 2008: Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma.
H.R. 2037: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. CRENSHAW, and Mr. MURTHA.
H.R. 2109: Mr. MICA, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. GOSS, Mr. FOLEY, and Mr. JEFF MILLER of Florida.
H.R. 2125: Mr. LARGENT, Ms. DEGETTE, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
H.R. 2148: Mr. BERMAN and Mr. UNDERWOOD.
H.R. 2290: Mr. GILCHREST.
H.R. 2316: Mr. STEARNS.
H.R. 2327: Mr. STEARNS.
H.R. 2348: Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. ROTHMAN, and Mrs. DAVIS of California.
H.R. 2349: Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. STUPAK, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. GONZALEZ, and Mr. SAWYER.
H.R. 2357: Mr. GRUCCI and Mr. ISTOOK.
H.R. 2426: Mr. GOODLATTE.
H.R. 2484: Mr. LANTOS and Mr. GRUCCI.
H.R. 2537: Mr. MCHUGH and Mr. KIRK.
H.R. 2570: Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FORD, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. SPRATT, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 2573: Mr. FARR of California.
H.R. 2610: Mr. OSBORNE, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma.
H.R. 2618: Mr. MCDERMOTT.
H.R. 2629: Mr. TIERNEY.
H.R. 2633: Mrs. LOWEY and Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut.
H.R. 2634: Mrs. LOWEY and Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut.
H.R. 2714: Mr. CHABOT.
H.R. 2718: Mrs. LOWEY.
H.R. 2735: Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. MEEKS of New York, and Mr. WYNN.
H.R. 2807: Mr. NUSSLE.
H.R. 2817: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.
H.R. 2917: Mrs. LOWEY.
H.R. 2974: Mr. GRUCCI.
H.R. 2889: Mr. ISRAEL and Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 3017: Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 3026: Ms. BERKLEY.
H.R. 3058: Mr. BAIRD, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. BASS, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. UPTON, Mr. HOLT, Mr. PLATTS, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mrs. CAPPS, and Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 3068: Mr. KANJORSKI.
H.R. 3075: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 3080: Mr. WOOLSEY.
H.R. 3142: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. TERRY, Mr. GUTKNECHT, and Mr. MCHUGH.
H.R. 3154: Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, and Mr. ROTHMAN.
H.R. 3161: Mr. WATT of North Carolina.
H.R. 3185: Mr. DELAHUNT.
H.R. 3194: Mr. LANTOS.
H.R. 3205: Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin.
H.R. 3229: Mr. AKIN and Mr. HAYWORTH.
H.R. 3244: Ms. HARMAN, Mr. GORDON, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida.
H.R. 3270: Mr. BARR of Georgia.
H.R. 3286: Mr. HAYWORTH.
H.R. 3288: Mr. BILIRAKIS.
H.R. 3296: Mr. FROST and Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 3319: Mr. GOODLATTE.
H.R. 3332: Mr. ROTHMAN.
H.R. 3341: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. LEE, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 3347: Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mr. UPTON.
H.R. 3351: Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. FROST, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. CANTOR, Mr. PLATTS, and Mrs. BIGGERT.

H.R. 3412: Mr. SKEEN, Mr. FORBES, Mr. SAXTON, and Mr. ROHRABACHER.

H.R. 3414: Mrs. THURMAN.

H.R. 3415: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 3424: Mr. ROGERS of Michigan, Mr. TAUZIN, Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico, Mr. MASCARA, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. VITTER, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 3429: Mr. KERNS and Mr. SIMMONS.

H.R. 3435: Ms. KILPARICK and Mr. UNDERWOOD.

H.R. 3443: Mr. WICKER, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.

H.R. 3464: Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. SCHIFF, and Ms. SOLIS.

H.R. 3478: Mr. KERNS.

H.R. 3479: Mr. GRAVES, Mr. STUPAK, and Mr. HOBSON.

H.R. 3498: Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA and Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 3501: Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 3505: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California.

H.R. 3511: Mr. ENGLISH.

H.R. 3514: Mr. FROST.

H.R. 3524: Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD.

H. Con. Res. 30: Mr. FORBES.

H. Con. Res. 46: Ms. CARSON of Indiana.

H. Con. Res. 132: Mr. GOODLATTE.

H. Con. Res. 180: Mr. BROWN of Ohio.

H. Con. Res. 220: Mr. AKIN.

H. Con. Res. 285: Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. SOLIS, and Mr. CAPUANO.

H. Res. 281: Ms. SOLIS.

H. Res. 300: Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri.

H. Res. 302: Mr. COMBEST, Mr. BARCIA, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. SHAW, and Mr. MANZULLO.

H. Res. 313: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, and Mr. STARK.

H. Res. 325: Mr. MCNULTY, Mr. FOSSELLA, and Ms. VELAZQUEZ.