SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Tom Davis of Virginia) announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:


S. 1714. An act to provide for the installation of a plaque to honor Dr. James Harvey Early in the Williamsburg, Kentucky Post Office Building.

S. 1741. An act to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to clarify that Indian women with breast or cervical cancer who are eligible for health services provided under a medical care program of the Indian Health Service or of a tribal organization are included in the optional medicaid eligibility category of breast or cervical cancer patients added by the Breast and Cervical Cancer Prevention and Treatment Act of 2000.


S. 1793. An act to provide the Secretary of Education with specific waiver authority to respond to conditions in the national emergency declared by the President on September 14, 2001.
EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO DR. MILDRED M. ALLEN
HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 3, 2002

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Mildred M. Allen, a leading advocate in the mental health field, who has dedicated the past 17 years to making the Fordham-Tremont Community Mental Health Center a viable and effective mental health facility that performs at a superior level.

Dr. Allen was born in Guayanilla, Puerto Rico, where she lived until graduation from the University of Puerto Rico. Here, she earned a Bachelor of Arts Degree and went on to obtain a Masters of Social Work, a Masters in Public Administration, and a Doctorate in Art and Science from New York University. Armed with this extensive education and training, Dr. Allen went on to play a pivotal role in New York’s mental health arena.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Allen has been a key participant in numerous state, national, and global conferences on mental health. In 1985 and 1987, she was a panelist at the World Congresses in Mental Health held in England and Egypt, respectively. Dr. Allen’s contributions to mental health public administration include the first city-wide conference on Domestic Violence which she organized in 1985. In 1986, Governor Cuomo appointed her to the Manhattan Children’s Psychiatric Center Board of Visitors. She continues to be an active member, and often officer, of many key boards that focus on various aspects of mental health. Dr. Allen’s concern for the Puerto Rican community, particularly its youth, led her to create the Hispanic Advocacy and Resource Center, Inc. in order to facilitate the adoption of Puerto Rican children and provide support to families. She also went on to co-found the Puerto Rican Empowerment Partnership Corp., a non-profit organization focused on improving the mental and social welfare of Puerto Ricans living in New York State.

Clearly, Dr. Allen will leave an undeniable mark on the world of mental health and has directly impacted the lives of an untold number of people. She is described as a truly kind and dynamic woman whose unyielding spirit inspires those around her. She has spent most of the last two decades in my district, sharing the burden of the last two decades in my district, sharing her gift and leading the Fordham-Tremont Community Mental Health Center to even greater success, with the support of an outstanding staff.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Dr. Mildred Allen for her illustrious and distinguished career and in thanking her for her unceasing passion.

H.R. 3343
HON. TED STRICKLAND
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 3, 2002

Mr. STRICKLAND. Mr. Speaker, I have spoken on the floor on many occasions about the damage brought to our nation’s energy security as a result of the privatization of the United States Enrichment Corporation in July of 1998. Through the House cleanup legislation before us today, I am pleased Congress will take out an insurance policy to ensure that we have the capacity to produce the nuclear fuel needed to supply our nation’s nuclear power reactors in the event of supply interruptions. That insurance policy authorizes the Secretary of Energy to carry out necessary activities at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant in Piketon, Ohio to maintain our country’s uranium enrichment capability. Such activities include placing 3 million Separative Work Units (SWU) of capacity on cold standby at the Piketon, Ohio facility.

I am pleased that the Speaker of the House, the Under Secretary of Energy Bob Card, and the Energy and Commerce Committee were able to work together to craft this legislation. I note that legislation to authorize Cold Standby at the Portsmouth plant was included as an amendment to the “Energy Advancement and Conservation Act of 2001” (H.R. 2587) during mark up in the Energy and Commerce Committee, but it was stripped in the Rules Committee and was not ruled in order as part of the package of amendments considered on the floor during debate on H.R. 4. I am pleased that there is bipartisan agreement on authorizing Cold Standby.

Today, over 20 percent of our nation’s electricity supply comes from nuclear power. While there is general agreement that we should not be dependent on foreign supplies for our energy requirements, our country’s nuclear fuel imports have increased dramatically in a few short years. Our nation now depends on imports for approximately 77 percent of the nuclear fuel that powers our nation’s nuclear powered electricity plants. U.S. utilities require approximately 11.0 million SWU of separation services each year; approximately 8.5 million SWU is imported from European producers.

The Portsmouth uranium enrichment plant was shuttered by USEC, Inc. in June 2001, three years ahead of the earliest closure date agreed to in the “Treasury Agreement.” The Treasury Agreement was intended to assure post-privatization compliance by USEC with the statutory requirements contained in the USEC Privatization Act of 1996, including the obligations to maintain a reliable and economic source of domestic uranium enrichment services. The Treasury Agreement also was intended to see that operation of the Department of Energy’s two uranium enrichment plants continued until December 31, 2004 or until new, more efficient laser based technology is deployed.

USEC terminated its laser-based technology development less than a year after privatization, and today it has no credible prospects for deploying new technology for the foreseeable future.

Indeed, NRC and industry reports reveal that USEC’s finances are precarious at best. The USEC operated Gaseous Diffusion Plant in Paducah, Kentucky presently operates at a deficit, and there is widespread concern that USEC management will close this plant, leaving the U.S. completely dependent on foreign sources of fuel. I urge the Administration to prevent our nation from losing its entire enrichment industry and to take the steps needed to promote the deployment of competitive centrifuge technology at both Portsmouth and Paducah.

It is ironic that 3 years ago the U.S. was in a position to fully self-reliant for its own nuclear fuel supply and today we are on the verge of losing that capability.

A single, uneconomic enrichment plant and no credible prospects for new enrichment technology is not what Congress intended when it authorized privatization of USEC. I note that the Energy Department has sent the Energy and Commerce Committee draft language providing the Secretary with the authority to operate the gaseous diffusion plants and to sell low enriched uranium in order to meet domestic requirements. I believe that once the Energy and Commerce Committee has had the chance to evaluate the proposed framework for assuring domestic enrichment supply, there will be support to take the additional steps to begin to repair the damage caused the USEC Privatization.

There are a number of significant policy concerns associated with USEC’s premature closing of the Portsmouth enrichment plant and the absence of replacement technology coming on-stream in the interim. Specifically, these challenges are:

(1) Loss of approximately one-half of the U.S. capability to produce enriched uranium;
(2) Increased dependence on the Russian HEU Agreement such that a disruption could result in USEC’s inability to meet its obligations. This raises both energy security concerns at home and national security concerns abroad with respect to enrichment and plutonium recycling (for example, the U.S. committed to supply Japan, South Korea and Taiwan with enriched uranium as an incentive to avoid use of plutonium based fuels for electricity generation);
(3) The U.S. government has liabilities and obligations under Sections 3108 and 3109 of the USEC Privatization Act to honor all sales contracts entered into by USEC prior to the date of privatization in the event USEC fails to fulfill its obligations;
(4) Today’s trend toward just-in-time fuel procurement further increases vulnerability to supply disruption; and

* This “bullet” symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.
(5) Next generation Pebble Bed Modular Reactors being developed by the utility industry require fuel enriched to 8 percent \(^{235}\)U, and the Portsmouth plant is the only facility in the U.S. that is licensed and capable of enriching uranium to that level. This will put the nation in the position of having to rely on imports for the next generation of nuclear reactors.

The September 18, 2000 DOE report entitled “Options for Government Response to Energy Security Challenges Facing the Nuclear Fuel Cycle” outlines a variety of scenarios that would not be able to assure a reliable supply of uranium fuel.

Today’s legislation authorizing DOE to maintain the Portsmouth enrichment plant on Cold Standby serves as an insurance policy for the nation’s electricity supply against supply disruptions.

What exactly is entailed in Cold Standby?

Cold Standby involves placing those portions of the uranium enrichment plant needed for 3 million SWU/year production capability in a safe condition capable of being restarted. Today this takes place under the oversight of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. The investments necessary to retain the ability to resume production after a set of restart activities are conducted. This involves treating the cells to remove uranium deposits, buffering the process cells with dry air to prevent wet air in-leakage (this process destroys the buffer equipment), installation of buffer cell alarms to ensure that proper integrity is maintained, and establishing procedures to keep equipment in a safe condition capable of being restarted. Today this takes place under the oversight of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

I am pleased that the Secretary of Energy was able to reprogram funding in April 2001 in order to place Portsmouth on Cold Standby when the plant closed in June of 2001 and to secure the funds needed to winterize these process buildings.

Long term, I believe the best way to fund Cold Standby is to use a portion of the $1.2 billion in funds contained in the USEC Fund that are not already reserved under P.L. 105–204 for conversion of depleted uranium hexafluoride (DUHF). These funds are held in the Treasury and, during the previous administration, these funds were determined by the General Counsel of the Office of Management and Budget to be available for meeting the expenses of privatization. I urge the OMB to re-examine this as a source of funding for Cold Standby and to work with Congress to make these funds available.

Alternatively, the cost of Cold Standby can be met through the use of appropriated funds, as was accomplished in the FY 02 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act. In this way, the nation will be purchasing insurance against the type of energy supply disruptions that could be worse than the problems witnessed in California earlier this year.

As we discussed in the Energy and Commerce Committee, this authority to fund “cold standby” is not intended to compete for funds from the Energy Department’s environmental clean-up fund known as the Uranium Enrichment Decontamination & Decommissioning (UED&D) Fund.

What we are increasing the amount of funding from the UED&D Fund. It is important to me and my friends from Kentucky and Ten- nessee that the reimbursement for clean up at the thorium site does not shift funds from clean up activities at the three uranium enrichment sites. It is also important that the burden for cleaning up the thorium site does not fall on nuclear power ratepayers. I know the intent of this substitute is to address both of those issues by holding harmless the uranium enrichment sites’ cleanup schedule and providing the state of Kentucky from shouldering the additional cost of cleaning up the site in West Chicago, Illinois.

I support this bill.

H.R. 3166—INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT IS THE BEST ECONOMIC STIMULUS

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 2002

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, the so-called economic stimulus legislation presented to the House is like that old story of throwing an eight-foot rope to a person who’s drowning ten feet from shore: it just doesn’t get there; there isn’t enough rope.

Well, there isn’t enough help in this initiative. The Majority has set before the House and the Committee an unemployment compensation program that is important, but 13 weeks isn’t enough. Offering the unemployed an individual tax credit to buy health insurance on the open market isn’t enough: average monthly premiums for COBRA range from $220 for an individual to $580 for a family; the standard unemployment compensation is just enough, but don’t even begin to provide workers with the financial assistance they need to carry on their existing health insurance or buy new coverage in the private health insurance marketplace. The rope is just too short.

The people in my district who are out of work—and I don’t think they are much different from people elsewhere in America—would far rather be paid for working at a useful job than being paid for not working. What they want most is a full time job paying a living wage with decent benefits, such as health insurance, and others that are provided in most collective bargaining agreements in the work place. We ought to be considering legislation that will invest in the nation’s infrastructure and create those living wage, productive jobs instead of this mirage of a stimulus bill.

At the depths of the Great Depression, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt established the Works Progress Administration, the Civil Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration which together created 1.5 million jobs for the young people real hope, lifting the nation out of depression and putting in place permanent improvements that elevated the quality of life through- out America.

In 1962, President John F. Kennedy signed into law the Accelerated Public Works Act, which invested over $1 billion in community facilities, putting over 900,000 previously unemployed persons back to work by building water and sewer lines and sewage treatment plants, municipal buildings, fire halls, police stations, street lighting systems, sidewalks, streets, roads and bridges and parks throughout the country.

In 1976, President Ford signed the Local Public Works Act and President Carter signed LPW 2, which invested a cumulative $2 billion in similar works throughout the country, creating jobs for over 1.5 million unemployed workers.

Today, we should do no less. The Democrats at the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee have developed and introduced a bill to authorize $50 billion for investments to enhance the security of the nation’s rail, environmental, highway, transit, aviation, maritime, water resources, and public buildings infrastructure. With leveraging features included in this legislation, the ten-year cost to the U.S. treasury would be less than $32 billion.

The $50 billion of investment initiated by our proposal would create more than 1.5 million jobs and generate $90 billion of total economic activity.

Under the Democratic measure, H.R. 3166, preference would be given to infrastructure investments that provide enhanced security for the nation’s transportation and environmental systems. Our bill specifically requires that the states, cities, transit authorities, airport authorities, and private sector businesses who receive these funds, commit their investment to meeting security needs of their infrastructure systems and that the funds will be invested in ready-to-go projects to which those funds can be obligated within two years.

These investments create the private-sector jobs that build America, that provide the decent wages to buy homes, big-ticket household appliances, and the other consumer goods that are the engines of growth for our economy, and which create permanent improvement for our cities and towns, for urban and rural America and improve the quality of life for all of our fellow citizens.

Yes, we ought to provide an extension of unemployment compensation and interim health insurance coverage for the nation’s unemployed until they can get back to work; but we must create those jobs through enactment of the Rebuild America First Act to finance infrastructure renewal and security for the nation’s transportation systems.

IN SUPPORT OF H.R. 3178, THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANTI—TER- RORISM TOOLS FOR WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

HON. NICK SMITH
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 2002

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the bill H.R. 3178, which I am proud to co-sponsor. This important legislation will address research gaps and support the development of new and improved technologies and practices that will improve the security of our water infrastructure.

As we respond to the horrific attacks of September 11 militarily and diplomatically, we must be able to assess and reduce our vulnerabilities at home to make our nation more secure.

The safety and availability of our water supply is something that we tend to take for granted. Across the U.S., over 27 billion gallons of water are pumped through our water infrastructure every day. Some of our water infrastructure is extremely old and is subject to natural threats, accidents, and ter- rorists.
Many covered entities believed coming into compliance with the October 16, 2002 deadline set by the regulations implementing the transactions and code set standards required by HIPAA was an insurmountable hurdle. As such, they argued that a one-year delay in implementing the standards was necessary.

The Committee was concerned, however, that a one-year delay in the implementation of these standards had the potential to result in an indefinite delay, as advocates for the status quo would present more excuses next year in asking for an additional extension, which could lead to indefinite extensions. The Committee also believes entities should undertake actions to prepare to come into compliance.

However, a number of covered entities presented legitimate reasons why they could not come into compliance by the October 2002 deadline, and the Committee determined legislative action was necessary.

H.R. 3178 authorizes $12 million for each of fiscal years 2002 through 2006 for the EPA to provide grants and other assistance for research, development, and demonstration of innovations to strengthen the security of water infrastructure systems. This includes processes and procedures that can be used to protect water systems and technologies for early warning systems, real-time monitoring sensors, water and wastewater treatment technologies, backup systems, and improved computer controls. Cyber security also is addressed.

It is important that we not advertise our vulnerabilities and our response to them. I am pleased, therefore, that this legislation restricts access to the information developed under this program to those who need to know.

Mr. Speaker, the critical importance of water to our nation would make H.R. 3178 necessary even without the current war on terrorism. In the wake of September 11, this legislation takes on renewed urgency, and I want to thank the Gentleman from New York and Chairman of the Science Committee, Mr. Boehner, for his work in bringing this bill to the floor.

I urge my colleagues to support this important bill.

**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY AND INTENT CONCERNING H.R. 3323, THE ADMINISTRATIVE SIMPLIFICATION COMPLIANCE ACT**

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS
OF CALIFORNIA

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL
OF NEW YORK

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON
OF CONNECTICUT

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK
OF CALIFORNIA

HON. DAVID L. HOBSON
OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

**Thursday, January 3, 2002**

**BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION**

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, the administrative simplification provisions of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1996 will improve administrative efficiencies in the health care market by facilitating electronic transactions between covered entities—health plans, clearing houses and health care providers. Indeed, the Department of Health and Human Services estimated that administrative simplification will save $29.9 billion over 10 years as a result of increased efficiencies.

The Committee also encourages the Department to not penalize a compliant entity that must send non-compliant transactions because their trading partners have filed for the extension. This should be considered “good cause” for non-compliance pursuant to Sec. 1176(3) of the HIPAA law.

**SUMMARY OF PLAN'S EXTENSIONS**

The Committee intends that the plan submitted to the Secretary under Section 2(a)(2) of the bill will be a minimal reporting requirement. The plan will provide summary information regarding the work to be completed for the covered entity to be compliant with the transactions and code set standards by October 2003. The Committee intends that submission of a compliance plan will force covered entities to analyze and consider the exact steps needed to ensure compliance with the regulation by the compliance date, and to achieve those steps.

In preparing the plan, it is important for the covered entity to generally indicate that it has or will begin, accomplish, or is working towards completing, a particular task, in addition to the summary information relating to the task itself.

**MODEL FORM AND TIMING OF SUBMISSION**

If a covered entity so chooses, it may use the model form promulgated by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), or it may provide the information in an alternative format at any time prior to October 16, 2002. Entities do not need to wait until HHS promulgates a model form in order to file a compliance plan. The model form promulgated by HHS should be concise, and the Committee encourages the Department to immediately post the mailing and electronic submission address for extension filings on their website.

The Committee recognizes that compliance with respect to long-term care insurers and providers has been delayed by the absence of standard code sets for long-term care services. The Committee also recognizes that long-term care covered entities have been working diligently with the Secretary to correct this problem. The Committee encourages the Secretary, when issuing the model form, to provide guidance regarding the form's submission that addresses the unique situation facing long-term care insurers and providers.

**REPORT AND ANALYSIS**

It is the Committee's intent that enacting this legislation that the National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics (NCVHS) will perform analysis of compliance extension plans, conduct hearings, and disseminate reports to HIPAA covered entities.

The Committee realizes that clearinghouses, the vendors of software programs and computer services, and the vendors of remediation services will play a role in helping providers and plans come into compliance with the transactions and code set standards as well as the other administrative simplification standards. The Committee expects the Secretary and the NCVHS to consult with all entities listed in the statute and the vendor community or their representatives directly.

The Committee intends that information provided in compliance plans will be redacted when provided to NCVHS so as to prevent the disclosure of trade secrets or financial information that is privileged or confidential. The Committee, however, believes that a covered entity that has submitted a
Many of these acts are done one at a time, noticed by few, but each having a significant impact on many individuals and communities. Mr. Louis Balloff, immigrating to this country from the Ukraine during the late 1800s, was one who touched many lives. He came to this country with nothing, fleeing religious persecu-
tion, seeking better life and participating in the American dream.

He eventually settled in LaFollette, Ten-
nessee, and became a successful merchant. This community was good to him and he al-
ways felt a need to give back many of his fi-
nancial successes to this town in rural Appa-
alachia.

The following article is a typical way in
which Louis felt obligated to help less fortu-
nate members of his community, not knowing the impact it would have on so many others. I have included an article from the Knoxville News Sentinel, which highlights one such act, that I would like to call to the attention of my fellow Members and other readers of the RECORD.

[From the Knoxville News-Sentinel]

MERCHANT GIVES LOVE

BOY TOOK GIANT STRIDES IN GIFT OF SHOES

(By Jacquelyn B. Dean)

A single act of kindness can sometimes have a tremendous impact on a person’s life, with repercussions felt halfway around the world.

Such was the case of Louis Balloff and Roy Asbury of Campbell County.

“They were good friends,” said Asbury’s son, Campbell County Circuit Judge Lee As-
bury, “but it was a strange partnership. Mr. Balloff was a poor, teenaged boy who
received a covered service by a non-Medicare enrolled provider and would, therefore, be eli-

gible for reimbursement. Such claims are likely to be filed on paper, and nothing in this legis-
lation should be construed as preventing the filing of a paper claim Medicare claim directly by a beneficiary.

Completion of Additional Rules

The Committee strongly encourages the Dep-
artment of Health of Human Services to com-
plete, in final form, the outstanding rules pro-
vided for in the original statute, namely the
provider identifier, plan identifier, and em-
ployer identifier. Congress also strongly en-
courages the Department to issue the final se-
curity and electronic signatures regulation.

Use of Authorization

The Committee intends the authorization of funds included in Section 5 would be used to speed the issuance and promulgation of all HIPAA administrative simplification rules. In addition, the authorization is not intended to be used for direct individual compliance activi-
ties of covered entities, but to broadly provide technical and educational assistance. Because the Committee expects timely compliance by the private sector with these standards, the Committee wants the Secretary to issue the model form in a timely manner. Failure to meet the deadline outlined in the legislation jeopardizes authorized funds.

Tribute to Mr. Louis Balloff

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.
OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 2002

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, since Sep-
tember 11th there have been many acts of
kindness that have gone a long way to bridge
the gaps between all faiths, not just here in
the United States, but around the world.

合规计划应报告作为其交易伙伴，可能为其合规计划报告的时间表，以及其计划对HIPAA要求的任何偏离。

关于保密性规则的范围和应用

在这一立法中，委员会已决定确保与April 14, 2003 HIPAA保密性要求的一致性，考虑到最终交易标准可能不会在六个月后实施。根据清理办公场所以，委员会认为有健康信息技术供应商，如服务提供者（ASPs）和创建、判断和处理在其他方式下转换成标准的合同交易格式的程序，HIPAA标准化格式。委员会不能不

等以创建、处理实体，或者以任何的HIPAA规则。

该委员会的建议不打算修改

该委员会4月14，2003年有效日期的保密性立法，为覆盖实体提供技术和教育援助。因为

实体成为保密性规定的遵守者，但广泛提供给非Medicare提供者，因为它不会是合格的受益者。

因此，提出的修正案不有效的标准六

要求，尽管最终转换的修正案是有效的。

委员会希望实体在遵守保密性计划时应告知其成员群体，因此减少混淆。

以可能的交易伙伴为可能的预期的日期

委员会的提议应尽早测试，以便在可能的范围内告知。

委员会将该报告提交给主席。

美国的广域网，但世界各地。

该委员会于1944年发现了位于

300多建筑，几乎全都为犹太

该委员会认为，犹太人、少数团体，或个人，和

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美国的广域网，但世界各地。

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该委员会于1944年发现了位于

美国的广域网，但世界各地。
Daily Digest

Senate

The Senate adjourned sine die on Thursday, December 20, 2001. The 2d session of the 107th Congress will convene on Wednesday, January 23, 2002.

House of Representatives

The House adjourned sine die on Thursday, December 20, 2001. The 2d session of the 107th Congress will convene on Wednesday, January 23, 2002.
Next Meeting of the SENATE
12 noon, Wednesday, January 23, 2002

Senate Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Senate will convene for the second session of the 107th Congress and conduct a live quorum.

(Senate will recess from 12:30 p.m. until 2:15 p.m., for their respective party conferences.)

(Senate photograph will occur at 2:30 p.m.)

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
12 noon, Wednesday, January 23, 2002

House Chamber

Program for Wednesday: To be announced.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

Duncan, John J., Jr., Tenn., E2536
Hobson, David L., Ohio, E2525
Johnson, Nancy L., Conn., E2525
Oberstar, James L., Minn., E2524
Rangel, Charles B., N.Y., E2525
Serrano, Jose E., N.Y., E2523
Smith, Nick, Mich., E2524
Stark, Fortney Pete, Calif., E2525
Strickland, Ted, Ohio, E2523
Thomas, William M., Calif., E2525

Congressional Record

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