House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC
June 17, 2002.

I hereby appoint the Honorable John Abney Culberson to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

MORNING HOUR DEBATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 23, 2002, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debates. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to not to exceed 30 minutes, and each Member, except the majority leader, the minority leader, or the minority whip, limited to not to exceed 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Pence) for 5 minutes.

STATUS OF ANTHRAX INVESTIGATION

Mr. Pence. Mr. Speaker, press accounts beginning in The Washington Post yesterday and on cable television networks over the past 24 hours have been replete with discussions about possible covert operations, the authorization of Special Forces by the President of the United States to confront the regime of Saddam Hussein in Iraq. While it might not surprise some Americans that Iraq may in some way have been involved in the events of 9–11, Mr. Speaker, as I would like to elaborate, as I did so in a letter to the Attorney General last week, there is a growing list of facts that suggest Iraqi involvement not just in the events of 9–11, but perhaps, Mr. Speaker, even in the events and circumstances that led to the anthrax bacillus finding its way to Capitol Hill, costing the lives of five Americans, grinding much of the institutions of our Federal Government to a halt.

As Members may recall, Mr. Speaker, my office was one of three offices on the House of Representatives side of the Capitol building that tested positive for the anthrax bacillus in October. In addition to myself and my family and my staff and many constituent visitors to our office having to take a 3-month regimen of doxycycline and ciprofloxacin, also, as was the case in Senator Daschle’s office and the Senate Hart Office Building, we were expelled from our offices for decontamination for a period of 4 months. It was, in addition to the loss of human life, an extraordinary disruption of our Federal Government as well as an occasion that truly terrorized the American people.

Since the time of the attacks, virtually within a week, the Federal Bureau of Investigation offered a theory of the case, Mr. Speaker, that could be described loosely as an American mad scientist, a version of the Unibomber, who had simply preyed upon this sea of uncertainty following the 9–11 attacks and used anthrax materials that had been absconded from a U.S. weapons facility to further terrorize Americans. It seemed like a very plausible case, to say the least; but there is a growing list of facts that seem to suggest the possibility of an international connection to the anthrax attacks and even possibly, Mr. Speaker, to a connection to Bagdad.

Let me give some of those facts, which have appeared in various arms of the national press. These are 10 different facts that I articulated in a letter to Attorney General John Ashcroft asking, as I did last week, for some explanation as to why the FBI seems to have ruled out an international source for the terrorist attacks.

First and foremost, the letter to Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle was actually dated September 11 and mailed, we believe, around that time, included phrases like “Death to America,” “Death to Israel*,” and “Allah is great.”

The evidence also suggests in media reports that one or more of the 9–11 terrorists visited physicians to be treated for skin lesions and infections that would be consistent with cutaneous exposure to anthrax.

Also the material found in my office and elsewhere on Capitol Hill was a finely milled weapons grade anthrax that had been genetically modified to increase its virulence. These are highly technical methods that can be employed by governments with the resources to do them.

This anthrax was also so powerful that not only had five people been killed, including two postal workers and two elderly women, but these deaths we believe occurred just through cross-contamination. This was a virulent strain developed to kill human beings.

Now, DNA evidence, which has been reported in the press, suggests that the anthrax that was found here in the Capitol was part of the Ames strain of anthrax, which we had developed at Fort Detrick, Maryland. But what you may not be aware of, Mr. Speaker, was that the Ames strain was actually sent to England’s Porton Down research facility, and in that facility in 1988, according to many intelligence agency reports, Iraqi germ warfare scientists sought to obtain that very same Ames virus, and many believe that they did obtain the Ames virus.

☐ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., ☐ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.
So the anthrax bacillus with the genetic coding of the Ames strain could have been and may well have been obtained by Iraqi germ warfare scientists.

We also know that European government and CIA officials reported meetings in late 1998 of al Qaeda members and Iraqi intelligence officials before September 11, and the 9-11 terrorists also we know from confirmed accounts in the press, attempted to rent crop dusters, presumably as delivery vehicles, for chemical weapons.

Last year accoutered to U.N. weapons inspector Richard Spertzel, Iraq has conducted military exercises to explore the possibility of disbursing anthrax using crop dusters.

These are all facts that suggest an international connection, perhaps even an Iraqi connection. This week I will urge the Justice Department and the administration to follow the facts wherever they lead.

PROVIDING ADEQUATE PRESCRIPTION DRUG COVERAGE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 22, 2002, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HANSEN) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month Congress made a choice. Republicans in this body passed legislation giving literally hundreds of billions to the richest on one-half of Americans, to deca-millions and to billionaires. The choice that Congress made was between a tax cut for the richest, most privileged Americans, and an adequate, legitimate real prescription drug benefit for America's seniors.

This week, unfortunately, America's seniors will begin to pay the price for that choice that Congress made, that choice that Republican leadership pushed through Congress of tax cuts for the wealthiest Americans over a prescription drug benefit for America's seniors.

Now, Republicans will say, as we will find in the Committee on Energy and Commerce this week as we mark up the prescription drug bill, Republicans will say that they in fact have a prescription drug bill that they are offering in committee. What they will not say is that prescription drug bill is very inadequate for seniors' needs.

Their bill serves three purposes. Number one, it is the launching pad for Medicare privatization. If their prescription drug plan becomes law, it will be the beginning of full scale, turn-it-over-to-the-insurance-companies privatization of Medicare, something clearly seniors in this country and the rest of us in this country do not want.

The second purpose that their legislation will serve, their so-called prescription drug bill, offered in committee this week, is it will shift Federal resources away from seniors and into tax cuts. We simply cannot give hundreds of billions of dollars in tax cuts to the most privileged people in society and still afford to do an adequate prescription drug benefit for seniors.

The third purpose that the Republican bill serves that will be offered in committee this week on prescription drugs is it is what the drug industry wants. The drug industry wrote their legislation.

Congressional Republicans couched these three motives in choice rhetoric. They will argue that seniors should not be forced into a one-size-fits-all prescription drug program, that they deserve, quote-unquote, a "choice" of private plans.

Think about that. What kind of choice is actually desirable when it comes to drug coverage? A drug plan either covers the prescription drugs, or it does not cover the prescription drug benefit. To Medicare is a multiple complicated private plans serves the best interests of the drug industry, to be sure, the best interests of the drug industry, something that my friends on the other side of the aisle are always intent on doing; but it would undercut seniors collective purchasing power, enabling the drug industry to continue charging their outrageously high prices.

The Republican prescription drug plan, unlike the Democratic plan, the Republican plan does nothing about bringing down drug prices. Why? Because the prescription drug industry wrote their plan.

Their approach chips away at the value of traditional Medicare, setting the stage for Medicare privatization. Both the Bush administration and congressional Republicans have argued that adding a real prescription drug benefit to Medicare is too expensive. That is why their proposal would still leave seniors liable for up to $3,000 of prescription drug expenses. It is hardly a real prescription drug plan if the senior still could be on the hook for $3,000. Retirees contributed to Medicare during their working years; and our current prosperity reflects their hard work over the last 2, 3, 4, 5 decades. Adding real prescription drug coverage to Medicare is an unfulfilled responsibility that this institution, that this Congress, the Members of both parties, must fulfill. Seniors have earned, and they richly deserve, comprehensive health coverage, including modernizing Medicare by including a meaningful prescription drug benefit.

The President and the Congress have a choice when it comes to drug coverage for seniors; we can stand up to the drug industry, devote the necessary resources to a drug benefit, bring prices down for prescription drugs and add a real drug benefit to Medicare; or, or we can cut taxes on the richest, most privileged 1 percent of the people in this country and pass a drug bill that only the prescription drug companies and their friends, their Republican friends in Congress, really want. The answer, Mr. Speaker, is pretty obvious.

RECESS

The Speaker pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 43 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

AFTER RECESS

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

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

We bless You and praise You, Lord God, source of all authority on heaven and earth. This weekend in worship service and at family meals, we gathered to thank You and praise for our fathers. As You guide and protect this Nation through the governance of the President and Congress, so You strengthen and direct family life in this great country through parental authority. Shape the men of this House to be models of leadership, but most of all to reflect Your presence in being good fathers. Surround them with love so that they may manifest understanding and seek every opportunity to strengthen character in their children.

Last Wednesday evening members of this Chamber expressed sorrow over the fact that the United States is the world leader in fatherless families. They prayed for responsible fatherhood in themselves and throughout this Nation, encouraging greater involvement of fathers in the lives of their children.

Lord, through deeper love and faithfulness in family relationships, renew lasting values in this society. Deepen belief in Your power, in commitments made, and relationships given us. Provide and protect children always. Free them from fear and all forms of abuse and manipulation now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

Mr. HANSSEN. Madam Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HANSSEN. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.
The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. HANSEN 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.'

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 in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 1209. An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to determine whether a child, for purposes of classification as an immediate relative, based on the age of the alien on the date the classification petition with respect to the alien is filed, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3275. An act to implement the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism Bombings to strengthen criminal laws relating to attacks on places of public use, to implement the International Convention of the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, to combat terrorism and defend the Nation against terrorist acts, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 672. An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the continued classification of certain aliens as children for purposes of that Act in cases where the alien is "age-out" while awaiting immigration processing, and for other purposes.

S. 1770. An act to implement the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings to strengthen criminal laws relating to attacks on places of public use, to implement the International Convention of the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, to combat terrorism and defend the Nation against terrorist acts, and for other purposes.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Any record vote on postponed questions will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules but not before 6:30 p.m. today.

MARTIN'S COVE LAND TRANSFER ACT

Mr. HANSEN. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4103) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to transfer certain public lands in Natrona County, Wyoming, to the Corporation of the Presiding Bishop, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4103

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Martin's Cove Land Transfer Act".

SEC. 2. CONVEYANCE TO THE CORPORATION OF THE PRESIDING BISHOP.

(a) CONVEYANCE REQUIRED.—Notwithstanding the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter in this section referred to as the "Secretary") shall offer to convey to the Corporation of the Presiding Bishop, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the public lands identified for disposition on the map entitled "Martin's Cove Land Transfer Act," numbered MC/0002, and dated May 17, 2002, for the purpose of public education, historic preservation, and the enhanced recreational enjoyment of the public. Such map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management and the Lander District of the Bureau of Land Management.

(b) CONDITIONS OF CONVEYANCE.

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Corporation of the Presiding Bishop shall pay to the United States an amount equal to the historic fair market value of the property conveyed under this section, including any improvements to that property.

(2) DETERMINATION OF FAIR MARKET VALUE.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall determine the historic fair market value of the property conveyed under this section, including any improvements to the property.

(c) ACCESS AGREEMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary and the Corporation of the Presiding Bishop shall enter into an agreement, in writing, with the United States concerning the Secretary's rights to the property conveyed under this section, including any improvements to that property.

(2) DETERMINATION OF FAIR MARKET VALUE.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall determine the historic fair market value of the property conveyed under this section, including any improvements to that property.

(3) RIGHT OF FIRST REFUSAL.—As a condition of any conveyance under this section, the Secretary shall require that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints agree not to convey, in whole or in part, the property conveyed under this section, to any other entity without the written agreement of the Corporation of the Presiding Bishop. The Corporation of the Presiding Bishop shall have the right of first refusal, in good faith, to purchase the property conveyed under this section.

(4) RIGHT OF FIRST REFUSAL.—As a condition of any conveyance under this section, the Secretary shall require that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints agree not to convey, in whole or in part, the property conveyed under this section, to any other entity without the written agreement of the Corporation of the Presiding Bishop. The Corporation of the Presiding Bishop shall have the right of first refusal, in good faith, to purchase the property conveyed under this section.

(5) USE OF PROCEEDS.—Funds shall be used by the Foundation only for the following purposes and in accordance with priority:

(1) To complete the construction of the exhibits connected with the opening of the National Historic Trails Center in Casper, Wyoming.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 4103, which I introduced, would direct the Secretary of the Interior to offer to sell 940 acres of BLM land in Natrona County, Wyoming, to the LDS Church for the purpose of historic preservation, public education, and the enjoyment of the public. Proceeds from the sale would be directed for the sole purpose of public understanding and enjoyment of the national historic trail system at the National Historic Trails Interpretive Center in Casper, Wyoming.

The 940 acres, known as Martin's Cove, were the site of a truly remarkable and inspiring story of Mormon pioneers. In 1847, a mass migration of Mormon pioneers began to move west to Utah due to some of the most intense religious persecution in our Nation's history. This migration continued into the next decade, when, in 1856, a group of Mormon handcart pioneers, known as the Martin Handcart Company, departed Iowa late in the year and found themselves along the trail stranded with almost no food in freezing temperatures and deep snow.

As they fought against intense weather conditions, between 135 and 150 of their party would perish, many of them at the site known today as Martin's Cove.

When Church President Brigham Young was notified by other pioneers just arriving in the Salt Lake Valley that there was still a company out in the trail, he immediately organized a team to go out and rescue them. While many still perished, many were rescued, and their families remember them and honor them to this day.

Unfortunately, despite the significance of what took place in Martin's Cove, the site has relative obscurity as the Federal Government has simply not had the resources to serve the public or to care for the site.

Prior to the involvement of the LDS Church, also known as the Mormon Church, the BLM was unable to do anything at the site. They did not have the resources to construct trails, to protect the resource, to provide interpretation, or even simply to provide a sign by the side of the road informing the public of what took place at Martin's Cove.

In fact, because the access to the site was controlled by the privately held Sun Ranch, when access was available,
visitors were often charged as much as $30 a head to visit the site. However, in 1996, the LDS Church stepped forward and purchased the Sun Ranch and opened it up to the public free of charge. They then proceeded to spend 31,000 man-hours to develop the site for the enjoyment of the public. They built trails, they established a visitor center, and they provided dozens of full-time volunteers at the site for interpretation. They built restroom facilities. In short, they provided and proved their commitment to the site and to serving the public.

As everybody in this body knows, it has become increasingly difficult to find adequate funding for the hundreds of millions of acres of lands held by the Federal Government. I do not know why it would be in the Federal Government’s best interest to retain the financial stewardship responsibility that has become increasingly difficult to maintain the financial stewardship responsibility held by the Federal Government. I do not know why it would be in the Federal Government’s best interest to retain the financial stewardship responsibility held by the Federal Government.

I urge my colleagues to support this the support of the administration, and this really have not looked into it very hard, because claims that this will lead to Native Americans wanting to purchase lands that are of national significance are unfounded, and we feel this is a poor comparison.

I do not think some people realize that religiously significant lands have already been obtained by American Indian tribes through Federal legislation. For example, Public Law 98-408, Public Law 104-303, Public Law 98-620, and Public Law 91-550 were all conveyed to American Indian tribes.

The lands that have been conveyed to Native Americans in the past are also lands that are of national significance. The pattern is consistent with what we are doing at Martin’s Cove. I do not think some people realize that religiously significant lands have already been obtained by American Indian tribes through Federal legislation.

I believe that Congress must increasingly recognize that if we are ever going to find the Federal resources necessary to adequately care for the national treasures of our parks and public lands, then we must increasingly look to non-Federal entities to serve the public in areas of a more limited interest and significance, such as this cove. This is a concept that Congress has recognized before, such as with the National Historic Lighthouse Preservation Act and the Recreation and Public Purpose Act. They both allow non-Federal entities to purchase or simply take title to historic sites of lesser significance if the public interest can be better served in that manner.

As a result of this policy, there are more tangible recreational and environmental benefits enjoyed today by the American people that the Federal Government simply would not have been able to provide on its own. I believe it is a concept that Congress must increasingly consider if we are going to meet the important stewardship responsibilities that the American people expect.

I appreciate the support we are receiving from many Members on both sides of the aisle, including the ranking member of the Committee on Resources, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. Rahall), and I also appreciate the support of the administration, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

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

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, H.R. 4103, introduced by the chairman of the Committee on Resources, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. Hansen), would direct the Secretary of the Interior to transfer public land in Natrona County, Wyoming, to the Corporation of the Presiding Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

It was on a part of this land, a site known as Martin’s Cove, that a group of Mormon immigrants in 1856 took shelter from an early winter storm. Many died there in what is considered the single greatest loss of life as part of the western migration. Martin’s Cove was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1977. It is located in close proximity to four national historic trails.

The sale of this land, as proposed by H.R. 4103, has generated considerable public interest and concern. The Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation, and Public Lands held hearings here in Washington, DC, and in Casper, Wyoming, to ensure public input on this matter. As a result of those hearings and other input that the Committee on Resources received, a number of changes were made to the bill to address legitimate concerns with the legislation.

The changes made by the amendment adopted by the Committee on Resources involved altering the size of the parcel to be transferred, providing for an agreement that requires perpetual public access and historic preservation. The amendment also directs use of the proceeds of the sale. The form of these changes, Madam Speaker, is so at odds with the concerns that have been raised by some individuals and organizations.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 4103 has the strong support of the ranking member of the Committee on Resources, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. Rahall), I know the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. Rahall) joins me in looking forward to working with the chairman, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. Hansen), on sacred-sites legislation to also protect the cultural and spiritual importance of sacred lands important to Native Americans.

Madam Speaker, I support this legislation; and I appreciate the efforts of the chairman and his staff on this bill. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, it is interesting that some changing states, H.R. 4103 would establish precedent by selling religiously significant land and that Native Americans will want to do the same thing. Opponents who have raised this issue have not looked into it very hard, because claims that this will lead to Native Americans wanting to purchase lands that are of national significance are unfounded, and we feel this is a poor comparison.

I do not think some people realize that religiously significant lands have already been obtained by American Indian tribes through Federal legislation.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.
understatement, Martin’s Cove represents a part of Wyoming’s heritage, and a very tragic chapter in the history of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

As anyone who has been involved in this issue is well aware, Martin’s Cove is an issue where emotions run unusually high. This bill has posed a very difficult decision for myself in representing the people of Wyoming. I have always believed in the concept of trading, swapping, or selling Federal lands in my State, but only if the result makes good sense for the people of Wyoming.

After several days of deliberation and fact finding, at the end of the day it is my duty to represent the preponderance of opinions in the state. I believe that the majority of my constituents do not support this legislation over concerns of access and policy, and therefore I cannot support this bill.

My vote against passage of Chairman Hansen’s bill at the Resources Committee markup was not a vote about the LDS Church, which I greatly admire. Rather, it was a vote to maintain the status quo in the management and maintenance of Martin’s Cove for future generations to visit. Management which has proven very successful and fruitful for the site and to visitors of the site.

During committee consideration of the bill I felt it necessary to amend the legislation with regard to the designation of Martin’s Cove and to ensure that the bill may become law. I was successful in amending the bill to secure free and open access to the area for the public and require that the proceeds of the sale are kept within the State of Wyoming to benefit and educate the public on our historic trails in the form of the National Historic Trails Center in Casper, Wyoming.

Even with these improvements to the bill, I must continue to oppose its passage because the majority of my constituents oppose the bill. Many believe the bill sets a bad precedent, and continue to question why the legislation is necessary.

Madam Speaker, I am a fervent advocate of the old adage: “If it isn’t broken, why fix it?” H.R. 4103 is a solution without a problem.

Mr. Faleomavaega, Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for H.R. 4103, the Martin’s Cove Land Transfer Act. This legislation was introduced in this House by our distinguished colleague from Utah, Mr. Hansen, the Chair of the Committee on Resources. I also want to acknowledge the important role of our colleague from West Virginia, Mr. Rahall, the Ranking Democratic Member of the Committee. I also thank my colleague, Mr. Kildee of Michigan who is managing the bill for the minority today. As my colleagues have noted, Madam Speaker, the Martin’s Cove site is sacred ground to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to acquire Federal lands in the state of Wyoming known as Martin’s Cove.

Generally, Madam Speaker, I have strongly supported the acquisition of lands by the Federal Government in order to provide protection for important natural areas. During the time I have served in this body, I have introduced and supported a number of bills, which have provided for the addition of new lands to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in California and the acquisition of other lands for protection and protection by the Federal Government. In fact, I currently have before the Committee on Resources H.R. 1953, legislation to revise the boundaries of Golden Gate National Recreation Area in the San Francisco Bay Area.

It may appear to be unusual that I am supporting H.R. 4103, which provides for the sale of Federal lands. The land at Martin’s Cove, however, is unique. Clearly the transfer of this parcel of land from the Federal Government to the Mormon Church makes good sense for all concerned.

Madam Speaker, this site is a particularly important historical site for Latter-day Saints. At or near Martin’s Cove in 1856, some 150
emigrants of the Willies and Martin handcart companies lost their lives in an early fall snowstorm. Those who perished were buried where they died, and many were placed in common graves because of the tremendously difficult and trying conditions.

Many members of these two handcart companies made their trek to Salt Lake City in Europe, and others joined them in the eastern United States. They sought a new life in the American West and the freedom to practice their religion. This loss of life was one of the most tragic events in the entire westward migration to California, Oregon, and Mormon trails and mid-nineteenth century America.

It is obvious that this site holds a special significance for the many descendants of those who survived this ordeal, many of whom are Latter-day Saints. But it is also a holy place as well for other members of the church who give special honors to their pioneer heritage.

Madam Speaker, the church’s interest in acquiring this site is consistent with the Federal Government’s interest in public access and preservation of this important site. The church has a unique interest in preserving this place as an authentic historic site. It has an interest in maintaining relics and evidences of the Mormon, Oregon, California, and Pony Express trails that pass through the area. The church also has an interest in making the area accessible to visitors in a way that will preserve the historic significance of the place. Furthermore, I believe that the church’s commitment to this site is likely to be much greater than that of the Federal Government, and as a result the area will be better preserved and better cared for under Latter-day Saint stewardship than under Federal control.

Finally, Madam Speaker, I do not see this legislation for the transfer of this particular piece of land to be establishing any precedent for the sale or transfer of other Federal lands. Clearly this is a unique situation. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has an interest that is very similar to the Federal interest in public access and preserving this place as an authentic historic site.

Madam Speaker, I recommend my colleagues from Utah, Mr. HANSEN, for introducing this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah, Mr. HANSEN, for introducing this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

SHOSHONE NATIONAL RECREATION TRAIL MANAGEMENT ACT

Mr. HANSEN. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3936) to designate and provide for the management of the Shoshone National Recreation Trail, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk reads as follows:

H.R. 3936

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

SECTION 1. SHOSHONE NATIONAL TRAIL.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) APPROPRIATE SECRETARY means—

(A) the Secretary of Agriculture when referring to land under the jurisdiction of that Secretar; and

(B) the Secretary of the Interior when referring to any land except that under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

(2) TRAIL.—The term “Trail” means the system of trails designated in subsection (b) as the James V. Hansen Shoshone National Trail.

(b) DESIGNATION.—The trails that are open to non-motorized use pursuant to applicable Federal and State law and are depicted on the Shoshone National Trail are hereby designated as the “James V. Hansen Shoshone National Trail.”

(c) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) In general.—Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the appropriate Secretary shall manage the Trail consistent with the requirements of a national recreation trail in accordance with—

(A) the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1241 et seq.); and

(B) any applicable laws and regulations for trails on Federal lands.

(2) COOPERATION AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall cooperate with the State of Utah Department of Natural Resources and appropriate county governments in managing the Trail. The appropriate Secretary shall make every reasonable effort to enter into cooperative agreements with the State and Utah Department of Natural Resources and appropriate county governments (separately, collectively, or in any combination, as agreed by the parties) for management of the Trail.

(3) PRIMARY PURPOSE.—The primary purpose of this Act is to provide recreational trail opportunities for motorized use on the Trail. The Trail shall be managed in a manner that is consistent with this purpose, ensures user safety, and minimizes user conflicts.

(d) ADDITION OF TRAILS.—

(1) In general.—The appropriate Secretary may add trails to the Trail in accordance with—

(A) the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1241 et seq.); and

(B) any applicable laws and regulations for trails on Federal lands.

(2) REQUIREMENT FOR ADDITION OF TRAILS.—The appropriate Secretary may add trails to the Trail in accordance with—

(A) the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1241 et seq.); and

(B) any applicable laws and regulations for trails on Federal lands.

(3) MAINTENANCE, MANAGEMENT, AND MAINTENANCE OF RIGHTS.—The appropriate Secretary may maintain, manage, and make appropriate rights related to any non-Federal land or interests in land, except as provided in an agreement related to that land, as provided in an agreement related to that land, with the landowner under subsection (c)(4)(B).

(e) ACQUISITION OF LAND AND INTERESTS IN LAND.—The appropriate Secretary may acquire land and interests in land for the purpose of the Trail only from willing owners.

(f) MAP ON FILE; UPDATED.—The Map shall be kept on file at the appropriate offices of the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN).

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 3936, which I introduced, would designate and provide for the management of approximately 337 miles of existing trails, already open to OHV use in northern Utah on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest and adjacent BLM lands.

It would also allow that, consistent with the National Trails System Act, additional segments might be added administratively on Federal land at a later point, and that trails on non-Federal lands might be added once local communities have identified the most appropriate access points and local trails. Once these additional segments are added, it is expected that there will be approximately 500 miles of trails in the system. In addition, the bill I bring to the floor today also contains an amendment to insert the proper map title and to clarify how the agencies may add additional segments under the National Trails System Act.

In recent years Utah has seen a dramatic increase in the number of registered off-highway vehicles. This growth has presented Federal and State land managers with the difficult challenge of finding and identifying appropriate places to ride for this growing group of recreationalists. Experience has shown when an organized system of trails has been identified, it becomes easier to direct these recreational activities to appropriate places and to protect the areas where OHV riding would not be appropriate.

This bill is a proactive attempt to handle this growing recreational activity. In fact, as meetings were held with local community leaders, it was interesting to note that this bill was supported not only by locally elected officials, but also by some local conservationists who, while not generally
supportive of OHV recreation, expressed their support because of its ability to channel these recreational activities to appropriate places. For years the more extreme environmental voices have claimed that they are not opposed to OHV use if it is on designated trails. However, I believe their true agenda is on display by the fact that while this bill does everything they claim to want, including designating those trails that are already open to OHV use and directing that funding be used for informing the public of open routes through malls and trail signage, some of the more extreme environmental voices in the State of Utah remain opposed. While they continue to claim that these are the solutions that they really favor, they have never stepped forward with any realistic leadership to wisely and responsibly provide for how to help mitigate the increasing demand for OHV opportunities. While extreme voices have shown they have no solutions to match their complaints about this bill and proud of the fact that while some have offered mere rhetoric as their contribution to our public lands, we are providing real leadership and proactive solutions.

I would like to state, Madam Speaker, that a lot of people are of the opinion that I wrote this on the back of an envelope while I was traveling on an airplane from this country. This bill was brought about by a group of folks in the State of Utah. The director of the Public Lands Area of Parks, Courtland Nelson, his deputy, the national resource people, Federal people, State people, OHV riders, they got together and determined how this would work.

In southern Utah there is a trail called the Paiute Trail, and there are 2,500 miles of trails where people can ride OHVs and have a good experience doing it. In fact, a couple of weeks ago, because I wanted to see how it is done, I spent 2 days on that trail; a very interesting experience. I would urge everyone in the State of Utah to get involved. It is very much in the care of the public. The public takes good care of it. People have adopted the trail. There is a lady close to 80 years old that gets on her Polaris ATV and rides along with one of those sticks to pick up paper and cans, and then she has a basket in the front of her ATV, and she puts debris in there. Then she brings it down. If anyone makes a mess on her trail, Barbara runs out and lectures them. If anyone makes a mess on her trail, she brings it down. If anyone makes a mess on her trail, she brings it down. Then she brings it down. If anyone makes a mess on her trail, she brings it down. If anyone makes a mess on her trail, she brings it down. Then she brings it down. If anyone makes a mess on her trail, she brings it down. If anyone makes a mess on her trail, she brings it down. Then she brings it down. If anyone makes a mess on her trail, she brings it down.

It is kind of encouraging to see people take this upon themselves, and I would expect the same thing to happen with this bill. I am amazed how many of these OHVs there are in America. There are literally thousands. People pay from $4,000 to $8,000 for these, and they want a place to ride. It behooves our committee to help provide a place for Americans to enjoy these vehicles. They work hard, and a rancher to me the other day that they do not use quarter horses and pickup trucks anymore, we use OHVs. They are a lot of fun to ride, and they open up areas for America. Of course, we do not want to spoil the pristine areas of America, we do not want them in wilderness areas, but we do have to create a place for them to ride. If we did anything right, it did the Paiute Trail. That is what brought all of these people together to do the Shoshone Trail, which we are talking about today, which is done right.

Madam Speaker, as much as I would like to take credit for being the one who wrote this, I did not. Contrary to what has been in all of our local papers that I wrote it on the back of an envelope while I was traveling on an airplane, that is not the truth. It was done by people with much more knowledge and understanding about public lands than I have, and I compliment them.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. KILDEE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, H.R. 3936, which was introduced by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), would designate a series of off-road vehicle trails on Federal, State and private land in north central Utah as a national trail.

The Committee on Resources held a hearing on H.R. 3936 in April. While it was obvious from the hearing there was a measure of support for a trail designation in this area, there were also a number of issues and concerns that had been raised with the legislation regarding use and access.

Madam Speaker, I want to compliment the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and his staff for their willingness to work with the minority to address the concerns and issues raised with the bill. The amendment in the nature of a substitute that the Committee on Resources adopted contains language worked out with the minority. The Committee designates only those trails that are currently open and eligible for ORV use, minimizes user conflicts, and eliminates conflicts with other trail laws and policies.

I would note the change in the name of the trail to the James V. Hansen Shoshone National Trail. I am very pleased with the change in the name. The gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) in his statement on this bill said that the name of the trail, designates only routes that are currently open and eligible for ORV use, minimizes user conflicts, and eliminates conflicts with other trail laws and policies.

I would note the change in the name of the trail to the James V. Hansen Shoshone National Trail. I am very pleased with the change in the name. The gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) in his statement on this bill said that the name of the trail, designates only routes that are currently open and eligible for ORV use, minimizes user conflicts, and eliminates conflicts with other trail laws and policies.

I would note the change in the name of the trail to the James V. Hansen Shoshone National Trail. I am very pleased with the change in the name. The gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) in his statement on this bill said that the name of the trail, designates only routes that are currently open and eligible for ORV use, minimizes user conflicts, and eliminates conflicts with other trail laws and policies.
H.R. 1906, as amended, is identical to S. 1057, which passed the Senate last year and has been referred to the Committee on Resources. H.R. 1906, as amended, adds 238 acres of land in the park and authorizes the future addition of another 400 acres upon acquisition. The lands added by H.R. 1906 would provide for the inclusion of an ancient coastal village within the park, an addition recommended by a 1992 boundary study.

Madam Speaker, the language of H.R. 1906, as amended, is supported by the administration and members of the Hawaiian delegation. I also support the amended bill and urge its adoption by the House today.

Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK). Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE) for reporting this bill up today on suspension and certainly the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANO) and the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN), the subcommittee chairman and the ranking member, for the committee hearing and for reporting this bill out to the full committee. The support of the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE), who is a member of the Committee on Resources, also has made this event possible today.

The citizens of the Big Island, and really the whole State, are enormously grateful to the Committee on Resources and their leadership for reporting out this bill. They have been lobbying for years to have this done and the park boundaries extended, because so many of the valuable attributes of the park are located currently outside the park boundaries.

The Pu'uhonua O Honaunau National Historical Park, formerly known as the City of Refuge National Historical Park, was authorized on July 26, 1925. It is a very, very valuable national, native Hawaiian resource. The park had a tradition where the kings and the monarchs of the Republic would allow citizens who had broken a law, a kapu, to escape to this city of refuge; and if they succeeded in arriving there, no harm could come to them until such time as they were released. That is the name, Pu’uhonua O Honaunau, City of Refuge.

There are numerous acres that will be added to this park by the passage of this bill. The proposed addition of 397 acres, which includes the Kii'lae Ahupu'a which is a land designation of the mountain to the sea, contains many, many important cultural and historic resources. It has some 800 cultural sites; some 25 caves; a minimum of 10 heiaus, which are the native worshipping temples; 25 or more closures; and over 150 burials, sites which are the place of their religious worships; and over 40 burial sites, including many trails. This addition is going to add some very, very important aspects to an already well-visited park.

The bill, H.R. 1906, has been revised from the original version, which I offered, which would have added some 800 acres. The bill actually parallels identically the bill which was passed by the Senate offered by my colleague in the Senate, Senator AKAKA. Hopefully if this bill passes today and is transferred over to the Senate, it will be very quickly adopted and passed on to the White House for signature.

I am very grateful to hear the words of Chairman HANSEN, who is asking the National Park Service to do a reconnaissance study of the remaining 400 acres which are part of the bill which I introduced which I believe are essential additions to this park. This may take a while, for while the reconnaissance study to be completed, but I am confident that once it is done that the Park Service will recommend this addition as well to this historic park.

I thank the committee again for taking up this bill. It is enormously important. Our county officials have passed resolutions in support of the addition to Pu’uhonua O Honaunau, and today’s action will really come as a victory for the people of Hawaii, particularly the native population that lived in this area since the 12th century.

Madam Speaker, I compliment the gentlewoman from Hawaii. I think her legislation is very meritorious and should be passed.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1906, which will authorize the expansion of one of the most beautiful and historically important parks in Hawaii.

The site was a place of refuge for the early Hawaiians up into the 19th century. As a national historical park, it is still an important refuge for people today. Several areas neighboring the park have been found to be rich with archaeological artifacts and remains of the Hawaiian culture. The Trust for Public Land has done its part by acquiring and protecting these neighboring lands, but now it is time to make these historic areas part of our National Parks System. This will help the National Park continue to be a place where people can get away and learn more about the history and culture of Hawaii.

Hawaii is well known for its fabulous hotels and luxurious resorts, but I am pleased to see that the Gentilelady from Hawaii continues to fight for Hawaii’s national parks too—places that are accessible to all Hawaiians and visitors from the continent as well. I support that endeavor, and H.R. 1906.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 1906.

The Pu’uhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park was authorized by Congress nearly
50 years ago to preserve a truly unique relic of Hawaiian history and culture. Up until the early 19th century, Hawaiians who broke the ancient code of law could avoid an otherwise certain death by fleeing to this place of refuge, or pu‘uhonua, for absolution and clemency. Defeated warriors and non-combatants could seek refuge here during times of battle. It is this function that gave this park its name, City of Refuge, which was later changed to Pu‘uhonua o Honaunau.

In addition to the refuge, which is enclosed by a great wall, the surrounding land also housed several generations of powerful Hawaiian chiefs, adding to the area’s great historical value. The pu‘uhonua and royal grounds are still considered sacred by native Hawaiians and the sites draw a half million visitors each year who come in search of the vast cultural, spiritual, educational, and recreational opportunities the park has to offer. Visitors can attend cultural demonstrations of traditional Hawaiian arts and crafts, hike along the historic 1871 Trail to several archaeological sites, observe wildlife such as the endangered green sea turtles in Keone Eye cove, or snorkel in the clear waters of Honaunau Bay.

When the National Historic Park was established in 1955, nearly two-thirds of the ancient village of Kī‘ilae remained undiscovered and outside of the park in a single private ownership. Recently, the approximately 238-acre Honaunau tract, which contains the balance of the Kī‘ilae Village site and a human habitation record stretching back nearly a thousand years, became available for acquisition. This property is extremely rich in pre-history, and provides a glimpse into ancient Hawaiian life. Agricultural structures, stone piles, and walls are interspersed among recreational sites and the burial sites of the villagers. Acquisition of this area is crucial to protect extraordinary early Hawaiian cultural sites and expand the public understanding and interpretation of cultural traditions and Hawaiian subsistence patterns. This public acquisition will safeguard this important glimpse into early Hawaiian village life and social dynamics.

It is important to note that the acquisition and expansion of Pu‘uhonua o Honaunau is overwhelmingly supported by the National Park Service, the County of Hawaii, and the local community. In addition, an identical version of H.R. 1906 has already passed the Senate in the form of S. 1057. All that remains is the passage of H.R. 1906 in the House of Representatives.

I urge my colleagues to protect these ancient Hawaiian cultural sites and support this legislation.

Mr. HANSEN. Madam Speaker, I have no requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1906, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.
import it. The Endangered Species Act is often interpreted to give rats, frogs and plants more rights than people.

In some parts of the country, in my district, specifically, in southern California, the heavy burden of Federal, State and local mandates is causing a generation of people who cannot afford to live in the community where they work and grew up. I call these people the new homeless. Exactly who are the new homeless? In my district it might be a couple whose husband might be a firefighter and the wife is a teacher. They have a good job and they make a good living, but their combined income does not qualify them to buy a median-priced home in Southern California. This is a national problem also occurring in New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, Colorado and Oregon, among other places. The new homeless either end up renting, postponing the American dream of homeownership, or they commute, sometimes hours, until they find a place where they can afford to live in. Although they may be homeowners, the only time they really spend in their home is the 8 hours they spend in bed. Most of the other 16 hours of the day are spent working and commuting to and from work.

I would encourage my colleagues to talk to their D.C. staff to see if you have any of the new homeless individuals in your offices. One of my legislative assistants has been looking for a condo since January. In that time, she has been outbid by $40,000 on an 854 square-foot condo that is $40,000 above the asking price and lost out on another opportunity to bid because she got to the property on a Sunday morning the day after it had gone on the market, and it was already under contract. She is almost priced out of the marketplace in the area and about ready to move to a cheaper part of the country. My legislative director and his wife bought a home in Sperryville, Virginia, which is about 2 hours from here. In both cases, the dream of homeownership is becoming a question of affordability and quality of life.

Although nationally homeownership is at an all-time high of 67.8 percent, there are pockets in this country where that statistic is significantly lower, and H. Con. Res. 415 states that improving opportunities for homeownership requires the commitment and the cooperation of all levels of government, Federal, State and local. I hope that National Homeownership Month will encourage that.

The Federal Commitment to Improving Homeownership: I feel strongly about this issue because homeownership is the key to personal wealth in our country. When someone buys a home, they purchase an asset which will grow over time; and as equity accumulates, so does personal wealth. The Federal Government should be to help individuals and families move into homeownership so they would have the ability to achieve personal wealth.

I am so pleased that President Bush has announced his aggressive agenda to expand homeownership opportunities to at least 5.5 million families before the end of the decade. The Federal Government has a long history of supporting housing programs. FHA allows people to become homeowners with as little as 3 percent for a down payment. The Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco is working on a program that will help some of the new homeless achieve the dream of homeownership. They are working with the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and other organizations to offer loans to about 300 middle-income families. What is unique is how they define middle income, because in San Francisco that includes families making about $100,000 a year.

While there are also great programs helping specific groups of people, I agree with President Bush, we can and must do more to expand homeownership opportunity to all people in this country.

Long-term solutions: when most people talk about housing, they tend to focus on the low-income end of the spectrum. While I agree that this group is important, I firmly believe that we must address the problem of new homeless and begin creating a move-up market for the low-income individuals, we will not resolve our affordability entry level housing crisis.

The Federal Government supports a lot of great programs such as section 8 rental vouchers, which target low- and moderate-income families. But now these programs are starting to experience inefficiencies because there is no move-up market for the people in the section 8 housing to move out to. Programs like section 8 rental vouchers are crucial to moving families off of public housing and out of the lives of families who experience an emergency such as a job loss or death of a spouse. However, they should not be considered long-term solutions. Because we do not have a move-up market for a section 8 voucher family, they get stuck relying on government. If they make too much money and no longer qualify for the voucher, they cannot afford to move into their current community; and because they continue to tie up the voucher, other families who need assistance are stuck on waiting lists.

In some areas such as Los Angeles, families are waiting years to get a voucher. This problem is compounded by the lack of housing supply because landlords can charge much higher rents, usually to the new homeless families who can pay the rent, but then cannot save for the down payment.

There is no real incentive to be part of the section 8 voucher program. Fifty-nine percent of Los Angeles section 8 voucher families find a place where they can use the voucher use the voucher. To truly address the housing problem in our country, we need a real solution, not a Band-aid. We need policies which encourage the private sector to provide the housing that is needed; and this is something that the Federal, State, and local governments must really take on, and take on in a serious manner.

I am pleased with President Bush that he has recognized this problem and has a plan to expand home ownership opportunities by working with the private sector to overcome the obstacles facing the new homeless as well as low- and moderate-income families. I am anxious to learn more about his proposal and do everything I can to produce a bill that will implement it.

In conclusion, National Homeownership Month is exciting. It has created a forum for us to start addressing issues that impact homeownership. I encourage my colleagues to support H. Con. Res. 415 and take time this month to talk to the public housing authorities, Real estate lenders, and prospective homebuyers in their districts to learn about the issues affecting homeownership.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FRANK. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. Norton). Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for yielding me time.

Homeownership Month should be a time to study and take note of both the successes and the problems our country faces in homeownership. The President is in Atlanta speaking today about homeownership for minority Americans, and I applaud him for doing so.

The reason one focuses on minority Americans, people of color, is because of a success story. During the New Deal, one of Roosevelt’s aims was for every American to own her own home. Today, we can say that almost every American does own her own home. The average American has obtained homeownership; and if we look at who has not, who has not are, of course, those who have had other disadvantages in society, and particularly people of color.

In the 1990s we had an extraordinary housing boom and people of color forged ahead in homebuying as never before. But with the housing boom came economic boom that has very much subsided. Indeed, unemployment continues to go up every month, even with all of the propaganda about the recession being over. Even so, the housing boom brought a housing bust for many families.

If you live in the District of Columbia or any suburb of any great city in the United States finding affordable housing is like looking for a needle in a haystack. It has gone to the top of the list of American problems, receiving, however, almost no attention in our country and certainly no attention from the White House. It is a great problem of our time.

I do want to focus on a great success story here in the Nation’s Capital,
Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Madam Speaker, this resolution and what the President is trying to do is an attempt to help people. The best thing you can do to help people in this country is to help themselves. I remember when I was a boy, I moved to California when I was a year old from Arkansas, and at that point in time I lived in South Whittier, which was the district of my good friend from the Democratic side, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO).

At that time it was a bunch of immigrants. It was “Arkies” and “Okies”; and we had one thing in common, we were poor. My dad left my mother when I was 6 months old and I was raised by my grandparents. We lived in a poor community, but it was our home; and in that home we established pride, and with that pride grew equity. Today there is still a community of poor people, but now they are from Mexico and Latin America; but they still have the same thing in common that I did with my neighbors at that time: we were poor.

Homeownership means a lot. What can we do? We need to make sure that the States understand how important it is that we provide opportunity for people through homeownership. I applaud the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK). The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK) looks at this issue, and he understands that section 8 vouchers are great because they help people that need help; but we have never found a unit that has been built with a section 8 voucher.

In order to make sure that people have a place to live, we have to make sure that there is an affordable housing stock that is a level above a section 8 voucher, and that is for people to move out of section 8 homes into affordable homes. With that comes equity, and with that comes a future, and with that comes prosperity for their children and their future.

We need to do everything we can in this country to focus the light on what the problem is. In many cases the problem is government. We need to focus on that issue fervently. The President and the chairman of HUD, Secretary Martinez, are doing what they need to do to look at issues and say how can we fast track the process where people can get permits to build houses. How do we eliminate a lot of the restrictions and red tape and regulations? How do we tackle the Endangered Species Act?

I have seen projects in my district that took 5 years to process, where they finally (3) titled through the county, only to find because of a lawsuit that the Federal Government placed a mandate over that they now own rat habitat. After 5 years, the project ended up having a designation of “habitat.”

I really believe that people are more important than rats. Yes, we need to be concerned about the environment, but there was a time in this country when we used to swat flies and poison rats. Now we set aside habitat for those little critters. The problem is, it is not a federally owned habitat; the habitat is owned by private property owners, and that is wrong.

We need to resolve the problems in this country, we need to provide opportunity for people to buy homes, and we need to deal with the new homes properly.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam speaker, I would like to note that I am glad to be here endorsing the importance of homeownership; but as the gentleman from California indicated, homeownership is very important for a significant segment of the population, indeed, we hope for a very large majority. But there will always be people among us who, for economic reasons in particular, will not be able to afford homes, and a rounded housing policy, we will do everything we can to help with homebuilding. It will also help with rental, including the production of rental housing.

I hope that we will continue to support a balanced program, indeed, with more resources than we have done previously.

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Madam Speaker, giving every family and individual the tools they need to have to buy a home is good for the homeowner, the community, and the Nation. We must never lose sight of our goal and National Homeownership Month is the perfect time to re dedicate ourselves to this goal.

The housing industry is in a unique position to lead the Nation out of recession in 2002. A new report issued by the National Association of Home Builders, “Housing—The Key to Economic Recovery,” shows that housing accounts for about 14 percent of the Nation’s Gross Domestic Product, or about one out of every seven dollars spent in the U.S. each year.

The same report shows that the construction of 1,000 single-family homes generates 2,448 jobs in construction and construction-related industries, approximately $79.4 million in wages and more than $42.5 million in Federal, State and local tax and revenue fees. Construction of 1,000 multifamily homes generates 1,030 jobs in construction and related industries, approximately $33.5 million in wages, and more than $17.8 million in Federal, State, and local tax revenue fees.

Minority purchase power is rising. Hispanics homeownership increased 39 percent between 1994 and 2000. African-American homeowner ship increased 24 percent in that same period. However, minority homeownership rates are almost 30 percent lower than the overall national rate.

Homeownership is a wise investment for long-term financial security, and an investment in America.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 415. As we commemorate National Home Ownership Month throughout the month of June, it is the perfect time to remember that nothing sustains the American dream like...
June 17, 2002

Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

SUPPORTING GOALS AND IDEALS OF MINGENITIS AWARENESS MONTH

Mr. MICA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 340) supporting the goals and ideals of Meningitis Awareness Month.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 340

Whereas meningitis is usually caused by a viral or bacterial infection;

Whereas viral meningitis is generally less severe than bacterial meningitis;

Whereas bacterial meningitis caused by the meningococcus, Neisseria meningitidis, is one of the most deadly and least understood infections in the United States;

Whereas in 2000 more than 2,900 people in the United States developed meningococcal disease;

Whereas the 2 most common types of meningococcal disease are meningitis, an infection of the fluid that surrounds the spinal cord and the brain, the symptoms of which include high fever, headache, stiff neck, confusion, delirium, vomiting, and seizures, and meningococcemia, an infection of the bloodstream, the symptoms of which include a red-brown rash or purple blisters;

Whereas although meningococcal disease can be treated with a number of effective antibiotics, such treatment must begin early in the course of the disease, because the disease can be fatal within hours after the first symptoms appear;

Whereas individuals who survive meningococcal meningitis may suffer from debilitating effects such as hearing and vision loss, learning difficulties or mental retardation, loss of arms and legs, and paralysis;

Whereas between 20 percent and 25 percent of all people carry the bacterium that causes meningococcal disease in the back of their noses and throats without developing the disease, but can pass the bacterium to others;

Whereas the bacterium that causes meningococcal meningitis can be passed by close contact that involves the exchange of respiratory or throat secretions with someone who is infected or is carrying the bacterium, including coughing, kissing, or sharing items such as cigarettes, lipsticks, foods, drinks, toothbrushes, and mouth guards;

Whereas meningococcal disease cannot be spread merely by being in the same room with an infected person or by breathing the air where an infected person has been;

Whereas meningococcal disease usually develops within 1 to 14 days after exposure;

Whereas although the occurrence of meningococcal disease was once highest among children between the ages of 6 months and 18 months, the occurrence of the disease among older children and adolescents has been increasing in recent years, with a number of outbreaks occurring at schools and universities;

Whereas although a vaccine is currently available which provides protection against 4 of the 5 common strains of meningococcal disease, in the United States, these vaccinations are rarely administered until after an outbreak occurs;

Whereas the medical community should be encouraged to make a routine practice of informing adolescent patients and their parents about the option of being vaccinated.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

June 17, 2002

owning a home. Home ownership is an essential tool for strengthening our communities and allowing more Americans to accumulate wealth. Homes are where our Nation’s families grow, where lives are shaped and where decisions are made.

It is because that we work to increase the ranks of homeowners in every community across this country, and in particular among members of the African-American community, whose home ownership rates have traditionally lagged far behind other groups.

According to the 2000 census, African-Americans recorded a $27,910 median household income—the highest ever recorded—while recording record-low poverty rates. In 2001, it was estimated that the total income for African-Americans exceeded $565 billion, and more than half of African-American married couples had incomes of at least $50,000.

Yet, according to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, only 48 percent of African-Americans own homes, compared to 74 percent of white families. And, in a recent study, 36 percent of African-Americans who needed access to capital was their greatest barrier to owning a home.

These statistics show that many families of color are unable to capitalize on the benefits that home ownership provides. For far too long minority communities have been left out of the home ownership process because the number of African-American homeowners has increased by more than 20 percent in the last decade, too many people of color are missing out on the power of home ownership because they’ve fallen prey to decades of unfair lending practices, lack of savings or lack of affordable housing. As we all know, without proprietorship we have no power. This is why we must take responsibility to ensure that our families can prosper through the benefits of owning a home.

That is why the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation created the “With Ownership, Wealth” initiative to promote access to lending and home ownership education and resources for people of color. This initiative is one way that the CBCF is letting people know the importance of homeownership and the need to connect those people with the funding sources that can make that dream a reality. Since its inception, the Congressional Black Caucus has championed equality for all, and the WOW initiative is merely an extension of our fight to ensure that all Americans will have the opportunity to experience the prosperity that is felt by too few.

Combined with the CBC’s agenda to increase the Nation’s home ownership rates, this program will serve to develop the all-inclusive America of which we have only dreamt to clause 8 of rule XX and the...
against this debilitating and often deadly disease; and
Whereas the Meningitis Awareness Key to prevention (MAK) organization has requested that Congress designate April as Meningitis Awareness Month in order to raise public awareness about meningitis and the availability of effective vaccines against meningitis. Now, therefore, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) and the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) and the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) each will control 20 minutes.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to have the House consider House Concurrent Resolution 390. I want to take this opportunity to commend my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE), for introducing this important measure and also for working so hard to bring this resolution before the floor.

The Gentleman. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to present today on behalf of the Subcommittee on Civil Service and Agency Organization and its chair, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON), expresses the support of the House for the goals and ideals of Meningitis Awareness Month.

Meningitis is a potentially fatal disease and not a lot is known about it. In the year 2000, nearly 3,000 Americans contracted meningitis, and many of those were newborn. The Meningitis Awareness Key to Prevention Organization has asked that April be recognized as Meningitis Awareness Month. The purpose of this particular recognition is to raise public awareness about meningitis and the availability of effective vaccines against the disease.

Meningitis is an infection of the fluid that surrounds the spinal cord and the brain. The most common forms of meningitis are bacterial meningitis and viral meningitis. Bacterial meningitis is, as the resolution points out, one of the most deadly and least understood infections in the United States. It is highly contagious and can be spread through close contact with others. However, if diagnosed quickly and treated promptly, most people make a full recovery. However, without proper treatment, bacterial meningitis can be fatal, sometimes within hours, or lead to permanent handicaps such as deafness, paralysis, or brain damage.

Historically, most cases of bacterial meningitis occurred among children under 3 years of age. In recent years, however, there have been a number of meningitis outbreaks at both our schools and universities.

Everyone should be aware of the symptoms of bacterial meningitis, particularly in newborns, children, and also in adults. The symptoms are fever, a stiff neck, an aching back, and sometimes nausea. Viral meningitis is the more common type of meningitis. Although rarely life-threatening, it can severely weaken a person. Since the symptoms of meningitis are the same as bacterial meningitis, it is most important that individuals seek medical attention quickly, especially when symptoms appear.

Aside from vaccines, there is no way to prevent and treating meningitis. There are effective vaccines against certain strains of meningitis, but vaccines are rarely administered until after an outbreak has occurred. The medical community should be encouraged to inform adolescents and parents, particularly those of young people, about the option of being vaccinated against this debilitating and potentially deadly disease.

Madam Speaker, I ask all Members to support this important measure.

Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of the time.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I am a member of the American Academy of Pediatrics, and I introduce this resolution, approximately 3,000 cases of meningitis occur each year in the United States. Ten to thirteen percent of people die, despite receiving antibiotics early in the illness. Of those who survive, an additional 10 percent suffer permanent disabilities of the disease, including mental retardation, hearing loss, and loss of limbs.

On September 30, 1997, the American College Health Association, which represents about half of the colleges with student health services in the United States, released a statement recommending that “college health services take a more proactive role in alerting students and their parents about the dangers of meningococcal disease.”

Studies undertaken by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention indicate that freshman college students, particularly those who live in dormitories, constitute a group that are at a modestly increased rate for meningococcal disease.

Meningitis is an infection of the fluid of a person’s spinal cord and the fluid that surrounds the brain. The disease is usually caused by a viral or bacterial infection. The bacteria are very common and normally in the back of the nose and throat. They normally spread between people in close and prolonged contact by coughing, sneezing and intimate kissing. Children under 5, teenagers, young adults, and the elderly are most at risk of contracting the disease. However, college students are a key at-risk group because of their lifestyle, which includes the close togetherness of student accommodations.

This resolution, supporting Meningitis Awareness Month, will alert college students and those most susceptible to the disease to vaccines and immunization efforts that help combat the disease. I urge all Members to give this bill their support.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MICA. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE), who is the author of this resolution.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Madam Speaker, I very much appreciate the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) for his work on this resolution, supporting this resolution and advocating its passage on the floor today. I think that this has clearly shown what the threats are, as did the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) as well.

I became really intimately aware of the ravages of this disease when a meningitis outbreak hit the Sacramento region in 2000, and then again in 2001, killing five high school students, three of whom were my constituents. Peter and Rose Kwett, personal friends of mine from Carmichael, California, saw their 15-year-old daughter, Mary Jo, taken from them as a result of this dreaded disease.

This year, there have been seven cases reported in my region, including the fatality of a sixth-grade girl from Greer Elementary School in Sacramento.

I introduced this resolution really to heighten the awareness of this terrible disease which affects approximately 2,500 individuals in the United States every year. As the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) indicated, people can do certain things to protect themselves, generally involving what we think of as good hygiene habits. Also, there is a vaccine available.

Last year in my home State of California, the legislature passed a resolution designating the month of April as Meningitis Awareness Month. The Meningitis Awareness Key to Prevention Organization supports this resolution, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

Mr. MICA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of the time.

I would like to close by saying it is the goal of this resolution to raise public awareness about meningitis, and also the availability of the effective vaccines against this potentially debilitating or often fatal disease. I want to take this opportunity to thank the Meningitis Awareness Key to Prevention Organization for its efforts to educate all Americans to recognize the symptoms of this disease and also urge that individuals seek prompt medical attention.

I also want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLITTLE) for his leadership on this issue and for bringing this resolution, because it is important to bring this debilitating disease and information about it before the American public. So I thank him again for his work on this.

Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to support this resolution seeking the goals of Meningitis Awareness Month.
Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, approximately 3,000 cases of meningococcal disease occur each year in the United States. Of those infected, 10–13 percent die despite receiving early treatments of antibiotics for the illness. Those who survive the illness, about 10 percent, have severe aftereffects of the disease, such as mental retardation, hearing loss or loss of limbs.

Meningitis is one of the least understood infectious diseases existing in the United States today. Two forms of meningitis, bacterial and viral meningitis, quietly threaten children, and increasingly, adolescents. Bacterial meningitis, the deadlier of the two varieties, causes an inflammation of the lining that surrounds the brain. Approximately 20 percent of the population carries the bacteria in the back of the nose or throat without contracting the disease. If, however, the bacteria move into the bloodstream, the carrier quickly become endangered. Data suggests certain social behaviors such as, exposure to passive and active smoking, bar patronage and excessive alcohol consumption may increase students’ risk for contracting the disease. In addition, data also shows that students living in dormitories, particularly freshmen, are at increased risk.

Early diagnosis is the key to successful treatment and public awareness is crucial in order to expedite an accurate and timely diagnosis. The vaccines that are available are effective, but are rarely administered before there is an outbreak. The recent outbreaks in Northern California, and nation-wide, have increasingly occurred on high school, college, and university campuses as opposed to occurring in infants, which once had the highest occurrence rate.

As we go on to promote Meningitis Awareness month, we must keep in mind that many of the people who suffer from meningitis are seniors. The most deadly form of meningitis is caused by bacteria, which must be treated immediately with prescription antibiotics. Unfortunately, we still have no prescription drug benefit for our Medicare population. It is ironic, and must be addressed.

Therefore, I urge my colleagues to support H. Con. Res. 340 and let us become more aware of meningitis.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 340.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. MICA. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MICA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on House Concurrent Resolution 340.

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

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2 of rule 1, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

Announcement by the Speaker Pro Tempore

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair now puts the question on the Speaker’s approval of the Journal and motions to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today, in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

The Speaker’s approval of the Journal, de novo:
House Concurrent Resolution 415, by the yeas and nays; and House Concurrent Resolution 340, by the yeas and nays.

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

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the pending business is the question of the Speaker’s approval of the Journal of the last day’s proceedings. The question is on the Speaker’s approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. NORWOOD. Madam Speaker, I object to the way the Chair determined that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 307, nays 45, not voting 82, as follows:

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Akin
Allen
Andrews
Armey
Baker
Baird
Ballance
Ballenger
Barcia
Barrett
Bartlett
Bass
Beaumier
Berkley
Berry
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blumenauer
Blinken
Boehner
Bonilla
Boswell
Boozman
Brown (GA)
Brown (SC)
Bryant
Burke
Burton
Buyer
Carlisle
Camp
Cantor
Carpino
Capps
Cardin
Castle
Chabot
Chablis
Clay
Clayton
Chung
Coble
Combust
Cox
Coyle
Cramer
Crenshaw
Cubin
Culberson
Cunningham
Cunningham
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal
DeGette
DelaHunt
DeLauro
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley
Dreier
Duncan
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
Ewing
Everett
Farr
Flake
Foley
Foster
Frank
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Ganske
Gekas
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Graves
Green
Greenback
Greenwood
Gruceri
Grilli
Hagedorn
Hall
Hansen
Hart
Hastings (WA)
Hayek
Hayworth
Hill
Hinojosa
Hoeven
Hooker
Holden
Holt
Hooley
Horn
Hostetler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hunter
Hyde
Inglis
Isakson
Issa
Istook
Jackson (NY)
Jackson-Lee
Jackson (TX)
Jackson (MI)
Jackson-Brown
Jackson
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Katko
Kelsoe
Kenny
Kerry
Kirk
Kleczka
Kleingardner
Kolbe
Lloyd
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Lynapp
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Markey
Massa
Matheson
McCARTHY (MO)
McCaul
McCaul
McCaul
McCaul
McKeon
McHugh
McKee
McKee (FL)
McKee (NY)
Mica
Miller, Dan
Miller, Tom
Miller, Gary
Miller, Jeff
Mink
Moahin
Moore
Moran (VA)
Moran
Murtha
Myrick
Napolitano
Nethercutt
Ney
Nguyen
Nussle
Obe立足
Ortiz
Osborne
Ouatu
Ott
Olson
Owens
Paice
Palin
Paul
Penacoli
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Radanovich
Rahall
Regula
Reiber
Reyes
Reynolds
Rice
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Rosen
Rush
Ryan (WA)
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Shadegg
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Shiroma
Shuster
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Souder
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stump
Sullivan
Summers
Sweeney
Tакредо
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauscher
Taylor
Thomas
Thomas
Thornberry
Towns
Thurman
Thurber
Tiberi
Tien
Toomey
This will be a 5-minute vote. The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 358, nays 0, not voting 76, as follows:

[Roll No. 231]

YEAS—358

Abraham 
Ackerman 
Achen 
Akin 
Allen 
Andrews 
Army 
Barb 
Barrett 
Bartlett 
Bass 
Bentzen 
Bereuter 
Berry 
Biggert 
Bilirakis 
Bishop 
Blumenauer 
Blunt 
Boehner 
Bom 
Boozman 
Boucher 
Boy 
Brady (TX) 
Brown (IL) 
Brown (SC) 
Bryant 
Burr 
Burton 
Buyer 
Calvert 
Campbell 
Campbell 
Capps 
Cardin 
Carson (IN) 
Chabot 
Chambliss 
Clay 
Clayton 
Clyburn 
Coble 
Condit 
Cox 
Cullen 
Cubin 
Culberson 
Cumming 
Cunningham 
Davis (CA) 
Davis (FL) 
Davis (IL) 
Davis, Tom 
Deal 
DeFazio 
DeGette 
DeLauro 
DeMint 
Deutsch 
Diaz-Balart 
Dicks 
Dingell 
Doanget 
Doolittle 
Doyle 
Dreier 
Drury 
Duncan 
Edwards 
Ehlers 
Ehrlich

NAYS—45

Aderholt 
Baldwin 
Capuano 
Conditt 
Costello 
Cramer 
Fletcher 
Gillmor 
Gutknecht 
Hefley 
Holbock 

NOT VOTING—82

Bachus 
Baker 
Barton 
Becker 
Berman 
Blagojevich 
Boehner 
Brady (PA) 
Brown (CA) 
Callahan 
Cannon 
Carson (KY) 
Clement 
Collins 
Cuyvers 
Culloy 
Crowley 
DeLauro 
Dels 
DFA 
Fattah 
Ferguson 
Ford 
Gallagher 
Gehardt 
Gilman

Mr. FILNER changed his vote from "yea" to "nay.

So the Journal was approved. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce 5 minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on each additional motion to suspend the rules on which the Chair has postponed further proceedings.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL HOMEOWNERSHIP MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 415. The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. GAVENI). The House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 415, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

SUPPORTING GOALS AND IDEALS OF MENINGITIS AWARENESS MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 340. The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 340, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 360, nays 0, not voting 74, as follows:
The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 3686

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 3686.

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

There was no objection.

2002 WORLD CUP

(Mr. WALSH asked and was given unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WALSH. Madam Speaker, at the 2002 World Cup in Korea, what began as a singular and singular event, the U.S. Men’s team victory over Portugal has become a prologue for its current run into the quarter finals. No American men’s national team has ever reached this point nor achieved such success.

Last night, our guys convincingly defeated their arch rival and fellow North Americans, Mexico. 2-0. Mexico also had a remarkable run through group play, emerging undefeated, that is until last night.

Coach Arena, once again, put a team on the field that played with conviction and with class. While Mexico dominated possession, our team was opportunistic scoring on all its best chances. Goalkeeper Brad Friedel was once again outstanding, as was overall team defense.

Next up, Friday morning, 7:30 a.m. Eastern Standard Time, mighty Germany, a team that is, again, one of the favorites. France, Argentina, Portugal, and now Mexico have gone home and our team is still playing. Can Germany be next? Join a billion other people for breakfast in Korea. Support our guys Friday morning.

WAIVING REQUIREMENT OF CLAUSE 2(c)(1) OF RULE XII ON A BILL INCLUDING A PROPOSAL TO PROVIDE A PRESCRIPTION DRUG BENEFIT PLAN

Mrs. MYRICK. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the requirement of clause 2(c)(1) of rule XII not apply to a bill that includes a proposal to provide a prescription drug benefit plan.

CONGRATULATIONS TO U.S. SOCCER TEAM

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, as a less-than-proficient soccer fan, let me add my accolades to the United States soccer team. There are millions of soccer players in the United States, Little Leaguers, and large soccer clubs. Let us applaud our U.S. soccer team for its good sportsmanship and its outstanding accomplishment of reaching the quarter finals.

I hope all Members recognize that sometimes it is lonely to play far, far
PRESCRIPTION DRUG PRICES

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. THURMAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. THURMAN 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 California (Mr. FILNER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. THURMAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. THURMAN 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 South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(H.R. 3250. CODE TALKERS RECOGNITION ACT)

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

(Mr. THUNE of South Dakota addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)
Two of these Sioux code talkers are still alive today: Clarence Wolf Guts of the Oglala Sioux Tribe and Charles Whitepipe, Sr., of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe.

Unfortunately, the nine other known Sioux code talkers have passed away. John Brown Kenworthy, of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, Simon Broken Leg and Iver Crow Eagle, Sr., of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe, Eddie Eagle Boy and Philip LaBlanc of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Baptiste Pumpkinseed of the Oglala Sioux Tribe, John World, Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, and Walter C. John of the Sioux Tribe of Nebraska, have passed away.

In a time in which we fully understand the meaning of the world “hero,” I believe we can all agree that these 11 men are truly heroes of our country.

Clarence Wolf Guts and Charles Whitepipe can tell us the stories of the trials and tribulations that they faced as they served our country. Families of the other Sioux code talkers can pass on the stories told them by their husband, father or uncle. These code talkers provided safety to fellow Americans who were fighting so hard for our Nation. They did so by using their culture and their native language which had been passed down to them through the generations.

Last year we rightly honored and recognized the Navajo code talkers for the important role that they played and the contributions that have been made.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to introduce H.R. 3250, The Code Talkers Recognition Act, to honor the men who fought and served. Mr. HUNTER. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER).

Mr. HUNTER. Madam Speaker. I heard the gentleman’s discussion on the floor about the code talkers and their value to the U.S. military efforts, and I just wanted to add my voice in support of the gentleman’s bill.

We are fortunate to have one of the great code talkers, Carl Gorman, who was a Navajo who fought in major campaigns in the South Pacific. Later while he was recovering from wounds in the war, he became an artist. Part of the rehab was to learn art at the rehab center in Los Angeles, and he became one of the Native American leaders in art, and his son, R.C. Gorman, is now one of the leading artists in the world. Carl was a wonderful guy. He told many great stories, which I know is now reflected in a film that is now playing across America.

I think it is long overdue that all of the code talkers, Navajos and the gentlemen’s constituents, be given the recognition that they are due. I am happy to offer my full support for the gentleman’s efforts.

Mr. THUNE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California, who has been a strong advocate for America’s military men and recognizing the heroes, those in our veteran community who have fought and served.

I would simply add that as we look at the contributions that have been made by the Native American culture to our success in a long and difficult conflict throughout our Nation’s history, that these particular men made an enormous contribution in helping America through very turbulent times in succeeding and winning a war that literally liberated the world from Hitler’s grasp.

As we consider this legislation tomorrow, I hope Members will support it and pay the tribute and recognition that is long overdue to the code talkers. I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER) for being here.

1930

AERONAUTICS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT REVITALIZATION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I come to the floor this evening to discuss a very important issue for our Nation. I am most proud to introduce in a bipartisan fashion legislation entitled the Aeronautics Research and Development Revitalization Act, H.R. 4653, to which we are also continuing to seek cosponsors.

Since the historic flight of Mr. Lindbergh more than 75 years ago this past May, the United States has risen to commercial air dominance, so much so that in this fast-growing industry in 1985 we dominated the market, controlling more than 73 percent of the commercial aircraft industry. Since 1985, however, the United States has been on a perilous slip, so much so that today we control under 50 percent of the global market. The reason I have such great concern about this is because if we continue to shed jobs here in the United States, we lose the critical mass of highly trained, highly skilled employees who have been the backbone of the aerospace industry here in our great Nation. They have also had the backbone of making sure that we have an unparalleled military and command of the airspace. But if we continue on this precipitous slide, we will soon find ourselves in the position where American-made when it comes to aerospace will no longer be the case.

If you look at these charts, what we have found is that the United States’ share of aerospace markets has fallen dramatically. There is a direct correlation between what has happened since 1985 in terms of our share of the market and our willingness to invest in research and development. What we have witnessed is a precipitous dropoff, again where we have gone to more than 70 percent share of the market down to under 50 percent of the market. By the same token, we have seen our investment rise from greater than $30 billion in research and development to under 15 percent.

I would draw my colleagues’ attention to this first projected chart that we have here. This was a report issued that said Buy European. Basically, it is saying that the Europeans have set out on a vision, a vision that they call Aeronautical Vision 2020, to capture the market by the year 2020. And so what we see going on in Europe these days is direct subsidization of their industry, direct subsidization by governments, which leads both to the creation of jobs and the ability to take control of this market away from the Americans.

The depth of this concern and the strategy behind it is well thought out and well planned. Here in this country, and rightfully so, we are driven by quarterly returns, driven by the fact that our shareholders of our respective companies expect a good return on their dollar. In order to compete with us long term, what the European Union has recognized is the need to directly subsidize their industry. In the process, Americans continue to shed jobs. We only hope to look at the reports of what has happened to Boeing, Lockheed, General Electric, and Pratt & Whitney and understand the concern of a number of Members in this House of ours about the loss of jobs that has occurred while the European Union would suggest that they are more than willing to spend the kind of money that is necessitated to keep jobs in Europe, recognizing that as we continue our efforts here in this country adhering to our own quarterly return, we will be able to augment their industry and make sure that they continue to employ people as we continue to shed jobs here in the United States.

This has long-term ramifications not only for exactly those jobs but also for the leadership in pro-

Aero-
the next generation aircraft, improve aviation safety and security, and attract the next generation of aerospace scientists and engineers. Assuring the nation’s ability to develop innovative technologies to inhibit future terrorist usurpation of the nation’s air transportation system, as well as to develop advanced technologies for our air defense remain paramount importance.

Over the last decade, funding for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration’s (NASA’s) aeronautics research and development (R&D) program has fallen by approximately 50 percent, and unfortunately this trend is continuing. The Administration’s Fiscal Year 2003 (FY03) budget request of $541.4M for aeronautics is a reduction of $58M from FY02 appropriated funding. We strongly support your efforts to counter the dramatic decline in U.S. research and development spending in aeronautics.

The “Aeronautics Research and Development Revitalization Act of 2002” will provide a funding basis for NASA to plan and implement a program to achieve the objectives of their “Aeronautics Blueprint-Toward a Bold New Era of Aviation,” which we strongly support. We believe such a program is vital to U.S. Aviation and a necessary response to accelerated research and development by the European Union and other global competitors. In this legislation, you have also taken the first step to address a recommendation of the President’s Commission on the Future of the U.S. Aerospace Industry of any choice in favor of and likely future buyers—in Europe. Several countries have recently signed up to join the United States, Great Britain, Canada, and Denmark to develop a program which will be built in three versions: conventional, aircraft carrier, and short takeoff and vertical landing.

Norway joined the development effort on June 3, pledging 1.06 billion kroner ($134 million) over a decade, a Norwegian defense, official in Washington said. And Italy is poised to sign the defense committee’s recommendation to join the program as a second-tier partner now awaits approval by the full legislature, said Filippo Berselli, Italy’s secretary of defense. And the Netherlands’ new, conservative government signed a memorandum of understanding June 5 pledging about $800 million toward the development phase of the $200 billion next-generation fighter program. The Dutch plan to buy some 85 JSFs around 2017 to replace its F-16 fighter aircraft at a cost of up to 7 billion euros ($6.6 billion).

But not everyone thinks signing up for the JSF is the right move. Franz Timmermanns, chairman of the Dutch parliament’s defense committee for the Social Democratic Party, said the financial risk of participation is very high. “We have submitted ourselves to this program now in such a way that we can only benefit from it if we later on also buy the aircraft. If new priorities in European defense come up now, we will not be able to adjust to that,” Timmermanns said in a telephone interview from The Hague on June 5. “This decision now had little to do with defense, but was based on industrial politics and satisfied the Air Force’s needs for the next 50 years.”

Timmermanns said there is a danger that Europeans may not be able to influence any decisions on JSF. “You have to see that the JSF is still under discussion in the U.S. itself. There may be less [U.S.] F-22s in the end, which could require more roles and missions for the JSF, which in turn could make the JSF costlier. Whatever decision the U.S. will take then, we are stuck with it.”

But Lockheed Martin said the JSF “an ideal example” of a program that promotes interoperability and trans-Atlantic industrial cooperation. “We are at all times working with the U.S. and Europe in achieving the best interoperability possible between the U.S. and Europe,” Ivor Evans, JSF business development manager at Lockheed Martin’s London office, said June 5.

**JSF COMMITMENTS**

All participants are involved in the system development and demonstration phase. Aircraft purchase decisions must be made in the 2012 time frame. International funding commitments:

- **United Kingdom:** $2 billion.
- **Netherlands:** $800 million.
- **Canada:** $150 million.
- **Denmark:** $125 million.
- **Norway:** $134 million.

**Turkey:** In negotiation.

**Europe seeks global leadership in aeronautics**

*By John D. Morrocco and Jens Flottau*

The European Commission and aerospace industry executives have unveiled “A Vision For 2030” report which outlines the ambitious goals of establishing Europe as a cooperative leader in aeronautics and creating a “world class air transport system” for Europe.

The report was authored by European aerospace industry leaders, including EADS Co-Chairmen Jean-Luc Lagardere and Manfred Bischoff and BAE Systems Chairman Sir Richard Evans. At the request of Philippe Busquin, EC commissioner for research, it outlines some lofty ideas for research and development activities and puts the spotlight on the need for increased public funding to turn the vision into a reality.

Implementing the Vision 2030 plan is expected to require more than 100 billion euros ($93 billion) in the next 20 years, the report said. This takes into account continued public, as well as private funding for the industry. Roughly 30% of civil aeronautics research is now funded by the European Union.

However, German Economics Minister Werner Mueller stressed that there will not be “a competition of subsidies” with the U.S. For years state loans for development of the Airbus A380 have already heightened simmering frictions between the U.S. and Europe on this score.

The report said the search for “stark challenges” in the coming 20 years, including a tripling of the volume of air traffic and increasing public concerns over environmental and safety issues. “The issues are more ‘urgent, further, faster’ are definitely numbered and must be replaced by ‘more affordable, safer, cleaner and quieter.”

Specific targets set in the report, which was unveiled at an aeronautics conference in Hamburg last week, include:

- A fivefold reduction in the average accident rate for aircraft operating worldwide.
- A 50% reduction in perceived aircraft noise.
- A 50% cut in CO2 emissions from aircraft per passenger kilometer.
- A 50% reduction in oxides of nitrogen emissions.
- An air traffic control system capable of handling 16 million flights per year with round-the-clock airport operations.

The report was purposely intended to provide the industry with goals that in some cases will be difficult, if not impossible, to reach. Busquin admitted that while some of the goals proposed were very optimistic, it was important to set ambitious guidelines to serve as incentives for industry.

Better coordination of Europe’s research and development activities was highlighted...
as a key requirement. The report said aeronautics research in Europe is “substantially behind that of the U.S. and scattered in various national programs and centers.” It recommended adopting different forms of cooperation between various programs and transnational partnerships.

Busquin said that a committee of the German aerospace research center DLR, said research in Europe is too fragmented and rife with unnecessary duplication and is also burdened with too much intro-European competition. More synergies would have to be found. Public funding was “the key to success” and should be consistently sustained in the years to come, he said.

The report acknowledged that despite current restructuring efforts European industry still “lagged behind” the U.S. in terms of consolidation. Nevertheless, consolidation is viewed as a platform for maintaining and enhancing Europe’s competitiveness during the next decade.

European aeronautics experts believe that improved competitiveness will allow the industry to compete with the majority of the world market in aircraft, engines and equipment. The industry maintains that this can be achieved through a high degree of innovation and a high degree of products. The goal is to cut development lead times in half.

Evans warned, however, that the process of constant innovation and technological improvement could not be sustained as readily as it was in the past due to increasing defense spending in Europe. He stressed that “virtually all of aerospace technology” initially derived from research for military projects. “We took things out of the basket, but we didn’t put back in enough.”

Furthermore, the European aerospace industry is in a completely different position from several years ago, as virtually every major company has gone through privatization. He noted that the industry is now dependent on capital markets, good financial returns and investor confidence. As a result, European governments had to recognize that they were competing against other western regions in order to retain manufacturing sites within their own countries.

The European aerospace industry, in Evans’ view, will have to focus on high-end products. “Metal fabrication will be in serious decline.” In order to keep European businesses competitive and prevent companies from moving to other countries, the transport and regulatory environment would have to be improved, Evans said. “European governments will have to decide if they want a viable industry.”

Vision 2020 places a strong focus on the environment, air travel and the future of the industry. Does it plan to dramatically cut exhaust emissions, but also to employ more recyclable materials. Another goal is to eliminate aircraft noise as a “political and social issue.” To do so means that noise levels will have to be reduced to 50% of current average levels through new engines and better operational procedures, and sensible and soundproofing around airports.

The report noted that industry is experimenting with new competitive aircraft designs, including a “next generation of superliners“ capable of carrying up to 1,200 passengers. This is also includes a research to develop “niches markets for supersonic aircraft and freight-carrying airships.” Flying wing designs, as well as vertical take-off and landing vehicles, could also emerge in the commercial world.

OPPOSING SOCIAL SECURITY PRIVATIZATION
The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KIRK). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. WATERS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to highlight the importance of Social Security for individuals and their families. Social Security is the Nation’s most successful anti-poverty program. It has lifted over 11 million seniors out of poverty. The program has been especially important for women. Sixty percent of all Social Security recipients are women. Nearly two-thirds of all women 65 and older get half or more of their income from Social Security. Nearly one-third of those receive less than one percent or more of their income from Social Security.

Without Social Security, the poverty rate for elderly women would be more than 50 percent. It is currently about 12 percent. While this statistic is still too high, it’s important to note that the program is a part of the President and some Members of Congress want to fundamentally change Social Security, protecting Social Security from carrying out its important role. The President and other supporters of privatization are using the program’s long-term financial problems to advance their political agenda. The President suggests that by allowing individuals to divert part of their payroll taxes into private accounts, Social Security will return to firm financial footing and will still be able to continue helping recipients. However, this simply is not true. Privatization will harm Social Security, preventing Social Security from carrying out its important role. The President and other supporters of privatization are using the program’s long-term financial problems to advance their political agenda. The President suggests that by allowing individuals to divert part of their payroll taxes into private accounts, Social Security will return to firm financial footing and will still be able to continue helping recipients. However, this simply is not true. Privatization will harm Social Security, preventing Social Security from carrying out its important role.

In early 2001, the President announced the formation of a commission to develop a plan to strengthen Social Security. The commission report advocated three plans, all of which would allow for some level of private accounts. Social Security will return to firm financial footing and will still be able to continue helping recipients. However, this simply is not true. Privatization will harm Social Security, preventing Social Security from carrying out its important role. The President and although the President wants to put Social Security on firmer financial footing and will still be able to continue helping recipients.

Women rely heavily on Social Security because most do not receive private pensions; therefore, Social Security provides the foundation for most women’s retirement security. Recent surveys indicate, Mr. Speaker, that over half of nonmarried women 65 and older receive 80 percent or more of their income from Social Security.

Although Social Security is helpful for women, it still has many inequalities. Social Security tends to protect families consisting of a lifelong paid worker, who is typically the husband. However, women who often leave the workforce temporarily to have children do not receive the same benefits. Estimated predictions state that the Social Security benefits currently received...
would be 36.6 percent higher if women were paid as much as men.

However, inequalities within the Social Security system are not only to blame for women receiving less benefits than men. The wage gap continues to have a direct impact on Social Security. At the end of 2001, women’s average monthly retirement benefit was, on average, $229 less than men’s. Our retirement system is employment based, and women are unfairly penalized as they reach retirement age.

However, Social Security was designed to be a guaranteed source of income for retired persons. Although both genders can sometimes find their benefits exhausted, women are particularly at risk. In my State of Indiana, not only is Social Security a necessity among women. It is crucial to many retirees, families, and disabled workers. In Indiana, benefits were paid to close to 1 million persons during the month of December. This number included over 600,000 retired workers, over 100,000 widows and widowers, over 100,000 disabled workers, almost 60,000 wives and husbands, and over 80,000 children. Social Security beneficiaries represent 16 percent of the total population of the State of Indiana, 95 percent of Indiana’s population age 65 and older.

Social Security is the heart of our Nation’s insurance. When it was inspired and inaugurated under President Roosevelt in 1935, it was an excellent idea. It was a good idea then; it is a good idea now. It is both our fiscal and moral responsibility to provide our Nation’s seniors, especially women, with the benefits that they so rightfully deserve. We abandon our fellow citizens and future generations. It would be a grave injustice to deprive them of Social Security benefits. Today’s beneficiaries have worked long and hard, paid their taxes, earned their right to a happy and long retirement. It is the responsibility of Congress to make sure that this promise is kept.

In Indiana, over 700,000 people receive Social Security benefits. Of that 700,000, Mr. Speaker, 60 percent of those beneficiaries are women, many of whom live in borderline poverty. We must not privatize Social Security. We must secure Social Security, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KIRK). 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.)

EXPANDING THE TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

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

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, there is no question that Social Security benefits create economic benefits of free and open trade. International trade agreements lower prices, they encourage higher productivity; and, ultimately, they improve consumer choice. But these gains are essential to our economy, are net gains, because increases in imports usually contribute to a plant closing and worker layoffs. That is because the gains from international trade tend to be very large and are widely distributed throughout our economy. The U.S. economy’s ability to create jobs is virtually unmatched by any other Nation.

Unfortunately, that is a simplistic view. The cases are heavily concentrated by industry, location, and worker demographics. And while our economy has demonstrated an ability to create jobs, job creation does not always take place at the same location jobs need to go. We look no further than our last census for proof. New jobs are in different industries than jobs lost. The vast majority of trade-related job losses are in the manufacturing sector. Between 1979 and 1999, 17 million American workers lost their jobs from manufacturing industries. However, during that same period of time, the United States added 39 million jobs. So essentially, for every job lost in the manufacturing sector, more than two jobs were created in the economy.

Almost all the net new jobs created have been in the service sector, which require new skills and, in many cases, retraining. The other body has made the adjustment to a new job a little easier, and represents small compensation for the losses they and their families have experienced. However, there is a lot of room for improvement in the TAA program. We need to expand the program and ensure that it will offer financial support, retraining and relocation benefits as Americans work to upgrade their skills and transition into more complex jobs that offer them the best opportunity of reclaiming old earning levels.

The other body has made substantial inroads into improving the program in the consideration of legislation, especially in the area that concerns most of us, and that is affordable health care.

Mr. Speaker, as millions of Americans have discovered, losing a good-paying job is bad enough; but losing health insurance is a straw that can break the camel’s back. Health insurance is very expensive, which is why nearly one in seven Americans, or 39 million people, do not have health insurance. Currently, 40 million workers lose their jobs each year. Those injured by national trade tend to be very large and are widely distributed throughout our economy. The U.S. economy’s ability to create jobs is virtually unmatched by any other Nation.

Those remarks culminated in the enactment of the Trade Adjustment Assistance program, or TAA, in 1962. At the time, the United States had an enormous trade surplus. Imports only comprised 5 percent of the gross domestic product and manufacturing comprised 30 percent of total employment.

Fast forward to today, 40 years later. The share of imports of GDP has tripled and our trade imbalance has increased to a huge trade deficit and the manufacturing share of total employment has fallen to 13 percent. Despite our strong economic growth, it appears President Kennedy’s comment is more relevant today than it was 40 years ago.

While TAA may not erase all the economic pain caused by dislocation, it has made the adjustment to a new job a little easier, and represents small compensation for the losses they and their families have experienced. However, there is a lot of room for improvement in the TAA program. We need to expand the program and ensure that it will offer financial support, retraining and relocation benefits as Americans work to upgrade their skills and transition into more complex jobs that offer them the best opportunity of reclaiming old earning levels.

The other body has made substantial inroads into improving the program in the consideration of legislation, especially in the area that concerns most of us, and that is affordable health care.

Mr. Speaker, as millions of Americans have discovered, losing a good-paying job is bad enough; but losing health insurance is a straw that can break the camel’s back. Health insurance is very expensive, which is why nearly one in seven Americans, or 39 million people, do not have health insurance. Currently, 40 million workers lose their jobs each year. Those injured by national trade tend to be very large and are widely distributed throughout our economy. The U.S. economy’s ability to create jobs is virtually unmatched by any other Nation.

Those remarks culminated in the enactment of the Trade Adjustment Assistance program, or TAA, in 1962. At the time, the United States had an enormous trade surplus. Imports only comprised 5 percent of the gross domestic product and manufacturing comprised 30 percent of total employment.

Fast forward to today, 40 years later. The share of imports of GDP has tripled and our trade imbalance has increased to a huge trade deficit and the manufacturing share of total employment has fallen to 13 percent. Despite our strong economic growth, it appears President Kennedy’s comment is more relevant today than it was 40 years ago.

While TAA may not erase all the economic pain caused by dislocation, it has made the adjustment to a new job a little easier, and represents small compensation for the losses they and their families have experienced. However, there is a lot of room for improvement in the TAA program. We need to expand the program and ensure that it will offer financial support, retraining and relocation benefits as Americans work to upgrade their skills and transition into more complex jobs that offer them the best opportunity of reclaiming old earning levels.

The other body has made substantial inroads into improving the program in the consideration of legislation, especially in the area that concerns most of us, and that is affordable health care.

Mr. Speaker, as millions of Americans have discovered, losing a good-paying job is bad enough; but losing health insurance is a straw that can break the camel’s back. Health insurance is very expensive, which is why nearly one in seven Americans, or 39 million people, do not have health insurance. Currently, 40 million workers lose their jobs each year. Those injured by national trade tend to be very large and are widely distributed throughout our economy. The U.S. economy’s ability to create jobs is virtually unmatched by any other Nation.

Those remarks culminated in the enactment of the Trade Adjustment Assistance program, or TAA, in 1962. At the time, the United States had an enormous trade surplus. Imports only comprised 5 percent of the gross domestic product and manufacturing comprised 30 percent of total employment.

Fast forward to today, 40 years later. The share of imports of GDP has tripled and our trade imbalance has increased to a huge trade deficit and the manufacturing share of total employment has fallen to 13 percent. Despite our strong economic growth, it appears President Kennedy’s comment is more relevant today than it was 40 years ago.

While TAA may not erase all the economic pain caused by dislocation, it has made the adjustment to a new job a little easier, and represents small compensation for the losses they and their families have experienced. However, there is a lot of room for improvement in the TAA program. We need to expand the program and ensure that it will offer financial support, retraining and relocation benefits as Americans work to upgrade their skills and transition into more complex jobs that offer them the best opportunity of reclaiming old earning levels.

The other body has made substantial inroads into improving the program in the consideration of legislation, especially in the area that concerns most of us, and that is affordable health care.

Mr. Speaker, as millions of Americans have discovered, losing a good-paying job is bad enough; but losing health insurance is a straw that can break the camel’s back. Health insurance is very expensive, which is why nearly one in seven Americans, or 39 million people, do not have health insurance. Currently, 40 million workers lose their jobs each year. Those injured by national trade tend to be very large and are widely distributed throughout our economy. The U.S. economy’s ability to create jobs is virtually unmatched by any other Nation.

Those remarks culminated in the enactment of the Trade Adjustment Assistance program, or TAA, in 1962. At the time, the United States had an enormous trade surplus. Imports only comprised 5 percent of the gross domestic product and manufacturing comprised 30 percent of total employment.

Fast forward to today, 40 years later. The share of imports of GDP has tripled and our trade imbalance has increased to a huge trade deficit and the manufacturing share of total employment has fallen to 13 percent. Despite our strong economic growth, it appears President Kennedy’s comment is more relevant today than it was 40 years ago.

While TAA may not erase all the economic pain caused by dislocation, it has made the adjustment to a new job a little easier, and represents small compensation for the losses they and their families have experienced. However, there is a lot of room for improvement in the TAA program. We need to expand the program and ensure that it will offer financial support, retraining and relocation benefits as Americans work to upgrade their skills and transition into more complex jobs that offer them the best opportunity of reclaiming old earning levels.

The other body has made substantial inroads into improving the program in the consideration of legislation, especially in the area that concerns most of us, and that is affordable health care.

Mr. Speaker, as millions of Americans have discovered, losing a good-paying job is bad enough; but losing health insurance is a straw that can break the camel’s back. Health insurance is very expensive, which is why nearly one in seven Americans, or 39 million people, do not have health insurance. Currently, 40 million workers lose their jobs each year. Those injured by national trade tend to be very large and are widely distributed throughout our economy. The U.S. economy’s ability to create jobs is virtually unmatched by any other Nation.

Those remarks culminated in the enactment of the Trade Adjustment Assistance program, or TAA, in 1962. At the time, the United States had an enormous trade surplus. Imports only comprised 5 percent of the gross domestic product and manufacturing comprised 30 percent of total employment.

Fast forward to today, 40 years later. The share of imports of GDP has tripled and our trade imbalance has increased to a huge trade deficit and the manufacturing share of total employment has fallen to 13 percent. Despite our strong economic growth, it appears President Kennedy’s comment is more relevant today than it was 40 years ago.
that workers will have access to the coverage they need at a price they can afford. Forty years after the creation of the TAA program, it is high time Congress gave it the resources it needs to be better prepared to better prepare the American workforce for the challenges and opportunities of a global economy. I hope we can all approve of an expanded TAA program that includes health care.

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

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

**NOT ALL LAWMAKERS BACK PLAN ON IRAQ**

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 of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as many in this Nation and many around the world, I do not like Saddam Hussein. I do not like him for what he does to the children of his nation, for the suffering of his nation and the people who are in need in his nation. I do not like what he does with the humanitarian aid, holding it hostage, so those who need medicine and healthcare, nutrition, those who go hungry, are not served well by his leadership. There is no doubt that he has the capacity and has been engaged in manufacturing weapons of terror and also the kind of chemical warfare that all the world abhors. He is not the kind of leader that any of us would advocate for.

But I raise my voice out of concern for the recent announcements over the past weekend, now finding out that those who made those announcements, that there are those who previously in months past were aware of the thinking of the administration dealing with covert action in Iraq. In fact, articles in newspapers across the Nation suggesting lawmakers back action against Iraq.

Let me step aside, Mr. Speaker, and stand outside of that circle and speak for what I believe to be many of those in the United States who will ask the question, are we prepared, and what is the basis of that action? I have already stated that the leader of this nation, the leader of the Iraq nation, that is, is not a person who advocates the values that we believe in. I have already indicated that I believe that the country needs a change in leadership.

But in respect to the approach, the question has to be, What is the involvement of the United States Congress? What are the decisions that will be made with respect to these actions?

We well know that, tragically, Saddam Hussein tried to assassinate one of our Presidents, and we cannot tolerate that; and I would not stand for that kind of action or advocate it or allow it to go unpunished. But we also know that there is no indication that he had anything to do with the horrible act of September 11. We also know that his activities can be classified as bumbling.

We also realize that if we are to engage in a covert action that may include the killing of this leader out of self-defense, that we may also put this Nation’s military personnel in the position of a ground war. It has been suggested that 200,000 men and women would be needed for a ground war in Iraq. We realize that Korea was not successful to the point we wanted. The DMZ still exists between North and South Korea. It has been suggested that there is the tragedy of terrible hunger and devastation going on in North Korea. Though we pay tribute to the men who fought in the Korean War, and we thank them, we still have North and South Korea.

We also realize that though we pay tribute to the thousands of young men who lost their lives and those who served in the Vietnam War, we know that Vietnam was not successful to the point we wanted. We also recognize that out of the turmoil of the Cold War, that the Berlin Wall did fall, and it fell because those in Berlin desired it to fall and the people brought it down.

I believe we need more oversight and insight into decisions to be made regarding Iraq. I oppose these pronouncements suggesting that the next step is for this Nation to enter into a war. We realize that four prior covert actions involving everything from radio propaganda to paramilitary plots have failed to dislodge the Iraqi leader, just as smart bombs, cruise missiles and stiff economic sanctions have failed as well. I believe we need more deliberation.

But, most importantly, I am aghast, if you will, at the fact that we are making these pronouncements with nothing but our imagination. What is the plan? If we have a plan, bring it to the United States Congress.

Yes, I understand there is need for the protection of our intelligence sources, and classification of our information, and that the Commander in Chief has to make. But I am extremely opposed to this kind of war mongering efforts without any facts and without any substance.

It is important to realize that the lives of Americans are on the line. Yes, I am standing toe-to-toe and head-to-head and shoulder-to-shoulder on fighting terrorism in America. I supported the resolution that gave the President the authority to fight terrorism in Afghanistan. I am pleased that Chairman Karzai has recently taken over the leadership of Afghanistan so we will have a head of state to help us fight that war.

But it is extremely important, Mr. Speaker, as I close, in light of the tragedy of September 11, in light of the questions about sharing intelligence but present evidence of such activity. Britain considered releasing in April 2002 a dossier of Iraqi weapons of mass destruction rebuilding but decided not to. The British concluded that its evidence was not sufficiently convincing. There are also allegations of illicit Iraqi imports of conventional military equipment. Iraq has been illicitly obtaining spare parts for fighter jets and helicopters from Belarus, Ukraine, and the former Yugoslav. Additional reports discuss weapons buys from Ukraine.

As international concerns for the plight of the Iraqi people has grown, the United States has found it increasingly difficult to maintain support for international sanctions. The “oil-for-food” program has been progressively modified to improve the living standards of Iraqis. The United States has eased its own sanctions to align them with the program.

Iraq does not deserve international respect; that I agree with. However, unilateral foreign policy decisions affirmed by some leaders of Congress are not good either. We need full congressional oversight and review, including more voices to be heard, on whether covert
action against Iraq would be successful or lead America into action against Iraq with no allies. I believe we have no consensus on an invasion of Iraq and I am requesting a full review by Congress of the Administration’s move against Iraq now—and where it will lead us.

THE NEED FOR A MEDICARE PRESCRIPTION DRUG PLAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, this evening, and I have a couple of my colleagues on the Democratic side that will join me, I am going to be talking again about the need for a Medicare prescription drug plan. I think, as you know, we have a situation where tomorrow, hopefully, if not Wednesday, we are finally going to see an opportunity in committee for the Republican leadership in the House to present what they claim to be a prescription drug plan, and hopefully an opportunity for the Democratic proposal also to be considered, both in the Committee on Energy and Commerce as well as in the Committee on Ways and Means.

I know that some of my colleagues know that for the last 2 months myself as well as some of the Members who are going to be joining me tonight have been demanding really that the Republican leadership bring up a prescription drug plan and allow us to consider prescription drugs on the floor of the House. It has been far too long since the Republican leadership has essentially stalled on a proposal. But now we hear that tomorrow, if not Wednesday, my colleagues are finally going to allow the two committees of jurisdiction to consider the prescription drug issue.

I would point out, however, though, that my concern over the Republican proposal, which we still do not have, but we have been provided some sort of vague description of, is not a Medicare prescription drug plan: in other words, it is not going to cover all of the seniors who are currently under Medicare and provide them with a prescription drug guaranteed plan under Medicare. Rather, what the Republicans propose to do is simply throw some money to private insurance companies in the hope that they will offer drug-only policies and that some seniors would be able to take advantage of those. They also do not respond to the issue of cost at all; they do not have any mechanism to bring costs down.

Democrats have been saying all along in our proposal which we have put forward, basically, it would provide a Medicare-guaranteed drug benefit, a generous benefit; 80 percent of the cost would be paid for by the Federal Government, everyone would be guaranteed the benefit across the country, and we would bring costs down by basically saying or mandating that the Secretary of Health and Human Services negotiate lower drug prices because he now represents or has the negotiating power for 40 million American seniors.

Now, I would like to yield some time, but I want to point out, Mr. Speaker, that the problems with the GOP drug plan have been pointed out many times by many experts. Over the weekend, actually in Sunday’s New York Times, Sunday, June 16, there was an article called “Experts Wary of GOP Drug Plan.” I am not going to get into it now; I may a little later this evening. But basically they say in this article that drug-only coverage is not affordable and that insurers will not provide it. So essentially under the Republican plan, most seniors, if not every senior, will not be able to get a decent prescription drug program, if any at all.

With that, I would like to yield to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE), who has joined me on many of these lonely evenings when we have tried to get the point across that we need to debate the prescription drug proposal; even if it is a lousy proposal on the part of the Republicans, let us debate it. Let us have an opportunity to contrast it with the Democratic proposal. I am pleased to say to the gentlewoman that it looks like, I am keeping my fingers crossed, but it looks like tomorrow or Wednesday, at least in committee, that opportunity will be present itself. So I yield to the gentlewoman.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman. The reason I have joined the gentleman is because I can think of, among the many issues that we have to contend with, no issue that has prolonged itself disastrously as much as providing seniors the opportunity to have a prescription drug benefit with Medicare. I would like to just put these words in context: this is a time when there must be someone across America sighing right now: Seniors have waited long enough.

I am trying to count the months that have gotten down to 48 months. I think, and if I am not mistaken, that may be 4 years, and I think it has probably been 4 years and counting that we have tried day after day, month after month, and session after session to be able to accelerate health care reform in need. So if I can say anything, I can share with my colleagues this evening that I can take the time to talk about what we have come up with, because I believe seniors have waited too long. I can, at least share has to how we hope the hearings will proceed on Wednesday.

Let me just take a slightly different twist, because the gentleman is right. There are many experts on this legislative process that we hope will come into fruition on Wednesday, and I am hoping that we can challenge the pharmaceutical companies to look at what we have put forward and begin a real partnership in terms of answering the concerns of seniors. One, I do not see how we can cannot accept that seniors have waited too long and that, in fact, we have a proposal that is fair and balanced. I was trying to discern what the Republicans are offering. Let me just share why I think this is effective.

One of the things that we have to address with seniors is to give them a plan that is real, that does not have a lot of smoke and mirrors, because if we do that, it is confusing, it is stressful for seniors. I have been in pharmacies, and I believe when we debated last week, we talked about our good friend from Arkansas who owned a pharmacy, and I applauded him for the small pharmacies, the mom-and-pop or the family-owned pharmacies, how much they extend themselves to help our seniors and explain to them about the drugs, to try to share with them they cannot take half of the amount that the prescription requires. But I can imagine, if we were to utilize what we think might be the Republican plan, the confusion of many seniors around the Nation trying to understand what they have.

Ours is plain and simple. It has no gaps, it has no gimmicks. The premium is $25 a month, the deductible is $100 a year; coinsurance, beneficiaries pays 20 percent, plain and simple; Medicare pays 80 percent, plain and simple. Out-of-pocket limit, $2,000 per beneficiary per year. We must realize that sometimes this is an economic hit, if you will, for our seniors who are husbands and wives with high prescription drug costs. It takes a large amount out of their collective income and, therefore, putting this amount so that they know what they can budget and know the options that they have, pretty plain and simple.

Additional low-income assistance. Of course, many of our congressional districts, whether we are urban or rural, have individuals who have incomes that are not going through the roof. So we are prepared to give assistance for
June 17, 2002

they pay a premium which is so much they need their doctor bills paid, then that is basically paid for under Part A. If they need their hospital bill paid, that is basically paid for by the Federal Government. After that the entire thing is paid for by the Federal Government. For those people who are below a certain premium, the entire thing is paid for by the Federal Government. So it is clear what we are doing. And we are doing it under Medicare, which has been a very successful government program.

The problem with the Republicans is that they do not like Medicare. They do not like government programs. So they are coming up with whatever they possibly can do to avoid Medicare. They may say they are providing a Medicare-like prescription drug benefit, but the only thing they can say is that they are addressing the over-65 population, not because they are actually expanding Medicare to provide a guaranteed benefit.

I do not want to, I hate to read, but The New York Times article on Sunday was so much to the point, because if I could just read 2 paragraphs, it says, "Under the proposal," the Republican proposal, "Medicare would pay subsidies to offer insurance coverage for the cost of prescription drugs. Such drug-only insurance does not exist, and many private insurers doubt whether they could offer it at an affordable price. I am very skeptical that drug-only private plans would develop," said Bill Gradison, a former Congressman who is President of the Health Insurance Association of America.

This is the industry, the health insurance industry. The gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS), the chairman, Republican chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, insisted, "We should rely on private sector innovation delivering the drug benefit. The private sector approach offers the most savings per prescription." But the policy director for AARP said, "There is a risk repeating the HMO experience with any proposal that relies heavily on private entities to provide Medicare drug benefits."

Now, what I am hearing is the Republican leadership, in this case the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the gentleman from California (Mr. NOYES). Like the gentleman from California (Mr. NOYES), I don't work with the HMOs. The plan speaks to making that a reality. So this is a program that speculates that it might work, and that is the frustration that I see that the gentleman is expressing, and that is the frustration I have, recalling again our debate last week, and it was the frustration of going home every single week having our constituents ask us when. So if the Republicans are going to be serious, let us not play around with what is sometimes a life-and-death question for our senior citizens as it relates to health care.

I would simply close by saying, there is no doubt, the data is clear, that when we passed Medicare, we put years of life on our seniors in America, just as when we passed Social Security in the 1940s to give destitute individuals who really had worked all of their lives some ability to live past retirement to have income. Medicare provided the health care component to it.

Now when we are talking Medicare, we all believe in that, and modernizing it is the goal with now the expanded life span, if you will, of our seniors. In order to make that life extension whole, they have to have prescription drugs. That is why the Republican plan speaks to making that a reality. I think was in the article, and I want to add the word "speculating." So this is a program that speculates that it might work, and that is the frustration that I see that the gentleman is expressing, and that is the frustration I have, recalling our debate last week, and it was the frustration of going home every single week having our constituents ask us when. So if the Republicans are going to be serious, let us not play around with what is sometimes a life-and-death question for our senior citizens as it relates to health care.

I would simply close by saying, there is no doubt, the data is clear, that when we passed Medicare, we put years of life on our seniors in America, just as when we passed Social Security in the 1940s to give destitute individuals who really had worked all of their lives some ability to live past retirement to have income. Medicare provided the health care component to it.
I am a refugee from my own health care system; I have to get on a bus and travel to Canada in order to get the prescription drug relief that I need, in order so that I am not forced between making the nightly decision between the food I am going to eat or the prescription drugs I go on to provide, and, in our area of the country, whether or not there will be the money there to heat our homes in the winter or cool them in the summertime. These are real, everyday concerns.

We wonder why some in this body say why people do not vote, why they do not come out. It is because they hear the platitudes and never see the ensuing policy. The time for platitudes is over.

As one gentleman said to me the other day, I am grateful that people are finally recognizing the greatest generation ever; I am glad we have been heralded in books and on film and in oratory of every elected official, but to what extent, what we really need is prescription drug relief. We do not need platitudes. We need prescription drug relief, and that is why this initiative is so important.

I happen to have signed on to the Allen bill, we need to have in conjunction with what we move forward to, irrespective of whatever policies pass here, but I can also say this, and I mean not to disparage anybody on the other side, anyone who at least knows what it is we are trying to do on the floor, bringing it to our attention. We have until Wednesday, which is a step in the right direction toward dialogue, but in truth, hailing from the First Congressional District, the home of the managed care and health industry, they know that the issue in 2000 that we would provide relief, and they want to provide.

So I thank the gentleman very much for bringing this to our attention on the floor, bringing it to our attention that we have until Wednesday, which we hope that we will see a fair hearing, a bipartisan hearing, and that the proposals that we are offering, that really offer closing the gaps and not relying on gimmicks, will have the opportunity to be heard in the committee hearings.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield now to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON).

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues from New Jersey for yielding, and I join with the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas in addressing this very important issue that in so many respects he has been like the lone sentinel on the watchwall of freedom, making sure that everyone understands the importance of this issue.

As the gentlewoman from Texas has pointed out, there is not a weekend that I travel home that I do not hear from senior citizens about this issue, and basically we are all hopeful, as she pointed out, that there would be a solution here, hopefully a bipartisan solution. After all, we have got a Presidential race where both major candidates and the third-party candidate all agreed that we need to have prescription drug relief for senior citizens, and everybody, at every gathering, talked about the greatest generation ever, and heralded Tom Brokaw’s book, and talked about the great sacrifices these individuals have made, and gave them great hope that truly every Member of Congress, most members in local statehouses, all campaigned on the issue in 2000 that we would provide relief for seniors.

So every one every weekend we come home, and there still has not been a debate on the floor. They cry out and ask why, and it is, with hopefully some optimism, that we are going to have an opportunity not only to debate, but hopefully to pass some constructive legislation.

I applaud the gentleman for not only reading the article from the New York Times, but for laying out the Democratic initiative. I know from having spoken to colleagues on the other side of the aisle of their deep interest in solving this problem as well. I can express it no better than the woman on 60 Minutes, however, who said, I feel like...
drug-only policy of having this function through private insurance, which, as my colleague says, I know where he is from, in Hartford the insurance companies do not want to do.

Unless everyone comes to the table with a prescription drug benefit, they are going to provide a Medicare benefit, I think that the Republicans, and I will be cynical, are just blowing smoke and really do not want to pass anything. They just want to talk about it.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PALLONE. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, it has been my observation that a proposal of that nature is something I have aptly named, in my opinion, the Marie Antoinette plan. We all know in history the story of Marie Antoinette, who, when approached about the plight of the French citizens saying they were starving because they had not bread, she replied, well, let them eat cake.

What this privatization proposal, the buying of a drug benefit, is, is seniors crying out that we need prescription drug relief and, in an insensitive manner, we need prescription drug relief, let them buy insurance. It just simply is actuarially not capable of being written at a price that anyone could remotely pay for, and so, therefore, the skepticism with respect to this, I think, has been well-choreographed. But we are a better body than that. We need to rise above this and speak to the better angels that exist in this body and appeal, as I have heard Members from both sides come down with their concern to address this. We need to have this debate and pass a bill that seeks to provide relief for our senior citizens, and we need to do so because of the commitment and promises that have been made virtually every Member in this Chamber.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I know we are just beating a dead horse here, but there was a report that was done by Families USA that came out a few weeks ago, and basically it said private health plans cannot provide prescription drug coverage; that is just not going to happen. It kind of follows up on what the gentleman said, and if I could just mention, I just want to read a little summary.

It says, At the time H.R. 4680 was being considered, that is the bill we had last session that had the drug-only policies, it said, At the time H.R. 4680 was being considered, the insurance industry, acting through the Health Insurance Association of America, made clear that it had no intention, no intention, of offering drug-only policies. The health insurance industry reasoned that drug-only insurance policies would be subject to adverse risk selection; that is they would disproportionately attract consumers who have existing health conditions, are sick or disabled, and are among the oldest of the old. As a result the policies would be very expensive and would have very few takers among healthier Medicare beneficiaries. The failure to attract beneficiaries with low drug costs would further drive up premium prices and lead to an increasingly unaffordable price spiral.

Then they go on to talk about how we have the example with HMOs and that is what is happening.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I think that is very charitable because it is impossible to underwrite for that kind of a circumstance, and while I think the industry has gone out of their way not to offend the powers that be, I think when we ask them directly, is this possible, they could possibly come up with a solution, the answer, frankly, is no. And so we ought to just get on with it and recognize that every day that we do not respond to the concerns, that is another senior at night that is sitting down and making that decision between food between cooling their homes in the summer or heating them in the winters, and the prescription drugs that they have to buy.

I am sure it is true for my colleague in New Jersey, as it is for me in Connecticut. I have been going home now, I have only been a Member for 2 years, but over the last 3½ years in telling people that is what we are fighting for down here, and they watch TV, probably the only generation that watches comedy on C-SPAN, and they say, we hear the Members talking about it, but we see no action from our Congress, a Congress that can come together in an instant and bail out the airlines when there was a crisis at hand, a Congress that can respond when it needs to, and yet here are these valiant citizens have been reaching out, in many respects storming the United States Capitol, whether it be through e-mail, whether it be through their various organizations and associations, speaking out again, emphasizing that this is the number one issue that they face.

Everyone agrees that perhaps, and most notably, this should have been included under Medicare in 1965 in its inception, and we probably would not be here this evening talking about that, but it was not, so, therefore, the Democratic proposal is exactly from the outset.

As my colleague says, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker, I think we have to go deeper in terms of the kinds of cuts that we can get in the thin profit margins, and for the price they have turned out. This is a wonderful industry. But when you can travel to Canada or Mexico or anywhere in the Western industrial society and get prescription drugs that are 40 percent less, on average, there is something wrong here.

It is up to us to sit down and have frank conversations that address that issue as well. We can do so under the same actuarial policies I talked about under Medicare, where it should rightly belong. And again I applaud the gentleman for bringing this forward.

Mr. PALLONE. If I could just ask the gentleman to comment a little bit on this price issue, because I think it is so important. We have not talked about it too much tonight; but the gentleman brings it up, and I think it is very important that he does.

The problem we face, or one of the major problems, maybe the most important problem, is one of price, because seniors tell us they cannot afford them. They go to the pharmacy, and they cannot afford the prices. And for the last 6 years, prices of prescription drugs have gone up, in double digits every year. Much higher than inflation in general.

The one thing we have to understand, and again I understand the gentleman understands this, but my colleagues on the other side need to understand, and that is, if we are determined to help, by at least everything we have seen, they are determined not to address the price issue. Now, we have not actually seen the Republican proposal. I am on the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and we will have opening statements tomorrow and we are going to have a markup on Wednesday; but we still have not seen the bill. But there have been statements made by Republican colleagues that say that they may actually put in the bill language that says that there can be no effort to control or deal with price in the bill.

Now, whether the bill finally has that language or not, I do not know; but you can be sure that it is not going to be a very vain language, effectively control price. It may only have language that says we cannot.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Well, the great irony here, and again if the gentleman will yield, a gentleman who I have great respect for, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. GUTENBERG), was down here on the floor earlier talking about this anomaly, I will say, where we are talking about free markets being able to set the price. And what the gentleman here, the great shame that has taken place here in this country is that the profitability or the profits garnered in this industry have been done almost exclusively on the backs of the elderly and those who can least afford to pay it.

And why do we know this and why have we asserted that it is a free market approach? Because every survey, every study that has been done, whether it be internally in our own country, whether it be in Mexico, in Canada, whether it be in the United Kingdom, Australia, Japan, or Germany, what we found consistently is that their citizens are able to enjoy, on average, a 40
percent differential in terms of what they pay, not for generics but for the exact same prescription drugs. Shame on us.

And that is why I think people in this body, if we are allowed an opportunity to vote even though we all believe we are American that I am standing here on the floor of Congress and saying if we are allowed the opportunity to vote. These are the people that we are sworn to serve, and yet bringing this issue that absolutely everybody agrees with to the floor has been the most agonizing, painstaking process. I hope that, as the gentleman has pointed out, the efforts are, in fact, real. If they are not, I hope the Members of this body, bipartisanship, join together to issue some form of discharge petition, like we did on campaign finance reform, and come together, both sides, to address the concerns of our seniors; put aside the special interests, whatever they may be, and come up with a plan that provides relief for the senior

Mr. PALLONE. Well, I am hoping, and I am trying not to be so cynical, but the gentleman does point out that there is a real possibility that the Republicans may not even allow us to bring a proposal and have a vote on it. I hope that is not true. But the best thing, or one of the most important things about the Democratic proposal is that because we are putting this program under Medicare, now the Secretaries who administer Medicare, the Health and Human Services Secretary, now will have these 30 or 40 million seniors that fall under Medicare. We have a mandate in the Democratic bill that he has to negotiate prices down, and he will have the power to do so because he has the 30 or 40 million seniors in Medicare that he now represents. I have no doubt that that will lead to a price reduction of maybe 30 percent because of his negotiating power.

The Republicans have nothing like that in there. The only thing President Bush has talked about is the drug discount cards, which are essentially a farce because they are already available. The cards are available. I am not saying the cards are a farce, but for him to suggest that somehow the Federal Government would lend its name to it is meaningless. The cards are out there. You can buy them any day. Most seniors are aware of them. They do provide some discount, but the Federal Government is not doing anything. I guess the only thing President Bush is saying is just promote the cards, go out and buy one, which I think is meaningless.

If you do not control price in some meaningful way, whatever plan we pass here will not work because seniors are not going to be able to afford it in the long run.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Well, if the gentleman from Connecticut, if the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. ALLEN), who has been as dauntless as

the gentleman from Connecticut has been in coming down here and addressing this issue, if we do not do something about price, and as the gentleman points out with the ability to negotiate with the large number of Federal employees that we have, we are able to drive down the cost of prescription drugs, so by placing prescription drugs in a Medicare program, which is a Federal program, and as the gentleman points out with the large numbers of people, we are going to be able to negotiate prices that will be fair and competitive for everyone, but it will be, on average, far less. And then the combination of those two things, both being in the Medicare program and having the ability to negotiate down, will be extraordinarily helpful.

I think also, in the process, and I was on the floor earlier talking about the need for research and development in aeronautics, we also have to recognize that there is a part of this country to invest in research and development in these related fields. And I think that that is so essential to our future. We know how productive the field has been.

I hail the State of Connecticut, home of a number of pharmaceutical companies and the insurance industry. New Jersey has been a long-standing State that has been influential in the part of this country to invest in research and development in these related fields. So we want to continue to promote that and work together along those lines, but we also want to make sure that we are not doing so at the expense of the elderly population in this country. And that, unfortunately, is what has happened; and we have to put an end to that.

I think we have a good plan to do that, and again I commend the gentleman for bringing it to the floor this evening.

Mr. PALLONE. I want to thank the gentleman for joining me tonight. I totally agree that the whole research component is something that we have to continue. Certainly my home State has been, for many years, a leader in research amongst pharmaceuticals. But what we are seeing is that so much of the price does not come from research, but rather from advertising.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. I think also, in the process, and I was on the floor earlier talking about the need for research and development in aeronautics, we also have to recognize that there is a part of this country to invest in research and development in these related fields. And I think that that is so essential to our future. We know how productive the field has been.

I hail the State of Connecticut, home of a number of pharmaceutical companies and the insurance industry. New Jersey has been a long-standing State that has been influential in the part of this country to invest in research and development in these related fields. So we want to continue to promote that and work together along those lines, but we also want to make sure that we are not doing so at the expense of the elderly population in this country. And that, unfortunately, is what has happened; and we have to put an end to that.

I think we have a good plan to do that, and again I commend the gentleman for bringing it to the floor this evening.

Mr. PALLONE. I want to thank the gentleman for joining me tonight. I totally agree that the whole research component is something that we have to continue. Certainly my home State has been, for many years, a leader in research amongst pharmaceuticals. But what we are seeing is that so much of the price does not come from research, but rather from advertising.

The majority of it really is, and we already provide a lot of money for research at the Federal level, and we also essentially underwrite a lot of the research in terms of the kinds of tax credits or tax breaks that we give to the pharmaceuticals. And I think it is important to make sure that we are helping with the revenue but not providing the money that is going towards advertising and some of the other things that are unrelated to research.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I would add, and I speak for my colleagues, but looking at this problem long term, I certainly for one am more than willing to extend opportunities to pharmaceutical companies who have invested their own money, who have done the research and development in bringing a product to market to allow them the opportunity to recoup the money, on research and development, but as the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) adroitly points out, not in the Federal health field, not in the promotional areas, not through the gifts to docs and trying to influence people one way or another, but truly as a research and development component and for the risks that they have taken in terms of bringing these things to market.

Clearly, we do not live in a risk-averse society, but what we should be doing is rewarding risk once it has been able to come to the market and provide them with an opportunity and award them, so to speak, for the valiant research and development that they have done.

Mr. PALLONE. I thank the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON), and Mr. Speaker, before I wrap up, I wanted to just basically go through the Democratic proposal in a little more detail. I know that our colleague, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE), went into it somewhat; it is important to give a little more information about it.

The Democratic bill is called the Medicare Prescription Drug Benefit and Discount Act, and of course the most important thing is that it provides an affordable drug and reliable benefit to all seniors; and as our colleague, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) said, seniors have waited long enough. But basically the purpose of the Democratic bill is four-fold. First, it lowers the cost of drugs for all seniors. It offers an affordable guaranteed Medicare drug benefit. It insures seniors coverage of the drug their doctor prescribes, and it does not force seniors in HMOs or private health plans.

In terms of the actual premium and benefit, no gaps, no gimmicks. The premium is $25 a month. The deductible is $100 a year. Co-insurance beneficiaries pay 20 percent; Medicare, meaning the Federal Government, pays 80 percent.

Out-of-pocket limit is $2,000 per beneficiary per year; and if one is below a certain income, then the premium is paid for. So it is very similar to part B, the way one now pays doctor bills, much more a little more generous than that.

To just give an example, to give some idea in terms of income for seniors, if a senior’s income was up to $13,290, there would be no premium or co-insurance.

So just like in part B if one falls below that income, he is not paying the $25 a month and is not paying the 20 percent. It is all being paid for by the Federal Government. So as the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) said, there is no going to anybody who is not going to be able to afford this because of their income. If a person’s income is between $13,290 and $15,505, the premium assistance is on a sliding
scale; so he would not have to pay $25 a month. He might pay 15 or 10 or 5, depending on what his income is.

But probably the most important thing is what my colleague from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) and I have already discussed, and that is lowering the cost of prescription drugs. As we from Connecticut pointed out, the question of affordability of drugs is not just an issue for seniors. It is an issue for everyone. We are addressing it here in the context of seniors, but a lot of things we talk about could be applied across the board. But in any case, the Democratic Medicare benefit lowers drug prices because it uses the collective bargaining power of Medicare’s 40 million beneficiaries to guarantee lower drug prices. Medicare contractors compete for enrollees by negotiating discounts, and it reduces drug prices for everyone by stopping big drug company patent abuses.

I do not want to keep going through this, but it is very important to understand that this is a Medicare benefit. This does not rely on private insurance companies. There is no privatization the way the Republicans have proposed.

We just want to give an example of what a senior would save. A senior with drug costs of, say, $3,059 a year, which is the average senior drug spending that would be anticipated in the year when this proposal went into effect, some people might say, gee, $3,059 is a lot. But the average, we estimate will be spent when this plan goes into effect. So a senior with drug costs of $3,059 per year would spend $300 in premiums, that is the $25 a month, $100 deductible, and $592 co-insurance, which is the 20 percent per prescription, for a total of $992.

So for that $3,059, they would be saving $2,067, which is very comparable to what you do now with part B for your doctor bills.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman said earlier in the evening that while this is a benefit that will clearly benefit everyone with regard to prescription drugs, you said that this was like part D of the Medicare program. Could you explain that again, because I think this is the thing that most seniors understand. I know in the State of Connecticut, for example, we have a program for seniors as well. By this coming under a Federal program and the Federal Government offering this to its recipients, this is going to allow a State that is currently doing this to offer greater benefits to people and reach upward where I believe some of the people are harmed the most by prescription drugs and are in desperate need of relief.

Mr. FALLONE. Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman points out, and New Jersey is typical, we States have prescribed prescription drug programs depending on income; and in New Jersey, it is income-related, and we finance it through casino revenue funds for people below a certain income. Those programs would continue in the State. The State would then get money to pay for those programs. I do not know how Connecticut works, but most States are not as generous as New Jersey. And because this applies to any Medicare beneficiary.

In New Jersey it is a little over $20,000 per year income that you are able to tap into the casino-funded prescription drugs program. But remember, the reason why Medicare is not income-based. So if you are making $25,000 a year or $30,000 or even $100,000 a year, you would still be able to take advantage of this benefit by paying your $25 a month premium, and you pay 20 percent, and the Federal Government pays 80 percent.

Frankly, I think that is important because most of the people that contact us are the people not getting what the States are offering. In other words, it is low income. Some of the States like New Jersey and Connecticut have some benefit, but most seniors in New Jersey are still not getting any kind of meaningful coverage through the State program because it is very expensive. We are doing something now that will click in for every Medicare beneficiary.

We have part A, which is the hospital bills; part B is the doctor bills; part C is HMOs; and part D would be the new prescription drug program. This would be the new Medicare drug plan. This is like part D of the Medicare plan and the Federal Government will pay 80 percent of drug costs of, say, $3,059 a year, which is the 20 percent per prescription drug costs of, say, $3,059 a year, which is the 20 percent per prescription drug costs of, say, $3,059 a year, which is comparable to $992.

Mr. Speaker, I stand here very proud of the Democratic Initiative and our efforts to bring this to the floor in a timely fashion and hopefully provide the relief that is so desperately needed by our seniors out there.

Mr. FALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for joining us. I am going to be quoting this New York Times article over the next 2 weeks or so because I think that it provides independent backup, if you will, for what I have been saying about the Republican plan. Again, I am glad and I hope the Republicans will bring this up in the Congress and the Committee on Ways and Means on Wednesday, and that they will bring it to the floor of the Congress and have a vote. We have to stress that the Republican proposal is not Medicare benefit. It is just giving some money to insurance companies, and that is not going to work because the policies are not going to be offered, and seniors are not going to have a benefit.

If I go back to this New York Times article, again, and I went through parts of it, but I would like to cover a little more of it. As I said, the headline is “Experts Warn of GOP Drug Plan. Some Say ‘Drug Only’ Coverage Isn’t Affordable for Insurers.”

Mr. Speaker, this is an article by Robert Pear. It says, “A Republican plan to provide prescription drug benefits to the elderly through private insurance is drawing a skeptical reaction from many health policy experts. The plan, they say, would face problems like those that have plagued Medicare’s attempt to encourage the use of health maintenance organizations.”

The article in the New York Times goes on to say, “Private health plans were once seen as Medicare’s best hope for controlling costs. In 1998, the Congressional Budget Office predicted that half of all beneficiaries would eventually be in such managed care organizations. But the market has been extremely unstable. Many HMOs have found Federal payments inadequate and have pulled out, dropping 2.2 million beneficiaries since 1998.”

Mr. Speaker, I would ask the other side of the aisle, we know that the experience with HMOs in terms of providing prescription drug benefits has been abysmal. Why would they want to replicate that again by going to private insurers and expecting them to come up with a drug benefit? It is not going to happen.

The article in the New York Times goes on to say, “Many companies sell insurance to fill gaps in Medicare coverage, but premiums for such Medigap policies have increased rapidly in recent years, and only 3 of the 10 standard policies include drug benefits.”

Richard Barasch, chairman of Universal American Financial Corporation of Rye Brook, New York, which sells Medigap coverage to 400,000 people, said he seriously considered offering a separate insurance product just for drug costs. But after much research, he concluded it was not feasible because most of the buyers would be people with high drug expenses.”

So if Members do not believe the HMO experience shows that private insurers will not provide what about Medigap coverage? Medigap is supplemental coverage you can buy to cover things that are not covered by Medicare. This article shows that the Medigap experience is not offering any meaningful drug coverage either through private insurers. The examples show HMOs are not providing the coverage. Medigap is not providing the coverage. Why do my Republican colleagues think that they will be providing coverage through private insurers.

At the end of the article it says, “HMOs have long boasted that they hold down costs, but their ability to do
so has been challenged by hospitals and doctors demanding higher payments. Companies managing Medicare benefits would face similar pressures from drugstores.

'The National Association of Chain Drugstores recently sent a bulletin to its members opposing the Republicans’ Medicare drug proposal. Crystal S. Wright, vice president of the association, said, 'This could be an economic disaster for community pharmacies. Benefit managers are likely to get even more leverage than they currently have to reduce pharmacy reimbursement.'"

So the drugstores are saying, we are not going to be able to get adequate reimbursement, so we are going to go out of business. Where is it we expect this Republican plan to work?

The last thing the New York Times article says, ‘House Republicans said insurers could set different premiums and benefits, so long as the overall saving under the plan was equivalent to that of the standard coverage suggested by the government. The Republican plan is part of a bill costing $350 billion over 10 years.’

Well, again, I do not understand what my Republican colleagues expect. Experience is that private insurance does not work to provide these kind of drug benefits. The insurance companies say they are not going to sell it. The pharmacies say it will not work. The only reason I can imagine that they are proposing it is that I know this is a major issue that is going to face them in the election. They have promised the American public that they are going to provide a prescription drug plan, and so they come up with this sham which they hope to pass through the House, probably on a totally partisan vote, send to the other body, and never hear from it again, but they can say to the voters that they have tried. But they are not trying, they are just putting out something that is a sham. Hopefully as Democrats we will show the sham for what it is and to ask our colleagues to vote for the Democratic alternative which would provide a meaningful guaranteed benefit under Medicare for all seniors.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota).

Members are reminded to refrain from improper references to the Senate.

IMMIGRATION POLICY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDO) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I have often to come to the floor of the House to discuss the issue of immigration and regard to immigration. They are two different things entirely. I am not anti-immigrant. I am certainly concerned about the effects of massive immigration into this country. And it really does not matter the country of origin when the people coming here emigrate. What matters to me is the numbers. And the fact that massive immigration has an effect on many aspects of our society seems to me to make that particular subject worthy of civil debate.

I think it is hard to suggest that the growing numbers of Americans and/or people living in this country without benefit of citizenship, many of whom live here without benefit of legal status, it is hard to suggest that the growing number of people in this country does not represent some intriguing opportunities and/or problems. Economic problems certainly, in terms of the cost, the infrastructure that needs to be created to support the many millions of new Americans who are expected to come to the United States, the schools, the hospitals, the social services. The other economic issues deal with jobs. Some suggest that everyone coming to the United States is seeking jobs that others here won’t take. Others, and certainly I side with those who suggest that that needs far deeper review than what has been given it, and that there are many thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands, even perhaps millions of Americans who are today looking for a job that someone else holds and that someone else may very well not even be a citizen of the United States, or even here legally for that matter.

Then, of course, there is the national security issue. It is undeniably true that the most recent terrorist activities that have plagued the United States have been perpetrated by people who have come into the country as visitors on visas. Some of them overstayed their visas. Some of them lied about what they were going to do here and could have been and should have been deported. Others, one in particular, actually violated the status of his visa by leaving the country, I believe that was Mohamed Atta, and could have been kept from returning to the United States, or he could have been deported once he came back after violating that visa status. Nonetheless, all were here and all did their deeds.

As we look at the future, there is a great possibility that these attacks will be perpetrated by people who come to this country from somewhere else, either by sneaking into the country or coming here on some sort of legal status but only for the purpose of doing us harm. And so our ability to control our own borders, limited as they may be because of the length of the borders, limited as we have about 500 million visits a year into the United States, those complicating factors make it more difficult...
for us to control our borders but do not in any way, I think, give us the right to ignore the borders as a place where we should be concentrating our efforts in terms of national security. We may not be able to stop everyone who is trying to enter the United States illegally. That is surely true. But it is just as true that we can do so much better than we are presently doing.

Tomorrow we will have a press conference at which we will discuss one aspect of border security, that is the need to have an effective immigration control system that is capable of ensuring that immigrants enter the United States legally.

I wanted to lay out briefly my own position on the issue of immigration and immigration reform, because I will share with you, Mr. Speaker, and actually I am going to quote liberally from two different articles that I think are very important as we enter this next stage of this debate that I mentioned to you last week. I would probably want to present to you one point of view that I represent here this evening with regard to immigration control is gaining in acceptability and gaining in political power because the opposition to it is becoming more frightened and that this issue is huge. That is always an indication that we have struck a nerve and that something out there has forced the opponents of immigration reform into this new accusatory mode.

And to complete what I am describing is an article, as I mentioned earlier, that appeared in the Dallas Morning News on June 16 which ostensibly is to describe this meeting that I have mentioned in Guanajuato, Mexico. It is also designed to focus on me in particular, my background, my quote, supporters: the people that I, quote, represent; and paints a rather negative picture, I should say, of all of those things. It certainly presents me as someone who is more interested upon keeping Mexico out of the United States than I am about general immigration reform.

Remember, the meeting we were having was in Mexico. The discussion we were having was pertinent to Mexican immigration into the United States. Mexican immigration into the United States does in fact represent the largest percentage of immigrants; and, therefore, of course, it is hard to talk about immigration reform without reference to any Mexico. But the tone of the article that says, “Colorado Politician on Guard at Mexican Border,” that is the heading, would certainly lead one to believe, if you were to accept everything that is written here, that there is some great conspiracy or cabal in the works that I have aligned myself with, as they keep saying here, and I am quoting, unsavory supporters and unsavory characters.

The article said that all of the people in Mexico, all of the Republicans and all of the Democrats plus all the people who were on the other side, the Mexican legislators, were careful to distance themselves from my views which are widely seen as, quote, anti-Mexican.

It goes on to say, Mr. Tancredo's message, quote, Mexican immigration is leading to the balkanization of the country and a temporary guest worker program for Mexicans. Mr. Tancredo opposes allowing more Mexicans into the United States on a permanent basis. He even blames Mexican immigration for California's economic problems. In this article, Tancredo is quoted as saying, "I have spent on this floor doing exactly what I am doing now, or the literally thousands, maybe hundreds of thousands, of words that have been printed in the media about my political activities in particular, and I challenge anyone to go to anything I have ever said that would lead anybody to believe that I have only one concern about immigration, and, that is, Mexico or Mexicans."

As I say, we spend a good deal of time talking about Mexican immigration. It represents the greatest number. But it is never ever, and I have never suggested that our efforts to try and curb immigration be solely directed at Mexicans. It is, of course, anti-Mexican, anti-immigrant in general, then they can marginalize me and in the light of a racist, someone who is anti-Mexican, anti-immigrant in general, then they can marginalize me and hence the things I say.

This article goes on at length to talk about the immigration reform caucus which I formed here, a Member of Congress, one of the very few who do not know how many people are called anti-Mexican, anti-immigrant in general. Why would they say a thing like this? Well, we know why. Mr. Speaker. It is because, of course, if they can cast me in the light of a racist, someone who is anti-Mexican, anti-immigrant in general, then they can marginalize me and hence the things I say.

And who are these unsatisfactory supporters? They just use that phrase “unsatisfactory supporters.” Mr. Speaker, the last time I checked, we had something like 6,000 individual contributors who contributed less than $50 to any of my campaigns, which, by the way, represents the greatest amount of money that I have ever collected in the two campaigns that I have ever run to become a Congressman: $50 or less from thousands of people across the country.

And who are these unsatisfactory supporters? They just use that phrase “unsatisfactory supporters.” Mr. Speaker, “his critics say that money comes from unsavory supporters.” Who are my critics? Who are their names? What are their names?

And what makes them unsatisfactory? Just because they gave to my campaign, in the eyes of my “critics”? Who are these critics?

Of course, nothing like this would ever hold up in a court of law. You have to name your critics, and you have to name these people who you call unsatisfactory. But in an article that is masquerading as an article and is really an editorial, an opinion by the two authors, Alfredo Corchado and Ricardo Sandoval, this is their editorial opinion. They have worked masterfully, I must say, into this “article,” an article that is supposed to be an objective analysis of a news event.

What is objective about “his critics said that his moment would suggest unsatisfactory supporters”? Anybody could state a thing like this, because you do not name anyone here. Who are my critics that say such a thing?
Then they go on to identify someone later, a Ms. Hernandez. She is, let me see here, the head of the Latin American Research Service Industry, a civil rights group in Denver. Now, I do not know who Ms. Hernandez is, and I have never heard of the Latin American Research Service Industry. If you look at the page they are quoted here from, of course, as some sort of expert on things, and she says that my rhetoric is anti-Hispanic as well as just anti-immigrant.

Now, they finally did quote a critic of mine in this piece but, of course, they did not quote anyone that suggests that I am not anti-Hispanic or anti-immigrant, and there are many people, even, believe this or not, in the Hispanic community, people who write us all of the time, people who run organizations even in Denver, organizations that are devoted to helping immigrants in Colorado, who have met with me, who have indicated their support for my position, who recognize that there is nothing in me or what I say that can be taken by a thoughtful person as being anti-Hispanic, anti-Mexican, or even really anti-immigrant.

The article goes on to quote the Southern Poverty Law Center, The Southern Poverty Law Center in a four-month investigation which is going to be featured in something they call the intelligence project. I would want to ask that writer there of intelligence. It charged that many in the anti-immigrant network are increasingly tied to openly white supremacist organizations and are steadily gaining power in Mr. Tancredo’s Immigration Reform Caucus.

Let me restate the nature of a caucus in the House of Representatives. It is made up of Members. Are they saying that Members of our caucus are tied to openly white supremacist organizations? I would like to know who those people are. I have never actually even met anybody in this body who is tied to an openly white supremacist organization. To tell you the truth, I do not think I have ever met anybody in my life in that category. They are certainly out there, I have no doubt; I just do not know them. I have never come across them. I am lucky in that regard. I have never really had to discuss anything with people like that, at least to the best of my knowledge.

But they are suggesting in this phrase, look at that way that was printed, charged that “many in the anti-immigration network.” What are these phrases? Many? Who are they? “Anti-immigration network, increasingly tied to openly white supremacist organizations.”

What are these ties? What are these ties that connect us to some white supremacist organization, and how dare anybody say anything like that and do so in a way, again, that is designed rhetorically to provoke in my very hot-button emotional issues in America.

A quote here from Martin Potok, the editor of this intelligence report. This is talking about our caucus Web page. This is the main page of a large caucus, a group of Congressmen directly linked in the front page to hate groups. It goes on: “Tancredo has become an unofficial mouthpiece for some very unsatisfactory characters. His message is eerily similar to theirs.”

This is an article. This is not an editorial. This is not some sort of novel in the stage of trying to get it printed or something. This is something that purports itself to be an objective analysis of the anti-immigrant, immigration reform, and certainly our own caucus and who I am.

Well, it goes on like that at length, and it relies heavily on the information from this thing, this organization called the Southern Poverty Law Center.

I have noticed in the past that many people have relied on it, they will use this Southern Poverty Law Center headed by a gentleman by the name of Morris Dees, a rather incredible organization, and that we should somehow pay attention to what this outfit says about who is a hate group and who is not. So, therefore, I looked back at some interesting research that was done in one organization, the Southern Poverty Law Center, and now I am going to quote heavily from an article that was written a little over a year and a half ago by a gentleman by the name of Ken Silverstein for Harper’s Magazine. This was November of 2000, to be specific. It is called “How the Southern Poverty Law Center Profits From Intolerance.” He spends a good deal of time focusing in on this Mr. Dees, Morris Dees, who is the head of this organization.

It says here, “Co-founded in 1971 by civil rights lawyer cum-direct marketing millionaire, Morris Dees, a leading critic of ‘hate groups’ and a man so beatific that he was the subject of a 20-hour movie TV, the SPLC spent much of its early years defending prisoners who faced the death penalty and using to desegregate all white institutions, like Alabama’s Highway Patrol.”

That was then, this is now. “Today, the SPLC spends most of its time and money on a relentless fund-raising campaign peddling memberships in the Church of Tolerance with all the zeal of a circuit court rider passing the collection plate. He is the Jim and Tammy Faye Bakker of the civil rights movement,” the SPLC is run by a man so beatific that he was the subject of a 20-hour movie on TV. The Southern Poverty Law Center peddles memberships in the Church of Tolerance.

That center earned $4 million last year alone,” Remember, this would be 1999, “$27 million came from fund-raising and $17 million from stock and other investments. But the organization only spent $13 million on civil rights programs, making it one of the most profitable charities in the country.”

Mr. Speaker, as an aside, we have been hearing lately about many organizations, from the Red Cross to others, that have improperly, or perhaps at least alleged to have improperly, used the funds that people have given them, charitable organizations that spend too much way too much in overhead, paid salaries, paid too high salaries to their administrative overhead and they do not do what they should in order to protect the people they are supposed to be on whose behalf they are supposed to be advocating.

But, interestingly, in the general media, I have never heard much about this particular organization, the Southern Poverty Law Center; and I suggest to you it is because this organization’s focus is primarily defending liberal causes, liberal positions, and to the extent that they are doing even what they say they are doing, or should be doing, they could still be quite a reputable organization. But this outfit is anything but reputable.

Mr. Dees, it goes on to talk about this gentleman, and how they spent so much time in these articles and the law center has evidently chosen to point fingers at me and my associates. I suppose it is only fair that we turn the mirror on them, which I am doing.

With the help of this article by Mr. Silverstein.

“Mr. Dees, who made millions hawking by direct mail such humble commodities as birthday cakes, cookbooks, tractor seat cushions and rat poison in exchange for mailing lists containing 700,000 names, including Presidential candidate George McGovern, he is nothing if not a good salesman. So good that in fact in 1998,” 2 years before this article came out, “the Direct Marketing Association inducted him into its Hall of Fame. He says ‘I learned everything I know about hustling from the Baptist Church.’”

This is Mr. Dees’s quote.

“In fact Mr. Dees,” it goes on to say he does not need anyone’s financial support anymore. The Southern Poverty Law Center is already the wealthiest civil rights group in America, though the letter-writing campaign, the solicitations campaigns, naturally omit that fact. Other solicitations have been more flagrantly misleading. One pitch sent out in 1995, when the center had more than $60 million in reserves, informed would-be donors that the ‘strain on our current operating budget is the greatest of any budget in history.’

“Now, back in 1978, when the center had less than $10 million, Dees promised that his organization would quit fund raising and live off the interest as soon as its endowment hit $55 million. But, as it approached that figure, the Southern Poverty Law Center upped the bar to $100 million, a sum that one 1989 newsletter promised would allow the center to ‘cease the costly and often unreliable task of fund-raising.’ Today the Southern Poverty Law Center is known as the ‘most profitable charity in the country,’ remember, that is 2 years ago, and it spends twice as much on fund-raising, $5.76 million last year, as it
does on legal services for victims of civil rights abuses.

“The American Institute of Philanthropy gives the center one of the worst ratings of any group it monitors, estimating that the SPLC could operate for 4 1/2 years without making another tax exempt nickel from its investments or raising another tax deductible cent from well-meaning people.”

In 1986, this well-respected center, this place that this article refers to in some reverential tone, as if we are sup- plemented cent from well-meaning peo-

ple.

They keep sending out things about the KKK. The KKK is a bad outfit, I am sure of that; and this outfit, the SPLC, keeps resurrecting that ghost. It says here that membership in the Communist party in the 1920s to about 2,000 today, and as many as 10 percent of them are thought to be FBI informants. So I would not con- sider the KKK to be the kind of threat it was in 1920, but this outfit still uses them as their poster boy, sort of, to get

money.

Because the KKK, everybody says, oh, my God, send this money, or the KKK will rise again. This outfit is a fraud.

The article ends up with this. This is again, quoting back here from the Church of Morris Dees, the article name. Until the early 1960s, Morris Dees sat on the sidelines honing his direct marketing skills and practicing law while the civil rights movement engulfed The South. ‘‘Mississippi, was and has been characterized as the kind of poster boy for this kind of activity. He made a career out of de- structing other people

for instance was granted to:

Ms. D ELAURO (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of per- sonal business.

Mr. B ECERRA (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of per- sonal business.

conceived that term in America, because we see here the reincarnation of McCarthy, a Senator from Min- nesota, was and has been characterized as being a totally unscrupulous indi- vidual. I recognize that, and I am sorry about that.

I know what motivates me. I know that is in my heart. I know it has nothing to do with race. I know it has everything to do with what I consider to be an enormously complex and chal- lenging public policy issue. I believe it deserves debate in this place that we call the open marketplace of ideas. But if these people had their way, we would be silent. If these people had their way, I would refrain from any references to immigration reform for fear that they will come after me, that they will write nasty things about me, that they will try to destroy my political career or even my own reputation.

Well, I assure my colleagues I will not stop this discussion, I will not stop participating in this discussion. And I charge all of those who believe that this is an uncomfortable situation and discussion to be in; and I agree with my col- leagues, I wish, in fact, we could move on to other topics. I wish we could do that, but we cannot, because the issue is not solved, the problem is not solved. We have not as a country faced up to the problems of immigration on the scale that we presently see it. It will change America, maybe for the good, maybe for ill. But regardless of one’s position on this, as I say, I believe it deserves the debate that this kind of a forum offers.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of ab- sence was granted to:

Mr. BECERRA (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of per- sonal business.

Ms. DELAURO (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of per- sonal business.
Ms. KILPATRICK (at the request of Mr. GEPhardt) for today on account of business in the district.

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD (at the request of Mr. GEPhardt) for today on account of personal reasons.

Mr. PUTNAM (at the request of Mr. ARMey) for today through June 19 on account of official business.

Mrs. ROUKEMA (at the request of Mr. ARMey) for today on account of illness.

Mrs. WILSON of New Mexico (at the request of Mr. ARMey) for today on account of personal reasons.

Mr. SHAYS (at the request of Mr. ARMey) for today through June 19 on account of official business.

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 Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mrs. THURMAN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FILNER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WATERS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. CLAYTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. CARSON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SMITH of Washington, for 5 minutes, today.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o’clock and 41 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, June 18, 2002, at 10:30 a.m., for morning hour debates.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for official foreign travel during the first quarter of 2002, by Committees of the House of Representatives, pursuant to Public Law 95-384, are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2002

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Member or employee</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Per diem</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
<th>Other purposes</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ms. CARSON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, today.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. WATERS, for 5 minutes, today.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, for 5 minutes, today.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. TANCREDO, for 5 minutes, today.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Member or employee</td>
<td>Arrival</td>
<td>Departure</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Per diem 1</td>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>Other purposes</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Earl Pomeroy</td>
<td>1/10</td>
<td>1/11</td>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>283.00 (3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Jerry Weller</td>
<td>1/16</td>
<td>1/18</td>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>201.00 (2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Jerry Weller</td>
<td>2/10</td>
<td>2/12</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>813.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Jerry Weller</td>
<td>2/13</td>
<td>2/16</td>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>670.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Jerry Weller</td>
<td>2/17</td>
<td>2/19</td>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>56.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Jerry Weller</td>
<td>2/20</td>
<td>2/22</td>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>283.00 (2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Jerry Weller</td>
<td>2/23</td>
<td>2/25</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>172.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Jerry Weller</td>
<td>2/26</td>
<td>2/28</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>100.00 (2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Jerry Weller</td>
<td>2/29</td>
<td>3/1</td>
<td>Quetta</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Jerry Weller</td>
<td>3/2</td>
<td>3/4</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>320.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Todd E. Gillenwater</td>
<td>3/2</td>
<td>3/4</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>958.26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bob Ney, Chairman</td>
<td>3/3</td>
<td>3/6</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,186.00 (2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,186.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Tom A. Fink</td>
<td>3/8</td>
<td>3/10</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>633.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Tom A. Fink</td>
<td>3/11</td>
<td>3/13</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>633.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Tom A. Fink</td>
<td>3/14</td>
<td>3/16</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>633.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Tom A. Fink</td>
<td>3/17</td>
<td>3/19</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>633.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Tom A. Fink</td>
<td>3/20</td>
<td>3/22</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>633.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Tom A. Fink</td>
<td>3/23</td>
<td>3/25</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>633.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Tom A. Fink</td>
<td>3/26</td>
<td>3/28</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>633.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Tom A. Fink</td>
<td>3/29</td>
<td>3/31</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>633.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2002</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Member or employee</td>
<td>Arrival</td>
<td>Departure</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Per diem 1</td>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>Other purposes</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Robert W. Ney</td>
<td>2/28</td>
<td>3/2</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Robert W. Ney</td>
<td>3/1</td>
<td>3/4</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Robert W. Ney</td>
<td>3/5</td>
<td>3/8</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Robert W. Ney</td>
<td>3/9</td>
<td>3/12</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Robert W. Ney</td>
<td>3/13</td>
<td>3/16</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Robert W. Ney</td>
<td>3/17</td>
<td>3/20</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Robert W. Ney</td>
<td>3/21</td>
<td>3/24</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Robert W. Ney</td>
<td>3/25</td>
<td>3/28</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON RULES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2002</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Member or employee</td>
<td>Arrival</td>
<td>Departure</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Per diem 1</td>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>Other purposes</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deborah Pryce</td>
<td>3/2</td>
<td>3/4</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>257.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deborah Pryce</td>
<td>3/5</td>
<td>3/8</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,032.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,032.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deborah Pryce</td>
<td>3/6</td>
<td>3/9</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,136.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,136.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deborah Pryce</td>
<td>3/9</td>
<td>3/12</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>59.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Todd E. Gillenwater</td>
<td>3/2</td>
<td>3/4</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>958.26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>958.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Todd E. Gillenwater</td>
<td>3/3</td>
<td>3/6</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>958.26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>958.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Todd E. Gillenwater</td>
<td>3/5</td>
<td>3/8</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>958.26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>958.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9,383.26</td>
<td>6,667.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>16,050.26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

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

7394. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Avocados Grown in South Florida. Increased Assessment Rate [Docket No. FV02-915-2 FR] received May 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7395. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Dried Prunes Produced in California. Underized Regulation for the 2002 Crop Year [Docket No. FV02-993-1 FR] received May 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7396. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Pink Bollworm Regulated Areas; Removal of Oklahoma [Docket No. 02-051-1] received May 17, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.


7398. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting cumulative report on rescissions and deferrals, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685(e); (H. Con. Res. 107-229); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

7399. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General John M. Pickler, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

7400. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Michael W. Ackerman, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.


7405. 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 services sold commercially under a contract to India [Transmittal No. DTC 39-02], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 277(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

7406. 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 services sold commercially under a contract to India [Transmittal No. DTC 43-02], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 277(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

7407. 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 services sold commercially under a contract to India [Transmittal No. DTC 49-02], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 277(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

7408. 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 services sold commercially under a contract to India [Transmittal No. DTC 50-02], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 277(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

7409. 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 services sold commercially under a contract to India [Transmittal No. DTC 57-02], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 277(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

7410. A letter from the Register, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of a report entitled “Sufficiency of the National Water and Sewer Authority’s Fiscal Year 2002 Revenue Estimate in Support of $100,000,000 in Commercial Paper Notes,” pursuant to D.C. Government Reform Act § 11-117(c); to the Committee on Government Reform.

7411. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Operations, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration’s final rule—Fisheries Off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; Western Pacific Pelagics Fisheries; Hawaii-based Pelagic Longline Restrictions [Docket No. 01051123-2076-02; I.D. 031102C] (RIN: 0648-AP84) received May 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

7412. A letter from the Speaker, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration’s final rule—Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Atlantic Herring Fishery; Total Allowable Catch Harvested for Period 1 in Management Area 1A [Docket No. 011005245-2012-02; I.D. 011802A] received May 16, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

7413. A letter from the Acting Administrator, General for Administrator, Department of Justice, transmitting the seventh annual report on amounts paid to telecommunications carriers and manufacturers during FY 2001, and estimates of amounts expected to be paid in the current fiscal year, pursuant to Public Law 103-414; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

7414. A letter from the Administrator, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting a report on the foreign aviation authorities to which the Federal Aviation Administration provided services in the preceding fiscal year, pursuant to Public Law 103-305, section 202 (108 Stat. 1562); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7415. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Revision of Braking Systems Airworthiness Standards to Harmonize with European Airworthiness Standards for Transport Category Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-1999-6063; Amendment No. 25-107] (RIN: 2120-A9B0) received May 17, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.
7416. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30398; Amdt. No. 435] received May 17, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7417. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30397; Amdt. No. 3004] received May 17, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7418. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30394; Amdt. No. 3001] received May 17, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7419. 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. FAA-2002-12199; Special Federal Register Notice No. 95] (RIN: 2120-AA58) received May 17, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7420. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Airworthiness Directives; JT9D Series Turboprop Engines [Docket No. 98-ANE-47-AD; Amendment 39-12719; AD 2002-08-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 17, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7421. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A319, A320, and A321 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2000-NM-338-AD; Amendment 39-12677; AD 2002-06-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 17, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7422. 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-299-AD; Amendment 39-12728; AD 2002-08-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 17, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7423. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300 B and B4 Series Airplanes Equipped with General Electric CF6-50 Engines [Docket No. 2002-NM-107-AD; Amendment 39-12728; AD 2002-08-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 17, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7424. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300 B2 and B4 Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2002-07-02; Amendment 39-12721; AD 2002-08-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 17, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7425. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Piaggio AERO I-186 Series Aircraft [Docket No. 2002-CE-02-AD; Amendment 39-12712; AD 2002-08-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 17, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7426. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Piaggio I-186 Series Aircraft [Docket No. 2002-CE-02-AD; Amendment 39-12712; AD 2002-08-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 17, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7436. A letter from the Administrator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department’s final rule in response to section 105 of the Medicare, Medicaid and SCHIP Balanced Budget Refinement Act of 1999, regarding the prospective payment system for skilled nursing facilities (SNFs); jointly to the Committee on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

Mr. HANSEN: Committee on Resources. H.R. 3397. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept the property known as Pemberton’s Headquarters and to modify the boundary of Vicksburg National Military Park to include that property, and for other purposes (Rept. 107-508). Referred to the Committee on the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HANSEN: Committee on Resources. H.R. 3863. A bill to establish the proper boundaries of the New River Gorge National River, West Virginia (Rept. 107-509). Referred to the Committee on the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mrs. MYRICK: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 441. Resolution providing for consideration of the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 3934, PL 107-296) to amend title 49, United States Code, for the purpose of facilitating compliance by small businesses with certain Federal paperwork requirements and to establish a task force to examine the feasibility of streamlining paperwork requirements applicable to small businesses (Rept. 107-510). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and several referred, as follows:

By Mr. GILCHREST: H.R. 4945. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a program for promoting good health, disease prevention, and wellness and for the prevention of secondary conditions for persons with disabilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HAYWORTH (for himself, Mr. WELLER, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. ENGLISH, and Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky): H.R. 4946. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide health care incentives related to long-term care; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SOLIS (for herself, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. HONDA, Mr. NAPOLITANO, Mr. HUCKEY, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. PELOSI, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. ESCH, Mr. FINKER, Mr. WAXMAN, and Ms. MAXINE B. WATERS of California): H.R. 4947. A bill to designate certain public lands as wilderness and certain rivers as wild and scenic rivers in the State of California, to authorize the establishment of the Bristlecone Pine Forest, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.
By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. HONDA, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. HINCHEN, Mr. GOODE, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FILNIR, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. SHERMAN):

H.R. 4809. A bill to designate certain public lands in Humboldt, Del Norte, Mendocino, Lake, and Napa Counties in the State of California as wilderness, to designate certain segments of the Black Butte River in Mendocino County, California as a wild or scenic river, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. HONDA, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. HINCHEN, Mrs. CAPPS, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FILNIR, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. SHERMAN):

H.R. 4949. A bill to designate certain public lands in Humboldt, Del Norte, Mendocino, Lake, and Napa Counties in the State of California as wilderness, to designate certain segments of the Black Butte River in Mendocino County, California as a wild or scenic river, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. CAMP (for himself and Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota):

H.R. 4960. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify that church employees are eligible for the exclusion for qualified tuition reduction programs of charitable educational organizations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 4951. A bill to provide for the purchase of textbooks and the establishment of the Textbook Recycling Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. HANSEN, and Mr. CANNON):

H.R. 4952. A bill to provide for the conveyance of the land containing the Mount Wilson Observatory in the Angeles National Forest, California, to the Mount Wilson Institute, the nonprofit organization operating the observatory; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. WALDEN of Oregon:

H.R. 4953. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to grant to the Mount Wilson Observatory in the Angeles National Forest of Oregon a right-of-way to West Butte Road; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Mr. GOODE, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. KUCINICH, Ms. LEE, Mr. HILLIARD, and Mr. DEFAZIO):

H.R. 4954. A bill to provide 3-year moratorium on postage rate increases for nonprofit organizations and certain other mailers; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma:

H. Res. 445. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with regard to the United States National Soccer Team and its historic performance in the 2002 FIFA World Cup tournament; to the Committee on Government Reform.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

292. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Indiana, relative to September 11 as "911 Heroes Day," a day of recognition to express the gratitude of the citizens of Indiana for all the sacrifices made by federal, state and local public safety personnel in the performance of their duties; to the Committee on Government Reform.

293. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wyoming, relative to Enrolled Joint Resolution No. 2 memorializing the United States Congress to propose and submit to the several states for ratification an amendment to the Constitution of the United States on the subject of judicial taxation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

294. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota, relative to Enrolled Joint Resolution No. 4 memorializing the United States Congress to direct all federal authorities responsible for wolf reintroduction in the state of Wyoming to manage wolves so that the elk, moose and deer population, moose and deer habitats and elk feed grounds are preserved and to reimburse the state for the costs of managing elk and deer to wolves; to the Committee on Resources.

295. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 12 memorializing the United States Congress to express the support of the people of Hawaii for the Salton Sea Restoration Project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

H.R. 2035. Mr. CARSON of Oklahoma and Mrs. McCARTHY of New York.

H.R. 2073. Mr. MCHUGH and Mr. NORWOOD.

H.R. 2219. Mr. OSBOURNE and Mr. BLUMENSTEIN.

H.R. 2349. Mr. KLEczKA and Mr. GORDON.

H.R. 2362. Mr. McGovern.

H.R. 3034. Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. ROTHSCHILd, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. FELINEY, Mr. POHL, Mr. HOLTVaIL, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 3250. Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 3278. Mr. GONzALEZ, Mr. FATTaR, and Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 3424. Ms. DeLAUFE.

H.R. 3496. Mr. WEXNER and Mr. WINTER.

H.R. 3705. Mr. BARK of Georgia.

H.R. 3716. Mr. HALL of Texas and Mr. DUNCA.n.

H.R. 3781. Mr. BOUcHER, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, and Mr. GREENWooD.

H.R. 3831. Ms. KESSIE, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. LATTHAM, and Mr. UPTON.

H.R. 3880. Mr. BORiLEkT.

H.R. 3887. Mr. BAIrD.

H.R. 3971. Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 3974. Mr. Price of North Carolina.

H.R. 3995. Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. BAlDACCI, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SPRATT, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. GROEX, Mr. TANCREDO and Mr. NOrwoRD.

H.R. 4014. Mr. DEUTsCH.

H.R. 4056. Mr. STEYER.

H.R. 4113: Mr. StARK, Mr. DINGEL, Mr. DOOLEY of California, Mr. ABERCROMBIe, Ms. MILLER, Ms. MILLER, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. MILLER, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. HAWAIi, Mr. NOrmoN, Mr. Boucher, Mrs. MALoNYe of New York, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. BALDACCI, and Mr. TAUSCHER.

H.R. 4488. Mr. ENGLISH.

H.R. 4502. Mr. PiCKERING.

H.R. 4594: Mr. WATSON.

H.R. 4616. Ms. KOSS, Mrs. JOnes of Ohio, Mr. MiCDERMOTT, and Mr. GERBERST.

H.R. 4636: Mr. ISAkSON, Mr. DAN Miller of Florida, and Mr. SOuDER.

H.R. 4638. Ms. KESKIE, Mrs. JOnes of Ohio, and Mr. HINCHEN.

H.R. 4676: Mr. LOBIONDO.

H.R. 4689. Mr. GILLMoR.

H.R. 4711. Mr. KLEcK.

H.R. 4720. Mrs. MINK of Hawaii.

H.R. 4739. Mrs. Jo ANn DAvis of Virginia, Mr. SYNDER, and Mrs. CAPPS.

H.R. 4736: Mr. SHERK.

H.R. 4777: Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. MALoNYe of ConnecticUt, and Mr. ROHRBAcHER.

H.R. 4777: Mr. DEFAZIO and Mr. WAXMAN.

H.R. 4846: Mr. THOMPSON.

H.R. 4852: Mr. DEUTsCH.

H. Res. 97: Mr. MiCDERMOTT, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. DEFAZIO.

H. Con. Res. 38: Mr. BOiLEkT and Mrs. KELLY.

H. Con. Res. 162: Mr. OLVER.

H. Con. Res. 260: Mr. OBERSTaR.

H. Con. Res. 269: Ms. PHYCE of Ohio.

H. Con. Res. 345: Ms. PHYCE of Ohio.

H. Con. Res. 352: Mr. GAlLoGoY.

H. Con. Res. 364: Mr. KNoELLENBERG, Mrs. THURMaN, Mr. ROHRBAcHER, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. ENGLISH, Mrs. Bono, Ms. RoS-LEINFINEN, Mr. GalleRy, Mr. KELLER, and Mr. KEEKEN.

H. Con. Res. 382: Mr. KENNY of Rhode IsLaNd, Mr. ISRAEL, Mrs. McCARTHY of New York, Mr. SERRano, Mr. BARRETT, and Mr. BERG.

H. Con. Res. 404: Mr. BERMER and Mr. SCHAFF.

H. Con. Res. 407: Mr. TIBER.

H. Con. Res. 408: Mr. OBERSTaR, Mr. CuNNINGHAM, Mr. DAvis of Illinois, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. WU.

H. Con. Res. 412: Mr. KERNs, Mr. HANSEN, and Mr. HALL of Ohio.

H. Con. Res. 417: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. MiCGovERN, and Mr. FROST.
PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk’s desk and referred as follows:

90. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the St. Louis County Board, Minnesota, relative to Resolution No. 150 petitioning the United States Congress that the St. Louis County Board of Commissioners hereby urges the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation to delay termination of the LTV Steel Mining Pension Plan until March 31, 2003, in order to enable the employees of LTV Steel Mining Company and the State of Minnesota to study possible alternatives to a Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation distressed termination; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

91. Also, a petition of the County of Chambers, Texas, relative to a Resolution petitioning the United States Congress to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow for the issuance of tax-exempt facility bonds for the purpose of financing air pollution control facilities not be subject to the point at which the funds are raised or 2007 for the construction of such air pollution control facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

AMENDMENTS

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

H. R. 3389
OFFERED BY: Mr. GILCHREST
AMENDMENT No. 1: Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “National Sea Grant College Program Act Amendments of 2002.”

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS TO FINDINGS.

Section 202(a)(6) of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1121a(6)) is amended by striking the reference at the end of the section and inserting “; and cooperation between the research, education, and outreach programs of the Administration and those of academic institutions; and”.

SEC. 4. COST SHARE.

Section 204(a) of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1124(a)) is amended by inserting “section 204(d)(6)” and inserting “section 204(c)(4)(F)”.

SEC. 5. FELLOWSHIPS.

(a) Accession. Section 208(a) of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1127(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following: “The Secretary shall ensure equal access for minority and economically disadvantaged students to the National Sea Grant College Program Amendments of 2002.”

(b) Postdoctoral Fellows. Section 208(c) of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1127(c)) is repealed.

SEC. 6. TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP FOR SEA GRANT REVIEW PANEL.

Section 208(c)(2) of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1127(c)(2)) is amended by striking the first sentence and inserting the following: “The term of office of a voting member of the panel shall be 3 years for a member appointed before the date of enactment of the National Sea Grant College Program Act Amendments of 2002, and 4 years for a member appointed or reappointed after the date of enactment of the National Sea Grant College Program Act Amendments of 2002. The Director may extend the term of office of a voting member of the panel appointed before the date of enactment of the National Sea Grant College Program Act Amendments of 2002 by up to 1 year.”

SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Subsections (a), (b), and (c) of section 212 of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (33 U.S.C. 1131) are amended to read as follows:

(a) Authorization.—(1) In general.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this title—

(A) $60,000,000 for fiscal year 2003;

(B) $75,000,000 for fiscal year 2004;

(C) $77,500,000 for fiscal year 2005;

(D) $80,000,000 for fiscal year 2006;

(E) $82,500,000 for fiscal year 2007; and

(F) $85,000,000 for fiscal year 2008.

(2) Priority activities.—In addition to the amount authorized under paragraph (1), there is authorized to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 2003 through 2008—

(A) $5,000,000 for competitive grants for university research on the biology and control of zebra mussels and other important aquatic nonnative species;

(B) $5,000,000 for competitive grants for university research on zoonotic diseases, oyster restoration, and oyster-related human health risks;

(C) $5,000,000 for competitive grants for university research on the biology, prevention, and forecasting of harmful algal blooms, including Pfiesteria piscicida; and

(D) $3,000,000,000 for competitive grants for fishery extension activities conducted by sea grant colleges or sea grant institutes.

(b) Program elements.—(1) Limitation.—No more than 5 percent of the lesser of—

(A) the amount authorized to be appropriated; or

(B) the amount appropriated, for each fiscal year under subsection (a)(1) may be used to fund the program element contained in section 204(b)(2).

(2) Use for other offices or programs.—Sums appropriated under the authority of subsection (a)(2) shall not be available for administration of this title by the National Sea Grant Office, or for any other Administration or department program, or for any other administrative expenses.

(c) Distribution of funds.—In any fiscal year in which the appropriations made under subsection (a)(1) exceed the amounts appropriated for fiscal years 2002 for the purposes described in such subsection, the Secretary shall distribute any excess amounts (except amounts used for the administration of the sea grant program) to—

(1) sea grant programs that, based on the evaluation and competitive ranking required under section 204(d)(3), are determined to be the best managed and to carry out the highest quality research, education, extension, and training activities;

(2) national strategic investments authorized under section 204(b)(4);

(3) a college, university, institution, association, or alliance for activities that are necessary for it to be designated as a sea grant college or sea grant institute; or

(4) a sea grant college or sea grant institute designated after the date of enactment of the National Sea Grant College Program Act Amendments of 2002.

SEC. 8. ANNUAL REPORT ON PROGRESS IN BECOMING DESIGNATED AS SEA GRANT COLLEGES AND SEA GRANT INSTITUTES.

Section 207 of the National Sea Grant College Program Act (16 U.S.C. 1126) is amended by adding at the end the following:

(o) Annual Report on Progress.—(1) Report requirement. —The Secretary shall report annually to the Committee on Resources and the Committee on Science of the House of Representatives, and to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, on efforts and progress made by colleges, universities, institutions, associations, and alliances to become designated under this section as sea grant colleges or sea grant institutes, including efforts and progress made by sea grant institutes in being designated as sea grant colleges.

(p) Territories and freely associated states.—The report shall include description of—

(A) efforts made by colleges, universities, associations, institutions, and alliances in United States territories and freely associated States to develop the expertise necessary to be designated as a sea grant institute or sea grant college;

(B) the administrative, technical, and financial assistance provided by the Secretary to those entities seeking to be designated; and

(C) the additional actions or activities necessary for those entities to meet the qualifications for such designation under subsection (a)(1).
SEC. 9. COORDINATION.
Not later than February 15 of each year, the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere and the Director of the National Science Foundation shall jointly submit to the Committees on Resources and Science of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on how the oceans and coastal research activities of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including the Coastal Ocean Program and the National Sea Grant College Program, and of the National Science Foundation will be coordinated during the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the report is submitted. The report shall describe in detail any overlapping ocean and coastal research interests between the agencies and specify how such research interests will be pursued by the programs in a complementary manner.

SEC. 10. COASTAL OCEAN PROGRAM.
Section 201(c) of Public Law 102–567 is amended by—
(1) striking “Of the sums authorized under subsection (b)(1), $17,352,000 for each of the fiscal years 1992 and 1993 are authorized to be appropriated” and inserting “There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Commerce $35,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2003 to 2008”; and
(2) striking “to promote development of ocean technology.”
The Senate met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore [Mr. BYRD].

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, help us see the invisible movement of Your spirit in people and in events. Beyond our everyday world of ongoing responsibilities and the march of secular history, with its sinister and frightening possibilities, You call us to another world of suprasensible reality which is the mainspring of the universe, the environment of our everyday existence, and our very life and strength at this moment. Help us to know that You are present, working out Your purposes, and have plans for us. Give us eyes to see Your invisible presence working through people, arranging details, solving complexities, and bringing good out of whatever difficulties we entrust to You.

We begin this new week affirming our loyalty to You, dear God, and to our great Nation. Grant the Senators eyes to see You as the unseen but ever-present Sovereign. Then help them to claim Your promise: “Call to me, and I will answer you, and show you great and mighty things, which you do not know.” Through Christ our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore 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.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

RECOGNITION OF ACTING MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nevada is recognized.

SCHEDULE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, today we have the opportunity to file amendments on the antiterrorism legislation. The last 2 weeks have been very productive in the Senate. We completed the very big, important, supplemental appropriations bill providing for many important things, not the least of which is, because of September 11, homeland security.

The work done—I have said this on the floor on a number of occasions—by the Appropriations Committee, led by the President pro tempore and Senator STEVENS, is a hallmark piece of legislation. I certainly hope we can get this out of conference in basically the same form that it left the Senate. It is very important legislation, important for the country. Not only does it take care, as I have indicated, of the homeland defense measures, but it also gives additional support to our troops. And there is money there for some of the other things we are doing in international relations. We ran out of money for disabled veterans. There are many things there that need to be done.

In addition to that, we were able to get up the hate crimes legislation. We on this side are terribly disappointed the minority would not allow us to go forward on that. We thought we were threatened. I guess they, the minority, followed through on their threat that they were going to basically kill this bill by offering all kinds of amendments. They were unable to do that, but they did prevent cloture from being invoked.

The debt limit is now out. It is important. I am disappointed that the country has turned on its head basically. Last year at this time, we had a $4.7 trillion surplus. We now are basically spending in the red. That is too bad. But we had to extend the debt limit. We did that. It was the responsible action. I hope the House will follow suit without games being played there.

We were able to dispose of the estate tax. I was interested. I listened on public radio Saturday to Bill Gates’s father, Mr. Gates, talking about why he believed the estate tax was an important part of America. Remember, this is Bill Gates’s father. He basically said he wanted his children well taken care of, and he wanted his grandchildren well taken care of, but it wasn’t right to have no tax on an $85 billion estate. That is basically what his son has. We were able to get rid of that.

Finally, we were able to have a good debate on the terrorism legislation dealing with the insurance aspect of it. Now, in the morning at 9:45, I feel confident we will invoke cloture on that very important legislation. We have been trying to move forward since last year in December.

We have had a productive time. After this week, we have 1 week prior to going out for the Fourth of July recess. The leader announced on Friday that as soon as we complete the antiterrorism insurance legislation, we are going to go to the Defense authorization bill. That is also extremely important. Senators LEVIN and WARNER have worked very hard on that legislation. It is always a bill where there are lots of amendments. I think this year will be no different. But it is something we will finish prior to the July 4 recess.

We have our work cut out for us. I hope those people who have amendments to offer on this legislation will do so.

As I have indicated, there will be no votes today. The vote will occur tomorrow morning on cloture. All first-degree amendments must be filed before 4 p.m. today. All second-degree amendments must be filed before 9:40 a.m. tomorrow.
TERRORISM RISK INSURANCE ACT OF 2002

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will now resume consideration of S. 2600, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2600) to ensure the continued financial capability of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism.

Pending:

Brownback amendment No. 3843, to prohibit the patentability of human organisms.

Ensign amendment No. 3844 (to amendment No. 3843), to prohibit the patentability of human organisms.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. What is the will of the Senate?

The Senator from Kansas, Mr. BROWNBACK.

AMENDMENT NO. 3843

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Nevada for bringing up the issues. They are important ones before the country.

We are on the terrorism reinsurance bill, an amendment I have pending on this bill. The amendment I have pending here deals with the issue of whether you can patent a human embryo, patent a person, whether you can patent a clone. I regret we are considering this amendment in this way. It was my hope that we would be able to have a set amount of time on the floor to be able to openly debate the overall issue of human cloning. I was hopeful we would be able to have that debate in February or March of this year, but things came up, apparently, and we were not able to take this debate forward.

I am left with the only recourse I have as a Member of this body, and that is presenting amendments to the body to consider the issue of whether or not we should proceed forward with the issue of human cloning, which is proceeding forward in America today. I think the wise course of action at this time is for us, overall, to have a moratorium on human cloning of all types for a 2-year time period. This will enable us to sort out what people really think and where this science would take us. I would favor a ban on human cloning, in order that we would not create human beings just for research purposes or for spare parts. But those issues will be left, perhaps, to address later this year.

For now, we have a narrow issue before the body, and that is whether or not human clones should be allowed to be patented. The Patent Office has issued a statement that they should not grant patents on human clones, that this is a violation of the 13th amendment to the Constitution on slavery.

The Patent and Trademark Office has a longstanding policy of not permitting patents. Within the last year, they have awarded a patent to the University of Missouri on the process of human cloning, as well as what is referred to as the products of that process.

It is clear that while the Patent and Trademark Office has an announced policy and, in view of recent patents that have been issued, as well as the issuance of the patents that are currently pending, that the Congress should codify the view of the PTO in order to remove any ambiguity. We need to make it clear to the Patent Office that a human embryo created by a cloning process is a person, not a piece of property that can be owned, and therefore should not be allowed to be patented. But there is a rub here because the Patent Office is being asked to issue these patents on people. They are saying, no, we should not grant these. A number of lawyers are challenging that and saying: What is a human clone? What is the young human embryo. They are stating: It is not a person, it is a piece of property; therefore, we can patent this. That is why we have clarity coming out of the Congress—a clear determination that you cannot patent a person. That should be illegal and should back up the position of the Patent and Trademarks Office.

We all know this debate is really about the future of humanity. It is moving at a very rapid rate. Just a few years ago, the debate was over whether or not the Federal Government should subsidize the destruction of embryos for the purpose of harvesting their inner-cell mass. The dispute was over the disposition of human embryos already in existence.

Then the debate moved to whether or not embryos can be specifically created for their destruction. Human cloning—and whether or not we should utilize some of the most recent developments in the field of science—to create embryos for research purposes has been one of the latest debates. The next debate will be the issue of whether or not we can use genetic material and put it into the human species to the point where it can be reproduced in future generations of humans—where one generation of humans would decide the future of following generations. That is called germ line manipulation, and that will be up next.

This involves the issue of slavery again. It is a debate about whether or not individuals, and whether or not corporate America, can in fact patent and therefore control the destiny of a group of humans.

It is clear, as several have already commented, that the patenting of people could very well lead to a commercial eugenics movement—where people and traits are bought and sold by those in a position of power and authority.

The time will come—if this is allowed to continue—where human attributes are determined by a parents' pocketbook perhaps, rather than nature.

Human cloning tampers with nature in a very significant way. Now what some in the corporate world want to do is start trafficking in human embryos—creating human embryo farms where embryos are mass produced on assembly lines by specific specifications and harvested for parts.

These corporate interests are now trying to begin patenting the people they produce. As we all are aware, the University of Missouri has already been granted a patent on the human cloning process.

The time for clarity is now. This disturbing bioindustrialization of life is the wrong direction for us to go. This debate is no longer about yet another step down the path toward a brave new world; it is, as the commentator Charles Krauthammer put it, "downhill skiing." It is not just a step, it is downhill skiing. We need to stop it now.

By denying private companies the ability to patent a human person, and barring them from patenting the process of human cloning, we will be sending a very clear message that it is unacceptable to turn people into property and then buy and sell them as if they were commodities.

We should not allow corporate America to traffic in human embryos. By patenting the patenting of people, we will be stopping this practice.

My amendment makes clear that it is not acceptable to patent people and not acceptable to patent the process of human cloning for the purpose and process of making people.

My amendment makes clear that it is not acceptable to patent people and not acceptable to patent the process of human cloning for the purpose and process of making people.

I urge my colleagues to vote against cloture on the terrorism reinsurance bill so that we can have our debate on the emerging biotech sector that I have mentioned.

I want to address a couple of other issues. I have a letter I want to put forward for Members of the body to consider. It is from the President of the Biotechnology Industry Organization on the issue of patenting people and embryos, Carl Feldbaum. He was writing to an individual and stated their organization's opposition to the patenting of human embryos.

He states this:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter, which posed reasonable, provocative questions. With regard to the primary question you raised, BIO opposes patents on cloned human embryos. Many issues surrounding the research remain to be resolved, but on that matter our position is decided.

That is from Carl Feldbaum, President of Biotechnology Industry Organization, the lead organization for biotechnology, which is opposed to the patenting of people.

I ask unanimous consent that this letter be printed in the RECORD at the end of my statement.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I urge Members to look at this. Here is another concern in the country that one might think is probably most in favor of patenting clones; yet they state they are opposed to it.
By passing this amendment to ban the patenting of human clones, it does not ban, does not stop, does not even slow down the issue of human cloning. That will proceed. The research is allowed. I don’t think it should be. I think the House in calling for an end to human cloning. This body has not done that. But this amendment does not address that issue. The only issue in front of the body in this amendment is whether the Patent Office will be allowed to patent human embryos and human clones. That is the only issue involved in this amendment—whether or not that patenting will occur.

If an amendment passes, we will say: Patent Office, do not allow patents of human clones or embryos, but if people want to continue research on human clones, they can do so. If they want to continue to develop human clones, they can do so. I will think that is the right thing. I think it should stop, but that is not involved in this amendment. This is strictly about the issue of whether patents can be issued on a clone or a piece of property. If it is a piece of property, it can be patented. If it is a person, it cannot. That is against the 13th amendment to the Constitution on anti-slavery. If it is property, it can be patented.

So it really goes to your fundamental view of how you view young life, the human embryo. Is it a person on the continuum of life, or is it a piece of property to be disposed of as its master chooses? Which is it? That is the issue in front of this body—whether this young human at this stage, if it were nurtured to grow into a full birth, full human, by anybody’s definition, is considered a person or property.

Now, some arguments were put forward, and work on what this would do in the field of human cloning. Again, I state to my colleagues that it is not going to ban human cloning. This would simply limit the patenting process of human clones, and this is something that the Patent Office seeks clarifying authority on as well.

For those reasons, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, to not support the cloture motion on terrorism reinsurance. This is the only vehicle we have open to us to be able to get these important and vital issues in front of the body.

We would like to get a clear up-or-down vote on this issue, and this is what we want: a vote about the future. I hope my colleagues will study this carefully and realize what they are and are not voting on with this particular motion.

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the Brownback amendment No. 3045.

Jon Kyl, Jeff Sessions, Don Nickles, Jim Inhofe, John Ensign, Rick Santorum, Michael B. Enzi, Bob Smith, Chuck Hagel, Mitch McConnell, Tim Hutchinson, George Allen, Peter Fitzgerald, Trent Lott, Sam Brownback, Larry E. Craig.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kansas, Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I admit filling a cloture motion is a very strong statement to make. However, I believe I have been very patient. The Senate has a responsibility to begin addressing this very important issue. It started last fall. We thought we were going to get it addressed in the February-March timeframe, and now we are in June.

My cloture motion is meant to ensure that if the majority leader fails to invoke cloture on the underlying bill, we will then vote on this amendment of patenting people. The Senate needs to begin voting on these issues, and I am going to begin trying to get votes on my amendment as we go along the process.

I was a little surprised last week to see that the Senate majority leader filed a cloture motion on the terrorism insurance bill so quickly—another parliamentary move to close debate on this very important issue of human patenting. I had hoped we could have had a fair debate and vote on my amendment. Unfortunately, the leadership is trying to prevent my amendment coming to a vote. Therefore, in the event the majority leader fails to invoke cloture on the underlying bill tomorrow, I am going to cast a vote on my amendment, and that is what I seek.

This should be a clear issue for people to decide where they stand on the issue of patenting of human clones and human embryos. That is why I filed this cloture motion.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. What is the will of the Senate?

The Senator from Kansas, Mr. Reid, Mr. Reid. Mr. President, there has been some discussion as to why the majority leader filed a motion to invoke cloture. Remember, last week we finished work on a bill and were asked by those who said they favored a discussion and favored the antiterrorism legislation to go to it on Wednesday, and they said: Give us an extra day. Of course, the extra day did not mean anything. Basically, there were no amendments filed. One amendment was filed, and we voted and waited. Then Friday was the same.

We have a lot of work to do. As the President pro tempore knows, we have all the appropriations bills to do. They are going to have to be done in a very condensed period of time. As soon as we get some numbers, all the subcommittee chairs in the Senate will be anxious to proceed.

As the Presiding Officer knows, we tried very hard when we were doing the supplemental appropriations bill to get some numbers, complete it, have it a part of that legislation, but people objected. That is too bad because we could this week be marking up some appropriations bills.

In the Senate, we have a finite amount of time to do an infinite number of items. I certainly support the majority leader filling a motion to invoke cloture, and in the future, when people are not serious about offering amendments to legislation, then he should do so again.

We have been very patient waiting for a vote, and then we deal with amendments that have nothing to do with the basic legislation that the whole country says is important.

I support the amendment of the Senator from Kansas. He believes very deeply in what he is trying to do. I admire his conviction. But others have different convictions and feel just as strongly. The Senator will have other opportunities to move this issue. Also, the majority leader lived up to his commitment to the Senator from Kansas. He said he would make sure there was an opportunity to bring this up.

A unanimous consent request was offered. The only thing wrong with it was who got to vote last. The Senator from Kansas, for reasons he believes are important, would not agree to the unanimous consent request because he did not get the last vote on the legislation. As a result of that, we are in the posture of these issues being brought up on unrelated legislation.

I think the best thing to do is to bring up a freestanding bill and deal with issues he believes are important. It can be debated on both sides. It would be a clean way to do it. Everyone realizes—the Banking Committee is dealing with terrorism insurance legislation—nothing happens, something dealing with cloning is not going to stay in conference. It is a banking bill. We would be better off with a freestanding bill.

I personally do not understand why my friend, the distinguished senior Senator from Nevada, would not accept the unanimous consent request, but I understand that a decision he made. I still understand the fact that he has a right to do what he is doing, and the majority leader believes he is doing to terminate debate on this bill which I am confident and hopeful will happen in the morning.

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I would like to respond to the Senator from Nevada. I have a great deal of respect for Senator Reid and for what he is doing. There was a unanimous consent request proposed before, and I
Mr. WILLIAM KRISTOL, Chairman, Stop Human Cloning, Washington, D.C., agreed not to amend the basic bill on cloning. We had it agreed to with no amendments. I have a series of four or five amendments. This was not going to be an open debate about the issue. This was going to be two cloture motions. When we got to the end, there were no amendments, which I thought was a relinquishing of my rights, and we just do two cloture motion votes. The order of the cloture motions became very important.

If we were going to have two votes on a very big issue, the last one is going to be the one that would have the most possibility. Most Members of the body believe we should be doing something on cloning. If the first one does not get 60, it is highly likely the second one will be in a better position because a number of Members of the body may say, I am with you on this because something needs to be done on cloning, and would peel over and vote for the second cloture motion. I gave up a lot of ground and rights by agreeing to a tight timeframe and only two votes on arguably one of the biggest bioethical issues of our era. When we were given a better position in the vote, it looked to me that the process was set to come up with a certain outcome. I cannot agree to that, not after this much effort has been put into the overall issue. That is why I disagreed to the unanimous consent request, and that is why I am bringing this issue up now. We need to get it considered. This is a vehicle on which we can consider it.

We have a limited number of legislative days. The body needs to speak on these important issues. I think it is better if we just pull this issue up for a vote even before the cloture motion vote so it is a clean issue and people can decide. It does not remove the issues from the debate. Cloning can continue to take place in America and will, whether this amendment passes or not. This is strictly about whether the process of creating human beings or the human person itself can be patented. I think it is better for most Members of this body to take. That is why I bring it forward and continue to ask that the cloture petition of the majority leader not be agreed to at this time so we can consider this important legislation.

I thank the floor manager for being willing to work with us. He has been very gracious and thoughtful, but I wanted to express my reasons for wanting to take the stance that I did.

I would like very much to discuss in person and at length your other concerns about our industry, and stem cell research in particular. Perhaps we can arrange something after the Brownback vote when we had begun this conversation before the issues became so polarized, I welcome the opportunity you’ve opened for a dialogue.

Sincerely,
CARL B. FELDBAUM, President.

MR. REID. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

THE PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding the recess of the Senate, Members may still file amendments until 3 p.m. today.

THE PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Madam President, I rise to address the pending legislation, S. 2600, which is designed to provide financial assistance to the insurance industry concerning coverages and losses due to acts of terrorism—for the purpose of ensuring the continued availability of terrorism insurance coverage. I must say from the outset that I disagree with this legislation, not because it is on the merits, but on how the legislation is structured and the way it seeks to accomplish its stated goals.

This is an issue that the Senate sought to address last fall, during the height of the national market and security crises that were precipitated by the September 11 terrorist attacks. It became clear to the insurance industry, state insurance officials, academics, the Congressional Budget Office, and many others at that time that the insurance industry was not prepared to underwrite terrorism coverages because of the losses in the marketplace. Claiming that they had no experience in pricing such events, insurance companies threatened to withdraw from the market. This fund, $26 billion in size, was established to stabilize the market. As they, and state officials advised, the best way to do this was through the creation of a risk pool.

Following the hearing, along with Senator MCCAIN and other members of the committee, I began to work with state regulators, CFA and NTU to craft legislation along these lines. Senator MCCAIN and I came to an agreement except for one matter of principle. Our legislation would provide for a separate bill. The fund would be created within the U.S. Department of Commerce, in conjunction with a 10-member Advisory Committee, which would include the Secretary of Treasury, state insurance regulators, and insurance industry representatives.

The fund would be capitalized through an annual assessment of 3 percent of an insurer’s premium written. This fund would be managed in a manner that would encourage insurers to begin writing terrorism coverages. The fund would be authorized to pass through the 3 percent assessment to
their policyholders. Companies seeking to raise rates beyond these levels will be required to report and justify, with substantial evidence, such actions to State insurance regulators. This is designed to deter companies from using terrorism to raise rates overall. Additionally, the bill will maintain enforcement of states’ fair trade practices and fair claims practices and laws.

Each participating insurer would have a retention level based on its previous year’s direct written premiums. Once a company suffers losses due to terrorism that exceeds its retention level, the company would be permitted to receive payments from the fund. For example, if a company has direct written premiums of $100 million, its retention would be $10 million. Some have advised that the retention level should be as high as 20 percent. The bill originally contained a 20 percent retention, but it was lowered to 10 percent in response to concerns by the industry.

Once a company has met its retention levels, the fund will cover its remaining losses as follows: 90 percent during the first year (90/10). For the second and third years, a company will be permitted to select the amount of coverage from the following options: 90 percent coverage of losses for a premium of 5 percent of its direct written premiums and surplus; 80 percent coverage at a premium of 5 percent; 70 percent coverage for 8 percent premium; or 5 percent coverage for 3 percent premium.

If at any time during the 3 years of the program, the losses from the participating companies exceed the fund’s capacity, the fund will be authorized to borrow, from the Federal Treasury, moneys to cover the losses up to $100 billion. The fund, through assessments on all participating companies, would be required to repay the loan. The fund and the states would be given up to 20 years, if necessary, to repay the loans at standard market interest. If there are outstanding loans due after the expiration of the fund on December 31, 2004, the companies will continue to be assessed until the loans are repaid.

If at the end of the program the fund has a positive balance, the participating companies would be allowed to recoup the funds—based on the proportion of each company’s contribution—contingent upon a guarantee that the money will be placed in a special catastrophic reserve account. That account could be used only to pay for losses related to terrorism, and major catastrophes, earthquakes, hurricanes, and tsunamis. Any company seeking to use the money for other purposes would be subject to criminal penalties.

I should also note that as time began to run out last year, I received a call from Secretary O’Neill offering to work together to ensure the passage of a measure to deal with the crisis. I accepted the invitation and had my staff and the administration officials working together the next morning on a compromise bill. We agreed to work upon the outlines of a 1-year stopgap measure. Unfortunately, the Secretary met strong objections from the Republican side of the Chamber.

I still believe that any legislation that is passed at this point should require a 1-year period. This is especially the case given reports that the market has stabilized and insurance coverage is available for most businesses. The bill before us essentially provides for 2 years of potential unnecessary payments to insurers, who could reap a windfall at the expense of the taxpayers.

I also believe that this legislation should not be used as a vehicle for federal tort reform. This issue killed the bill last year, and may very well derail it this year.

RECESS

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess until 3 p.m. today.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 2:42 p.m., recessed until 3 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. AKAKA).

THE RECESS

The Presiding Officer. In my capacity as a Senator from the State of Hawaii, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The Presiding Officer. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate now proceed to a period of morning business with Senator BIDEN of Delaware, and co-chaired by Senator HELMS.

The Senate debate in 1998 foregrounded the importance of the SNOG in assessing each country’s progress in meeting the requirements of the Partnership for Peace program, which there are nine. The fact that nine countries have been designated as candidates only highlights the importance of the SNOG in assessing each country’s progress in meeting the qualifications for accession and reporting to the Senate on that progress.

The Senate takes its constitutional role of advise and consent on treaties very seriously. The protocols of accession signed by new NATO members are considered amendments to the North Atlantic Treaty, and will require the advice and consent of the Senate. The inclusion of new member countries into NATO involves a commitment, under Article V of the Treaty, to defend those countries in case of attack. Such a commitment can only be undertaken lightly. It is in the security interests of the United States to see NATO expanded, to create a Europe that is whole and free. But it is also the solemn responsibility of the U.S. Congress to look carefully at any new commitments to which American troops might be subject.

The SNOG will be chaired by the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator JOSEPH BIDEN of Delaware, and co-chaired by Senator HELMS. The Senate Majority Leader and Republican Leader will be members, ex officio. The other Democratic Senators on the SNOG will be Senators ROBERT BYRD of West Virginia, MAX BERCHEM of Georgia, BYRON DORGAN of North Dakota, RICHARD DURBAN of Illinois, TOM HARKIN of Iowa, DANIEL INOUYE of Hawaii, TIM JOHNSON of South Dakota, MARY LANDRIEU of Louisiana, PATRICK LEAHY of Vermont, CARL LEVIN of Michigan, JOSEPH LIEBERMAN of Connecticut, BARBARA MIKULSKI of Maryland, PAUL SARBANES of Maryland, ROBERT TORRICELLI of New Jersey, and PAUL WELLSSTONE of Minnesota.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I am pleased to join Senator DASCHLE in re-establishing the SNOG in 1999. I am grateful to the bipartisan Senate NATO Observer Group for working hard to establish this vital organization.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, today the Senate Republican Leader and I are pleased to reestablish the bipartisan Senate NATO Observer Group, or SNOG. The establishment of the SNOG in April 1997 to advise the full Senate on the historic first round of enlargement of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, NATO. It served as an important line of communication between the Senate and NATO and the Senate and candidate countries in the months prior to the July 1997 NATO summit in Madrid at which Poland, the Czech Republic, and Hungary were admitted to the alliance. The SNOG and the information it generated were central to initial negotiations of the protocols of accession in April 1998.

The Senate debate in 1998 fore-shadowed further enlargement of NATO, and in June 2001, the North Atlantic Council determined that NATO would admit at least one candidate country at the November 2002 summit in Prague. In reestablishing the SNOG, we are asking this bipartisan group of our colleagues to closely monitor the enlargement process and to keep the rest of the Senate fully informed as we move to another historic decision at Prague. The SNOG will work with the Administration, our NATO allies, and our NATO candidate countries of which there are nine. The fact that nine countries have been designated as candidates only highlights the importance of the SNOG in assessing each country’s progress in meeting the qualifications for accession and reporting to the Senate on that progress.

The Senate takes its constitutional role of advise and consent on treaties very seriously. The protocols of accession signed by new NATO members are considered amendments to the North Atlantic Treaty, and will require the advice and consent of the Senate. The inclusion of new member countries into NATO involves a commitment, under Article V of the Treaty, to defend those countries in case of attack. Such a commitment can only be undertaken lightly. It is in the security interests of the United States to see NATO expanded, to create a Europe that is whole and free. But it is also the solemn responsibility of the U.S. Congress to look carefully at any new commitments to which American troops might be subject.

The SNOG will be chaired by the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator JOSEPH BIDEN of Delaware, and co-chaired by Senator HELMS. The Senate Majority Leader and Republican Leader will be members, ex officio. The other Democratic Senators on the SNOG will be Senators ROBERT BYRD of West Virginia, MAX BERCHEM of Georgia, BYRON DORGAN of North Dakota, RICHARD DURBAN of Illinois, TOM HARKIN of Iowa, DANIEL INOUYE of Hawaii, TIM JOHNSON of South Dakota, MARY LANDRIEU of Louisiana, PATRICK LEAHY of Vermont, CARL LEVIN of Michigan, JOSEPH LIEBERMAN of Connecticut, BARBARA MIKULSKI of Maryland, PAUL SARBANES of Maryland, ROBERT TORRICELLI of New Jersey, and PAUL WELLSSTONE of Minnesota.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I am pleased to join Senator DASCHLE in re-establishing the SNOG in 1999. I am grateful to the bipartisan Senate NATO Observer Group for working hard to establish this vital organization.
of enlargement this November in Prague and in its consideration of rati-
fication.

On June 15, 2001, President Bush gave an historic speech in Warsaw, Poland at which he said that ‘‘all of Europe’s new states from the Atlantic to the Black Sea and all that lie between, should have the same chance for secu-

On June 15, 2001, President Bush gave an historic speech in Warsaw, Poland at which he said that ‘‘all of Europe’s new states from the Atlantic to the Black Sea and all that lie between, should have the same chance for security and freedom, and the same chance to join the institutions of Europe, as Europe’s old democracies.’’ His audi-
cence, however, understood what he was talking about. Less than two deca-
des ago, they suffered under the oppres-
sive weight of the Soviet Union. Today, they enjoy freedom, protected by their membership in NATO. As the Senate considers the expansion of NATO to include other Eastern European countries, we should remember the words of the President. We must also act deliberately, examining the qualifica-
tions of each candidate country and the commitments that their accession to NATO entails. It is for that purpose that we are reestablishing the SNOG.

The other Republican Senators on the Senate Floor are WAYNE ALLARD of Colorado, SAM BROWNBACK of Kansas, BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL of Colorado, THAD COCHRAN of Mississippi, MIKE DEWINE of Ohio, MIKE ENZI of Wyoming, CHUCK HAGEL of Nebraska, MITCH McCONNELL of Kentucky, DON NICKLES of Oklahoma, PAT ROBERTS of Kansas, RICK SANTORUM of Pennsyl-

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a fine public servant, great Nevadan, and friend, Ms. Becky Mills. On May 3, 2002, after nearly 25 years of employment with the National Park Service, Becky retired from her posi-
tion as Superintendent of Great Basin National Park.

Becky Mills learned to love the great outdoors as a young child. Her grand-
father took her on camping and fishing trips to Yosemite, where she interacted with Park Rangers around the campfire, and her participation in the Girl Scouts allowed her to explore more na-
tional parks: Yellowstone, Sequoia/Kings Canyon, Grand Canyon, Zion, Bryce, Lake Mead, and others.

Her lifetime interest in nature con-
trIBUTED to her decision to dedicate her life to protecting the environment. While hiking to the Mount Everest Base Camp in the Himalayas in the fall of 1976, Becky decided to change ca-

In 1995 Becky was appointed Super-
intendent of Great Basin National Park in Nevada. In this capacity, she worked to protect and enhance the nat-
ural and cultural resources of the park and the surrounding lands and commu-
nity. To help preserve the park’s his-
tory, Becky has been instrumental in planning and designing a new Great Basin National Park Learning Center. Her dedication to the Park Service, and particularly to the people of east-central Nevada is both inspira-
tional and much appreciated.

I extend to her my most sincere con-
gratulations and appreciation for her commit-
m ent to Great Basin National Park, the environ-
ment, and public service.

POEMS ON SEPTEMBER 11

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I received two poems written by a constituent of mine, Ira Somers from Nevada, about the terrorist attacks of September 11. Reading these poems, I was reminded of the country’s great sorrow following that tragic day and the ensuing strength and compassion that Ameri-
cans demonstrated afterwards as they came to the aid of those in need, made donations, cleaned up, and put their lives back together. What stuck me most was the poet’s reminder to re-
affirm and continue this spirit, to seek out ways every day to lend a helping hand and to promote peace and good-
will.

I would like to share these two poems written by Ira Somers. I ask unani-
mous consent that the poems be print-
ed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the mate-
rial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows.

THE DAY OF NINE-ONE-ONE

(Written the day of the memorial service for this event)

It began as a quiet day
Lives were normal in every way.
The sun arose with fullest light
And moved the shadows of the night.
There they were, and now they’re not,That they were lost to everyone.
Which seemed to stand for what is good
Two big giants tall and strong
There was oneness not seen before
And there are more who’d do the same.
So let’s not slack on our real goal.

And word of heroes in the air
Tore at the souls of every one,
To find the ones that they had lost
In those who walked most everywhere
To leave this mass of jumbled parts
Be brought to naught in such a way
That they were lost to everyone.
That they were lost to everyone.
Which seemed to stand for what is good
Two big giants tall and strong
There was oneness not seen before
And there are more who’d do the same.
So let’s not slack on our real goal.

The abuses of Prime Minister Hun Sen and the CPP are legion, and it is past time that the international community holds them accountable for their repressive actions. This Senator has not forgotten the many innocent Cambodians killed and injured in the March 1997 grenade attack in Phnom Penh, or the Prey Veng farmers who continue to gather in the capital fol-

In that country.

While GAO has noted some progress by the Royal Government of Cambodia, RGC, to implement public finance, military, and land management re-
forms, the lack of headway in other areas — legal and judicial, public administration, anticorruption, and forestry management—is glaringly absent.

Until the RGC fully implements legal reforms and embraces the rule of law, the international community has no choice but to consider any and all progress in Cambodia as limited and impermanent.

The obstacles to good governance in Cambodia are many, but the lack of po-

itical will by the ruling Cambodian People’s Party, CPP, to implement much needed reforms poses the single greatest challenge to meaningful democratic, economic and social devel-

opment.

The abuses of Prime Minister Hun Sen and the CPP are legion, and it is past time that the international community holds them accountable for their repressive actions. This Senator has not forgotten the many innocent Cambodians killed and injured in the March 1997 grenade attack in Phnom Penh, or the Prey Veng farmers who continue to gather in the capital fol-

owing massive floods caused by the Cambodian military’s rampant illegal logging.

The international community would be wise to hold the RGC accountable not for what it says, but for what it does. In this respect, donors should ag-

gressively and relentlessly push for
credible parliamentary elections next year, through which the Cambodian people can freely choose new leadership.

In the post-September 11 world, America can no longer afford to turn a blind eye to authoritarian and lawless regimes. Just as Cambodia has become a haven for the Asian underworld, America should be concerned that terrorists and their finances will seek refuge in that lawless country.

COMMENDATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LETTER CARRIERS, NALC FOR THEIR UNPRECEDEDNTED COMMITMENT TO ANSWERING THE CALL OF REDUCING HUNGER IN THE UNITED STATES. Over 30 million Americans go hungry everyday. In the summer months, the problem is particularly acute because the demand for emergency food is high and donations are at their lowest yearly point. However, on May 11, almost 627,000 pounds of food were collected in the 10th Annual “Stamp Out Hunger” food drive as a result of the dedication of NALC members.

Through a combined effort by the Priority Mail division of the U.S. Postal Service and the Campbell Soup Company, postcards promoting the food drive were delivered to over 100 million postal customers in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico. Then, on May 11, in addition to their daily postal duties, letter carriers volunteered to pick up donations, sort through them, and deliver the contributions to local community food banks. About 1,500 local NALC branches throughout the U.S. were involved in the drive.

Others involved in the success of the nation’s largest one-day effort to combat hunger were Saturn-UAW Union partnership Initiative, local United Ways, the AFL-CIO, and Family Circle creator and cartoonist Bill Keane. The Campbell Soup Company donated one million pounds of canned goods.

The National Association of Letter Carriers is the union of city delivery carriers employed by the U.S. Postal Service. It has a long tradition of participating in community service. The NALC “Stamp Out Hunger” food drive is just one example of the members’ generosity and commitment to the communities that they serve.

It is fitting that we applaud the sense of community displayed by the members of the NALC, who like their fellow postal workers, have demonstrated their dedication and pride in carrying out their daily jobs. I urge my colleagues to join me in commending the National Association of Letter Carriers, their sponsors, and the millions of Americans who donated food on May 11. Their generosity will help ease the plight of hunger for millions for men, women, and children in the United States.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO MATTHEW EVANS
• Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise to recognize a valued member of our Senate family, Matthew Evans, the Senior Landscape Architect here at the United States Capitol, who was recently honored by the National Arbor Day Foundation with their 2002 Good Steward Award.

Through these years, Matthew has earned numerous awards including the American Society of Landscape Architects’ once-in-a-century Centennial Medallion in recognition of the Capitol Grounds as a national landmark for outstanding landscape architecture. His garden designs have been featured in films and magazines. These awards recognize him for his outstanding professional abilities and his invaluable contributions to our U.S. Capitol Building and Grounds.

We are fortunate to have Matthew’s practiced eye and professional skill at work for us here at the Capitol. He and his staff are meticulous in the care they provide a preserve and enhance the grounds of this treasured national landmark. Matthew also collaborates with countless groups and representatives from other government agencies, civic organizational and community groups to ensure that the many important ceremonial and special events held on these historic grounds occur in a way that protects and preserves our invaluable greenery.

Each day of the year, thousands of Americans as well as foreign dignitaries and guests tour our Capitol and grounds. Many of them linger to snap photos and to view the magnificent old trees and beautiful plantings here on our Capitol grounds. These landscape treasures add immeasurably to the memories our visitors carry away from their visits here. Matthew Evans now faces perhaps the greatest challenge of his career. He must protect, to the greatest extent possible, the trees and grounds of the Capitol during the construction of the new Visitors Center and then restore this historic property to its beautiful state. We all wish him well in this important endeavor.

I congratulate Matthew on receiving the prestigious Good Steward Award and I thank him for his dedicated service. I am glad to know he will be consulting on the wise stewardship of the invaluable architectural landscape legacy we enjoy here at the U.S. Capitol.

NATIONAL HISTORY DAY
• Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, today I stand to honor three outstanding California students: Michael Crowe, Jennifer McWilliams, and Heather Scott.

These students are finalists in the National History Day Contest. They are among the 15 students who have been selected from a national pool of 700 to display their research at the White House Visitors Center.

National History Day is a year-long event in which students prepare exhibits, papers, documentaries, and performances to explain not only the “who” and the “what” of history but also the “why.”

In his performance “Castro, Cuba, and the Revolution the World Will Never Forget,” Michael Crowe, a seventh grader at Fruitvale Junior High School in Bakersfield, explores the relations between the United States, Cuba, and Russia during the Cold War.

As part of his research, Michael spoke to former Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara and to CBS anchor Walter Cronkite.

He also gained a unique perspective on the era by interviewing the children of Fidel Castro and Nikita Khrushchev.

Working together, eighth graders Jennifer McWilliams and Walter Scott, who also attend Fruitvale Junior High, created an exhibit entitled “On the Trail to Revolution: Ho Chi Minh and the Vietnam War.”

In addition to speaking with Robert McNamara and Walter Cronkite, the girls interviewed veterans, refugees, and a Vietnamese expatriate who lived in Vietnam during the war to understand the conflict and its effects on our Nation.

Like other National History Day participants, Michael, Jennifer, and Heather chose their topics last fall. They spent a year conducting extensive research and analyzing past events.

Michael, Jennifer, and Heather then join over half a million other students and entered their National History Day projects in local competitions.

From these local competitions, approximately 2,000 participants are chosen to proceed to the national finals. There, they compete for cash and scholarships.

Michael, Jennifer, and Heather are among this year’s finalists, an accomplishment remarkable in itself. However, these students also demonstrated great enthusiasm and superior effort while completing their projects.

This earned them the privilege of exhibiting their work at the White House Visitors Center.

Michael, Jennifer, and Heather performed truly first-rate research and demonstrated initiative and dedication beyond their years. Their projects are of exceptional quality.

These young people have earned my sincere admiration, and I congratulate them on their achievements.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001
• Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes
sunline is clearly ahead of its time. It was the first public transit agency in the nation to convert its fleet to cleaner burning natural gas, the first to co-develop, with private and public sector partners, renewable hydrogen generation and education facilities, and the lead agency in the Coachella Valley’s award-winning U.S. Department of Energy Clean Cities program.

sunline’s clean fuel buses have driven 25 million clean air miles, and have carried 4 million passengers per year in 1999, 2000 and 2001. sunline has hosted visitors from near and far, including foreign ministers, ambassadors, energy officials, automakers and energy providers. It has also helped other transit properties and fleet operators around the world convert to clean fuels.

i had the great pleasure to tour sunline’s state-of-art facilities and meet its wonderful staff. last february, i presented the agency with my Conservation Champion Award and took a ride in its hydrogen powered Sunbuses. As we surveyed the brilliant blue sky of the Coachella Valley, i felt proud knowing that california’s Sunline Transit Agency is leading the way for the nation with innovative approaches to provide renewable energy.

i would like to extend my sincere congratulations to richard crowwell, iii, general manager and CEO of Sunline, and all of Sunline’s staff. they have successfully made it a leader for California and the nation.

messages from the president

messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

executive messages referred

as in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(there will be a 25th anniversary celebration of Sunline Transit Agency at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

executive and other communications

the following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-7463. A communication from the Para-legal, Federal Transit Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Clean Fuels Formula Grant Program” (RIN1235-AD06) received on June 7, 2002; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-7464. A communication from the Senior Attorney, Federal Register Office, Financial Management Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Indorsement and Payment of Checks Drawn on the United States Treasury” (RIN1510-AA45) received on May 23, 2002; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-7465. A communication from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Policy and Program Development, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Tuberculosis in Cattle and Bison; State and Zone Designation in Texas” (Doc. No. 02-601-1) received on June 10, 2002; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-7466. A communication from the Chairperson, National Council on Disability, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a Draft of Proposed Legislation entitled “The Department of Labor’s 2001 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor” to the Senate, together with the report of final regulations under section 402(a) of the USA–PATRIOT Act (P.L. 107–56), the report of final regulations “to implement procedures for the taking of foreign fingerprints” and “to establish the conditions for the use of the information received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation” in order to protect security and confidentiality of that information; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-7467. A communication from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled “The Department of Labor’s 2001 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor”; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-7470. A message from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, Presidential Determination Number 2002–20, relative to Vietnam; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-7471. A communication from the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation entitled “Veteran’s Programs Amendments Act of 2005”; to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs.

EC-7472. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 402(a) of the USA–PATRIOT Act (P.L. 107–56), the report of final regulations “to implement procedures for the taking of foreign fingerprints” and “to establish the conditions for the use of the information received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation” to the Senate, together with the report of final regulations “to implement procedures for the taking of foreign fingerprints” and “to establish the conditions for the use of the information received from the Federal Bureau of Investigation” in order to protect security and confidentiality of that information; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-7473. A communication from the Assistant Administrator for Human Resources and Education, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a vacancy and a nomination for the position of Inspector General; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

petitions and memorials

the following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM–250. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Wyoming relative to judicial taxation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

joint resolution no. 2

whereas, separation of powers is fundamental to the United States Constitution and the power of the federal government is strictly limited; and
Whereas, under the United States Constitution, the states are to determine public policy; and
Whereas, it is the duty of the judiciary to interpret the Constitution not to create law; and
Whereas, federal district courts, with the acquiescence of the United States Supreme Court, have imposed taxes in violation of the United States Constitution and the legislative process; and
Whereas, the time has come for the people of this nation and their duly elected representatives in state government, to reaffirm, in no uncertain terms, that the authority to tax under the Constitution of the United States shall be exercised only by the people, by their consent alone, do delegate such power to tax explicitly to those duly elected representatives in the legislative branch of government that they choose, such representatives being directly responsible and accountable to those who have elected them; and
Whereas, several states have petitioned the United States Congress to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America which was previously introduced in Congress and passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States Congress.

Whereas, the amendment seeks to permit federal courts from levying or increasing taxes without representation of the people and according the people’s wishes: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Members of the Legislature of the State of Wyoming:

1. That the Congress of the United States expeditiously propose and submit to the Legislatures of each of the States and the Congress of the United States for ratification an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to add a new article providing as follows: “Neither the Supreme Court nor any inferior court of the United States shall have the power to order a state or a political subdivision thereof, or an official of such a state or political subdivision, to levy or increase taxes.”

2. That this resolution constitutes a continuing application in accordance with Article V of the Constitution of the United States.

3. That the Legislatures of each of the several states comprising the United States are urged to apply to the United States Congress for the right to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States to be submitted to the states for ratification.

4. That the Secretary of State transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, each Member of the Wyoming Congress, the Secretary of State and the presiding officers of both Houses of the Legislatures of each of the other States in the Union.

POM-251. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Wyoming relative to a health care pilot program for the Arapaho and Shoshone Tribes on the Wind River Reservation; to the Committee on Appropriations.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Whereas, the United States Government has historically, by treaty, accepted responsibility for the health care services of the Arapaho and Shoshone tribal members; Whereas, there exists a growing health care disparity between the tribes and other groups in Wyoming;

Whereas, inflation has eroded the purchasing power of the Indian Health Service appropriation and Indian health care service costs have increased substantially in the last ten (10) years but federal funding for that care has not;

Whereas, Indian health contract care has financially impacted the quality of medical care and services provided, the quality of health facilities available and provided an economic boost to communities surrounding the Wind River Reservation and this impact needs to be continued and strengthened;

Resolved by the members of the Legislature of the State of Wyoming:

Section 1. That the Wyoming State Legislature expeditiously propose and submit to the President of the United States a tribal health care services pilot program to study these areas of concern.

Section 2. That the Wyoming State Legislature strongly encourages the United States to appropriate monies for the establishment of a tribal health care services pilot program on the Wind River Reservation.

Section 3. That the Wyoming State Legislature strongly encourages the United States to appropriate monies to adequately pay for the increased costs of tribal health care because it affects the level and quality of health care available to, and provided for, all citizens in Fremont, Hot Springs and Natrona Counties.

Section 4. That the Secretary of State of Wyoming transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress.

POM-252. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Maine relative to restore equitable distribution of federal highway funding to states and municipalities; to the Committee on Appropriations.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Whereas, states and municipalities depend heavily upon federal money to supplement transportation projects; and

Whereas, Maine's highway fund is already facing a $40,000,000 structural gap; and

Whereas, Maine is a rural state and depends heavily on its roads, bridges and highways for transporting consumer goods to the marketplace; and

Whereas, states and municipalities are set to lose 11% of anticipated transportation funding; and

Whereas, maintaining vital state and national infrastructure should take priority over alternative pet projects: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, your Memorials, respectfully urge the President of the United States, the Congress of the United States to restore the federal highway funding commitment to states and municipalities and to pursue equitable and fair distribution of federal dollars for transportation ventures; and be it further

Resolved, That suitable copies of this resolution, duly authenticated by the Secretary of State, be transmitted to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and each Member of the Maine Congressional Delegation.

POM-253. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania condemning the Taliban's discrimination against women; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

RESOLVED, That the Senate of Pennsylvania urge the United States Government, as well as the United Nation's humanitarian organizations, to provide whatever assistance may be necessary to the new government of Afghanistan for the purpose of restoring the rights of Afghan women; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate of Pennsylvania urge the United States Government, as well as the United Nation's humanitarian organizations, to provide whatever assistance may be necessary to the new government of Afghanistan for the purpose of restoring the rights of Afghan women; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the presiding officers of each House of Congress and to each member of Congress from Pennsylvania.

POM-254. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Michigan relative to the addition of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.
Whereas, For more than fifty years, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has played a pivotal role in promoting stability and peace in Europe. This highly successful organization has committed the members of its member nations to ideals that closely parallel the precepts of democracy, internationally recognized human rights, and civilian control of the military that are fundamental to the United States; and

Whereas, Since its establishment, NATO has gradually expanded its membership to reflect the changing face of Europe. Countries that have joined this alliance have shared the same commitment to the long-term security and stability of Europe that is vital to our nation and the world. The most recent additions have in common the peaceful transition to a free-market economy after long years under the yoke of Communism; and

Whereas, The Baltic nations of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania have clearly demonstrated the principles of NATO. These three countries, each with strong dedication to peace and exemplary records of resisting oppression, have a great deal to contribute to the alliance. Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania have set examples of the ideals of freedom through their institutions and cultures. The addition of these nations to NATO will only enhance the bonds of peace and democracy. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the house of representatives concurring), That we memorialize the President and the Congress of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

POM–255. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Virginia relative to women in Afghanistan; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

S. 2629. A bill to provide for an agency as- signed to assist veterans under the Montgomery GI Bill. June 17, 2002

Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Germany, Great Britain and Canada, with the most recent country, Mauritania, ratifying CEDAW on May 10, 2001; and

Whereas, Notable exceptions of countries not yet ratifying CEDAW besides the United States include Iran and Afghanistan; and

Whereas, The United States has joined with the United Nations in attempting to include women in all aspects of the humanitarian, reconstruction and redevelopment efforts in Afghanistan as well as in the reestablishment of a constitutional democracy in Afghanistan; and

Whereas, After years of being subjected to brutal rule by the Taliban regime, Afghan women should enjoy full and equal participation in every level of Afghan society without discrimination; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, That the Senate hereby urges the government of the United States ratify the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate hereby urges the government of the United States accelerate and strengthen efforts that Afghanistan women have a full and equal role in every aspect of the reconstruction process and the reestablishment of a constitutional democracy in post-Taliban in which women have full and equal civil and human rights and social justice; and be it further

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Senate is hereby directed to transmit this resolution to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and the President of the United States Senate.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. JEFFORDS, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute; S. 1917. A bill to provide for highway infrastructure investment at the guaranteed funding level contained in the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century. (Rept. No. 107–107).

By Mr. JEFFORDS, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, without amendment and an amendment to the title; S. 2025. A bill to increase title 38, United States Code, to authorize use of electric personal assistive mobility device on trails and pedestrian walkways constructed or maintained with Federal-aid highway funds. (Rept. No. 107–164).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. CORZINE (for himself, Mr. RACUSIN, Mr. TOSHIBA and Mr. KENNEDY): S. 2628. A bill to amend part A of title IV of the Social Security Act to require a State to promote financial education under the temporary assistance program to educate families program and to allow financial education to count as a work activity under that program; to the Committee on Finance

By Mr. TORRICELLI and Mr. KENNEDY: S. 2629. A bill to provide for an agency as- signed to address, independent review, and Inspector General report on privacy and data protec- tion at the Federal agencies; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Govern- mental Affairs

By Mr. INOUYE: S. 2630. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve benefits for Filipino veterans of World War II and surviving spouses of such veterans; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans’ Af- fairs

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 138

At the request of Mr. CRAIN, the name of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL) were added as cosponsors of S. 369, a bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to establish a program to provide assistance through States to eligible weed management entities to control or eradicate harmful, nonnative weeds on public and private lands.

S. 1114

At the request of Mr. SPECTER, the name of the Senator from South Caro- lina (Mr. HOLLINGS) was added as a co- sponsor of S. 1114, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the amount of educational benefits for veterans under the Montgomery GI Bill.

S. 1785

At the request of Mr. CLELAND, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFFE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1785, a bill to urge the President to establish the White House Commission on National Military Appreciation Month, and for other purposes.

S. 2025

At the request of Mr. HUTCHINSON, the name of the Senator from Louisi- ana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2025, 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 16, United States Code, to increase the criminal penalties associ- ated with misuse or fraud relating to the Medal of Honor.

S. 203

At the request of Mr. FRIST, the name of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. BUNNING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2033, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve immu- nization rates by increasing the distribution of vaccines and improving and clarifying the vaccine injury com- pensation program, and for other pur- poses.

S. 2070

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the name of the Senator from Massachu- setts (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a co- sponsor of S. 2070, a bill to amend part A of title IV to exclude child care from the determination of the 5-year limit on assistance under the temporary assistance to needy families program, and for other purposes.

S. 2226

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota
At the request of Mr. Boxer, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. Kyl) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2215, a bill to halt Syrian support for terrorism, end its occupation of Lebanon, stop its development of weapons of mass destruction, cease its illegal importation of Iraqi oil, and by so doing hold Syria accountable for its role in the Middle East, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Sarbanes, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Miller) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. Dorgan) were added as cosponsors of S. 2238, a bill to amend the National Housing Act to simplify the downpayment requirements for FHA mortgage insurance for single family homebuyers.

At the request of Mr. Dodd, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mrs. Lincoln) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2246, a bill to improve access to printed instructional materials used by blind or other persons with print disabilities in elementary and secondary schools, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Corzine, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. Johnson) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2250, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to reduce the age for receipt of military retired pay for nonregular service from 60 to 55.

At the request of Mr. Kerry, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. Clinton) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2253, a bill to amend the National Sea Grant College Program Act.

At the request of Ms. Cantwell, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. Murray) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2471, a bill to provide for the independent investigation of Federal wildland firefighter fatalities.

At the request of Mr. Wyden, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Smith) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2482, a bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to grant to Deschutes and Crook Counties in the State of Oregon a right-of-way to West Butte Road.

At the request of Mr. Torricelli, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Kerry) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. Johnson) were added as cosponsors of S. 2490, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure the quality of, and access to, skilled nursing facility services under the medicare program.

At the request of Ms. Collins, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Cleland) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2570, a bill to temporarily increase the Federal medical assistance percentage for the medicaid program, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Fitzgerald, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Sarbanes) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2577, a bill to repeal the sunset of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 with respect to the exclusion from Federal income tax for restitution received by victims of the Nazi Regime.

At the request of Ms. Mikulski, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. Harkin) and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Jeffords) were added as cosponsors of S. 2591, a bill to reauthorize the Mammography Quality Standards Act, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Reed, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Dodd) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2611, a bill to reauthorize the Museum and Library Services Act, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. Kennedy, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Chafee) and the Senator from New York (Mrs. Clinton) were added as cosponsors of S. 2626, a bill to protect the public health by providing the Food and Drug Administration with certain authority to regulate tobacco products.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. Corzine (for himself, Mr. Torricelli, and Mr. Kennedy):

S. 2628. A bill to amend part A of title IV of the Social Security Act to require a State to promote financial education under the temporary assistance to needy families program and to allow financial education to count as a work activity under that program; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Corzine. Mr. President, I rise today with my colleagues Senators Torricelli and Kennedy to introduce the Financial Literacy for Self-Sufficiency Act.

Our bill would require states to promote financial education through their TANF, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, programs. Financial education, education that promotes an understanding of consumer, and personal finance concepts, is extremely important for all families, and is especially important for low-income families who are moving from welfare to work.

While some programs offered by community-based organizations to off cash assistance and into work, it fails to provide recipients with the tools they need to maximize their earnings and manage their expenses in order to achieve financial stability once they are employed. If we truly expect to move these families to achieve financial independence, we must give them the tools they will need to make that transition.

One of these tools is a bank account. Millions of low-income families remain outside of the formal banking system, with many of them spending too much of their hard-earned dollars at costly check-cashing outlets. In fact, more than eight million families earning under $25,000 a year lack a checking or savings account. A study conducted by the United States Department of the Treasury in 2000 found that a worker earning $12,000 a year would pay approximately $290 a year just to cash their payroll checks at such an outlet. And, nearly 16 percent of the checks cashed at check cashing outlets are government benefits checks, including welfare benefit checks.

In addition to expanding the number of banks that do business in low-income communities, educating low-income unbanked families about the benefits of formal checking and savings accounts can significantly improve access to financial services.

But, financial education isn't just about bank accounts and savings. It is also about protecting low-income families from predatory lending and devastating credit arrangements. Financial education that addresses abusive lending practices can help prevent unaffordable loan payments, equity stripping, and foreclosure. I strongly support legislative efforts to end predatory lending practices in our country, but until we do, ensuring that consumers are aware of unfair and abusive loan terms is a measure that will provide them some protection from these tactics.

Finally, families leaving welfare for work face many challenges, including securing child care and transportation. One challenge that often is not mentioned, however, is the challenge of transitioning from a benefits-based income to a wage income. Financial literacy programs that educate families transitioning from welfare to work about taxes and tax benefits that they may be eligible for, such as the Department Care Tax Credit and the Earned Income Tax Credit, will ensure that they have access to these important work benefits.

The Financial Literacy for Self-Sufficiency Act will allow states to use their TANF funds to collaborate with community-based organizations, banks, and community colleges to create financial education programs for low-income families receiving welfare and for those transitioning from welfare to work. As Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan has noted, "Educational and training programs may be the most important strategy offered by community-based organizations to enhance the ability of lower-income households to accumulate assets."
SA 3850. Mr. MCCONNELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3851. Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. JEFFORDS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3852. Mr. NELSON, of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3853. Mr. FITZGERALD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3854. Mr. FITZGERALD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3855. Mr. FITZGERALD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3856. Mr. FITZGERALD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3857. Mr. FITZGERALD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3858. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2600, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3859. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2600, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3860. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2600, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3861. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2600, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3862. Mr. SPECTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3863. Mr. GRAMM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3864. Mr. GRAMM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3865. Mr. GRAMM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
The Secretary of the Treasury shall provide to the Archivist of the United States any information filed with the Secretary under section 04(a) promptly after the filing of such information.

SEC. 06. PENALTY.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall assess a civil penalty of not less than $5,000 for each day that an insurer fails to comply with the requirements of section 04, as determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 07. USE OF AMOUNTS RECEIVED AS CIVIL PENALTIES.

To the extent or in the amounts provided in advance in appropriation Acts, the Archivist of the United States may use amounts received by the Government as civil penalties under section 04 to maintain the Holocaust Insurance Registry.

SEC. 08. NOTIFICATION.

(a) INITIAL NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act and periodically thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury shall notify the commissioner of insurance of each State of the identity of each insurer that has failed to comply with the requirements of section 04 or has not satisfied any civil penalty for which the insurer is liable under section 06.

(b) REQUESTS BY STATES.—On request by the commissioner of insurance of a State concerning an insurer operating in that State, the Secretary of the Treasury shall inform the commissioner of insurance whether the insurer has failed to comply with the requirements of section 04 or has not satisfied any civil penalty for which the insurer is liable under section 06.

SEC. 09. STATE HOLOCAUST CLAIMS REPORTING STATUTES.

(a) PREEMPTION.—Nothing in this Act preempts the right of any State to adopt or enforce any State law requiring an insurer to disclose information regarding insurance policies that may have been confiscated or stolen from victims of Nazi persecution.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) if any litigation challenging any State law described in subsection (a) is dismissed because the commissioner of insurance of the State chooses to rely on this Act and no longer seeks to enforce the State law, each party should bear its own legal fees and costs; and

(2) the Archivist should extend its deadline for accepting applications to resolve unpaid claims against covered policies until January 1, 2003.

SEC. 10. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act—

(1) COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.—The term "commissioner of insurance" means the

...
highest ranking officer of a State responsible for regulating insurance.

(2) COVERED POLICY.—The term ‘‘covered policy’’ means any life, dowry, education, or property insurance policy that was—
(A) in effect at any time after January 30, 1933, and before December 31, 1945; and
(B) issued to a policyholder domiciled in any axis occupied or controlled by Nazi Germany or by any ally or sympathizer of Nazi Germany at any time during the period described in subparagraph (A).

(3) INSURER.—The term ‘‘insurer’’ means any person engaged in the business of insurance in the United States or foreign commerce, if the person or a related company of the person issued a covered policy, regardless of when the related company became a related company of the insurer.

(4) RELATED COMPANY.—The term ‘‘related company’’ means an affiliate, as that term is defined in section 104(g) of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act.

SA 3853. Mr. FITZGERALD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 9, line 5, strike ‘‘21’’ and insert ‘‘28’’.

SA 3854. Mr. FITZGERALD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 9, line 5, strike ‘‘21’’ and insert ‘‘25’’.

SA 3855. Mr. FITZGERALD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 9, line 5, strike ‘‘21’’ and insert ‘‘29’’.

SA 3856. Mr. FITZGERALD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 9, line 5, strike ‘‘21’’ and insert ‘‘30’’.

SA 3857. Mr. FITZGERALD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 9, line 5, strike ‘‘21’’ and insert ‘‘31’’.

SA 3858. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 27, strike lines 9 through 20 and insert the following:

‘‘Act; and

‘‘(B) during the period beginning on the’’

SA 3859. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 27, lines 14 and 15, strike ‘‘prior approval’’ and insert ‘‘a waiting period of excessive duration’’. 

SA 3860. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 27, lines 14 and 15, strike ‘‘prior approval or a waiting period’’ and insert ‘‘to a waiting period greater than 60 days’’.

SA 3861. Mrs. BOXER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 27, lines 14 and 15, strike ‘‘prior approval or a waiting period’’ and insert ‘‘to a waiting period greater than 60 days’’.

SA 3862. Mr. SPECHTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 29, strike line 1 and all that follows through page 30, line 17, and insert the following:

SEC. 10. PROCEDURES FOR CIVIL ACTIONS.

(a) FEDERAL CAUSE OF ACTION.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—There shall exist a Federal cause of action for claims arising out of or resulting from an act of terrorism, which shall be the exclusive cause of action for such claims, except as provided in subsection (f).

(2) PREEMPTION OF STATE ACTIONS.—All State causes of action of any kind for claims arising out of or resulting from an act of terrorism that occur during the effective period of the Program, including any settlement described in subsection (d), except where—
(A) punitive or exemplary damages are permitted by applicable State law; and
(B) the harm to the plaintiff was caused by a criminal act or course of conduct for which the defendant was convicted under Federal or State criminal law, including a conviction based on a guilty plea or plea of nolo contendere.

Conviction under subparagraph (B) shall establish liability for punitive or exemplary damages resulting from the harm referred to in subparagraph (B) and the assessment of such damages shall be determined in a civil lawsuit.

(2) PROTECTION OF TAXPAYER FUNDS.—Any amount awarded in, or granted in settlement of, an action described in subsection (a)(1) that are attributable to punitive or exemplary damages allowable under paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be accounted as insured losses for purposes of this Act.

(f) CLAIMS AGAINST TERRORISTS.—Nothing in this section shall in any way be construed to limit the ability of any plaintiff to seek any form of recovery from any person, government, or other entity that was a participant in, or aider and abettor of, any act of terrorism.

(g) EFFECTIVE PERIOD.—This section shall apply only to actions described in subsection (a)(1) arising out of or resulting from acts of terrorism that occur during the effective period of the Program, including any applicable extension period.

SEC. 11. CRIMINAL OFFENSE FOR AIDING OR FACILITATING A TERRORIST INCIDENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 113B of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘2339C. Aiding and facilitating a terrorist incident

‘‘(a) OFFENSE.—Whoever, acting with willful and malicious disregard for the life or
SA 3863. Mr. GRAMM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 9, line 13, strike all line 9 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"SA 3863. Mr. GRAMM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 9, line 13, strike all line 9 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(7) PERSON.—The term ‘person’ means any individual, business or nonprofit entity (including those organized in the form of a partnership, limited liability company, corporation, or association), trust or estate, or a State or political subdivision of a State or other governmental entity.

(8) PROGRAM.—The term ‘Program’ means the Terrorism Insured Loss Shared Compensation Program established by this Act.

(9) PROPERTY AND CASUALTY INSURANCE.—The term ‘property and casualty insurance’—

(A) means commercial lines of property and casualty insurance;

(B) includes personal lines of property and casualty insurance, if a notification is made in accordance with paragraph (6)(B); and

(C) does not include—

(i) Federal crop insurance issued or reinsured under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.); or

(ii) private mortgage insurance, as that term is defined in section 2 of the Homeowners Protection Act of 1996 (12 U.S.C. 4901).

(10) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of the Treasury.

(11) STATE.—The term ‘State’ means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and each of the United States Virgin Islands.

(12) UNITED STATES.—The term ‘United States’ means all States of the United States.

SEC. 4. TERRORISM INSURED LOSS SHARED COMPENSATION PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—

(b) CONDITIONS FOR FEDERAL PAYMENTS.—

No payment may be made by the Secretary under subsection (e), unless—

(1) a person that suffers an insured loss, or a person acting on behalf of that person, files a claim with a participating insurance company;

(2) the participating insurance company provides clear and conspicuous disclosure to the policyholder of the premium charged for insured losses covered by the Program; and

(3) the participating insurance company processes the claim for the insured loss in accordance with its standard business practices, and any reasonable procedures that the Secretary may prescribe; and

(4) the participating insurance company submits to the Secretary, in accordance with such reasonable procedures as the Secretary may establish—

(A) a claim for payment of the Federal share of compensation for insured losses under the Program;

(B) written verification and certification—

(i) of the underlying claim; and

(ii) of all payments made for insured losses; and

(C) certification of its compliance with the provisions of this subsection.

(c) MANDATORY PARTICIPATION; MANDATORY AVAILABILITY.—Each insurance company that meets the definition of a participating insurance company described in subsection (a) shall participate in the Program.

(d) PROHIBITION AGAINST DOPING.—No payment may be made by the Secretary under this section if the court finds that the person claiming such an insured loss committed a violation of the Olympic drug code described in section 101 of the United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(m) The term ‘Olympic drug code’ means the Olympic drug code, as defined in section 101 of the United States Code.

SEC. 5. TERRORISM INSURED LOSS SHARED COMPENSATION PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—

(b) CONDITIONS FOR FEDERAL PAYMENTS.—

No payment may be made by the Secretary under subsection (e), unless—

(1) a person that suffers an insured loss, or a person acting on behalf of that person, files a claim with a participating insurance company;

(2) the participating insurance company provides clear and conspicuous disclosure to the policyholder of the premium charged for insured losses covered by the Program; and

(3) the Federal share of compensation for insured losses under the Program—

(A) in the case of any policy covering an insured loss that is issued on or after the date of enactment of this Act, and between the date of enactment of this Act and December 31, 2003, shall be equal to 90 percent of that portion of the amount of aggregate insured losses that exceeds $20,000,000,000, subject to the cap on liability in paragraph (2) and the limitation under paragraph (6).

(c) MANDATORY PARTICIPATION; MANDATORY AVAILABILITY.—Each insurance company that meets the definition of a participating insurance company described in subsection (a) shall participate in the Program, and shall pay the Federal share of compensation for insured losses resulting from an act of terrorism occurring during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending at midnight on December 31, 2003, subject to the cap on liability in paragraph (2) and the limitation under paragraph (6).

(d) PROHIBITION AGAINST DOPING.—No payment may be made by the Secretary under subsection (e), unless—

(1) a person that suffers an insured loss, or a person acting on behalf of that person, files a claim with a participating insurance company;

(2) the participating insurance company provides clear and conspicuous disclosure to the policyholder of the premium charged for insured losses covered by the Program; and

(3) the Federal share of compensation for insured losses under the Program—

(A) in the case of any policy covering an insured loss that is issued on or after the date of enactment of this Act, and between the date of enactment of this Act and December 31, 2003, shall be equal to 90 percent of that portion of the amount of aggregate insured losses that exceeds $10,000,000,000, subject to the cap on liability in paragraph (2) and the limitation under paragraph (6).
(A) in the case of any policy covering an insured loss that is issued on or after the date of enactment of this Act, in the policy, at the time of offer, purchase, and renewal of the policy;

(B) in the case of any policy that is issued before the date of enactment of this Act, not later than 90 days after that date of enactment;

(C) the participating insurance company

(3) the participating insurance company

(4) the participating insurance company

(5) the participating insurance company

(6) the participating insurance company

(7) the participating insurance company

(8) the participating insurance company

(9) the participating insurance company

(10) the participating insurance company

(11) the participating insurance company

(12) the participating insurance company

SEC. 4. TERRORISM INSURED LOSS SHARED COMPENSATION PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.

(b) CONDITIONS FOR FEDERAL PAYMENTS.

(c) CONDITIONS FOR FEDERAL PAYMENTS.

(d) CONDITIONS FOR FEDERAL PAYMENTS.

(e) CONDITIONS FOR FEDERAL PAYMENTS.

(f) CONDITIONS FOR FEDERAL PAYMENTS.

(g) CONDITIONS FOR FEDERAL PAYMENTS.

(h) CONDITIONS FOR FEDERAL PAYMENTS.

(i) CONDITIONS FOR FEDERAL PAYMENTS.

(j) CONDITIONS FOR FEDERAL PAYMENTS.

(k) CONDITIONS FOR FEDERAL PAYMENTS.

(l) CONDITIONS FOR FEDERAL PAYMENTS.

(m) CONDITIONS FOR FEDERAL PAYMENTS.

(n) CONDITIONS FOR FEDERAL PAYMENTS.

(o) CONDITIONS FOR FEDERAL PAYMENTS.

(p) CONDITIONS FOR FEDERAL PAYMENTS.

(q) CONDITIONS FOR FEDERAL PAYMENTS.

(r) CONDITIONS FOR FEDERAL PAYMENTS.

(s) CONDITIONS FOR FEDERAL PAYMENTS.

(t) CONDITIONS FOR FEDERAL PAYMENTS.

(u) CONDITIONS FOR FEDERAL PAYMENTS.

(v) CONDITIONS FOR FEDERAL PAYMENTS.

(w) CONDITIONS FOR FEDERAL PAYMENTS.

(x) CONDITIONS FOR FEDERAL PAYMENTS.

(y) CONDITIONS FOR FEDERAL PAYMENTS.

(z) CONDITIONS FOR FEDERAL PAYMENTS.
that meets the definition of a participating insurance company under section 3—

(1) shall participate in the Program;

(2) shall make available in all of its property and casualty insurance policies (and of its participating lines), coverage for insured losses; and

(3) shall make available property and casualty insurance coverage for insured losses that does not differ materially from the terms, amounts, and other coverage limitations applicable to losses arising from events other than terrorism, except that—

(d) PARTICIPATION BY SELF-INSURED ENTITIES.—

(1) DETERMINATION BY THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary may, in consultation with the NAIC, establish procedures to allow participation in the Program by municipalities and other governmental or quasi-governmental entities (and by any other entity, as the Secretary deems appropriate) operating through self insurance arrangements that were in existence on September 11, 2001, but only if the Secretary makes a determination with regard to participation by any such entity before the occurrence of an act of terrorism in which such entity is involved.

(2) PARTICIPATION.—If the Secretary makes a determination to allow an entity described in paragraph (1) to participate in the Program, the Program shall apply to such entity, as determined by the Secretary.

(e) SHARED INSURANCE LOSS COVERAGE.—

(1) FEDERAL SHARE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the cap on liability in paragraph (2) and the limitation under paragraph (6), the Federal share of compensation under the Program to be paid by the Secretary for insured losses resulting from an act of terrorism occurring during the period beginning on January 1, 2003, and ending at midnight on December 31, 2003, shall be equal to 90 percent of that portion of the amount of aggregate losses that—

(I) exceeds the amount of aggregate insured losses that—

(I) does not exceed $10,000,000,000; and

(II) exceeds $10,000,000,000.

(B) EXTENSION PERIOD.—If the Program is extended in accordance with section 6, the Federal share of compensation under the Program to be paid by the Secretary for insured losses resulting from an act of terrorism occurring during the period beginning on January 1, 2003, and ending at midnight on December 31, 2003, shall be equal to 90 percent of that portion of the amount of aggregate losses that—

(I) exceeds $10,000,000,000,000; and

(II) exceeds $10,000,000,000,000.

(C) GOVERNING LAW.—The substantive law for the determination of the amount of aggregate losses that exceed $10,000,000,000, and the amount of that portion of the amount of aggregate losses that exceed $10,000,000,000,000, is the Federal law.

(D) JURISDICTION.—Claims arising from acts of terrorism occurring during the period beginning on January 1, 2003, and ending at midnight on December 31, 2003, shall be the exclusive cause of action and remedy for such claims, except as provided in subsection (f).

(E) REMOVAL OF CASES FILED IN STATE COURTS.—Any civil action for claims arising out of or resulting from acts of terrorism occurring during the period beginning on January 1, 2003, and ending at midnight on December 31, 2003, shall be removed to the Federal district court so assigned.

SA 3869. Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. McCONNELL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 29, strike line 1 and all that follows through page 30, line 17, and insert the following:

SEC. 10. PROCEDURES FOR CIVIL ACTIONS.

(a) FEDERAL CAUSE OF ACTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There shall exist a Federal cause of action for claims arising out of or resulting from an act of terrorism that occur during the effective period of the Program, including any applicable extension period.

(b) GOVERNING LAW.—The substantive law applicable to any such entity, as determined to be appropriate by the Secretary.

(c) JURISDICTION.—The Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction over all actions under this section.

(d) TRANSFER OF CASES FILED IN STATE COURTS.—Any civil action for claims arising out of or resulting from an act of terrorism that occur during the effective period of the Program, including any applicable extension period.

SA 3870. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 5, line 19, strike “the” and all that follows through page 6 and insert the following: "the 1-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending at midnight on December 31, 2003, shall be equal to 90 percent of the aggregate losses that exceed $10,000,000,000, subject to the cap on liability in paragraph (2) and the limitation under paragraph (6)."

On page 9, line 14, insert before the semicolon, or vessel" after "air carrier."

On page 10, line 17, insert before the semi-colon, "or", or had pending on that date an application for such license or admission;"

On page 10, line 1, strike the period and add the following: "the 1-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act; and".

On page 1, line 10, beginning "the period" and all that follows through "2003" on line 3, and insert "the 1-year period beginning on the date of expiration of the period described in subparagraph (A)".

On page 10, line 17, insert before the semi-colon, "including workers’ compensation insurance,"

On page 10, line 21, strike "or".

On page 11, line 4, strike the period and insert the following: "c, financial guaranty insurance."

On page 11, line 14, strike "all States" and insert "the several States, and includes the territories of the sea."

On page 11, between lines 14 and 15, insert the following:

"the Rule of Construction for Dates—With respect to any reference to a date in this Act, such day shall be construed—

"2002, shall be equal to 90 percent of that portion of the amount of aggregate insured losses that exceed $10,000,000,000.

(B) EXTENSION PERIOD.—If the Program is extended in accordance with section 6, the Federal share of compensation under the Program to be paid by the Secretary for insured losses resulting from an act of terrorism occurring during the period beginning on January 1, 2003, and ending at midnight on December 31, 2003, shall be equal to 90 percent of that portion of the amount of aggregate losses that exceed $20,000,000,000, subject to the cap on liability in paragraph (2) and the limitation under paragraph (6)."
(1) to begin at 12:01 a.m. on that date; and
(2) to end at midnight on that date.
On page 12, line 15, insert “on a separate line item” after “(A)’’.
On page 12, line 19, insert “as a line item described in subparagraph (A)” before “not’’.
On page 15, line 3, strike “the period” and all that follows through line 6, and insert “the 1-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act’’.
On page 16, beginning on line 4, strike “the period’’ and all that follows through “2003’’ on line 6, and insert the following: “the 1-year period beginning on the day after the date of expiration of the period described in subparagraph (A)’’.
On page 16, between lines 19 and 20, insert the following:
(D) PROHIBITION ON Duplicative Compensation.—The Federal share of compensation for insured losses under the Program shall be reduced by the amount of compensation provided by the Federal Government for those insured losses under any other Federal insurance or reinsurance program.
On page 21, line 2, strike “at midnight on December 31, 2002’’ and insert “1 year after the date of enactment of this Act’’.
On page 21, beginning on line 7, strike “until midnight on December 31, 2003’’ and insert “beginning on the day after the date of expiration of the initial 1-year period of the Program’’.
On page 21, beginning on line 16, strike “at midnight on December 31, 2003’’ and insert “1 year after the date of commencement of such extension period’’.
On page 22, beginning on line 13, strike “at midnight on December 31, 2002’’ and insert “1 year after the date of enactment of this Act’’.
On page 23, line 19, insert “5(d),’’ before “and’’.
On page 23, line 25, strike “10(b)’’ and insert “9(b)’’.
On page 24, line 7, strike “2003’’ and insert “the second year of the Program, if the Program is extended in accordance with this section’’.
On page 24, line 15, insert before the period ‘’, including long-term care’’.
On page 26, between lines 16 and 17, insert the following:
(i) STUDY OF ReserveS FOR CERTAIN Types OF INsurance FOR TERRORIST OR OTHER Catastrophic events.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a study of issues relating to permitting insurance companies that provide property and casualty insurance, life insurance, and other lines of insurance coverage to establish deductible reserves against losses for future acts of terrorism, including—
(A) whether such tax-favored reserves would promote—
(i) insurance coverage of risks of terrorism; and
(ii) the accumulation of additional resources needed to satisfy potential claims resulting from such risks;
(B) the lines of business for which such reserves would be appropriate, including whether such reserves for property and casualty insurance should be applied to personal or commercial lines of business;
(C) the amount of such reserves would be determined;
(D) how such reserves would be administered;
(E) a comparison of the Federal tax treatment of such reserves with other insurance reserves permitted under Federal tax laws;
(F) an analysis of the use of tax-favored reserves for catastrophic events, including acts of terrorism, under the tax laws of foreign countries; and
(G) whether it would be appropriate to permit similar reserves for other future catastrophic events, such as natural disasters, taking into account the factors under the preceding paragraphs.
(2) REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report to Congress on the results of the study under paragraph (1), together with recommendations for amending the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or other appropriate action.

SA 3871. Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
On page 5, line 3, insert “or vessel’’ after “air carrier’’.

SA 3872. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
On page 3, line 25, strike “10(b)’’ and insert “9(b)’’.

SA 3873. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
On page 7, line 19, insert before the semicolon ‘’, or had pending on that date an application for such license or admission’’.

SA 3874. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
On page 9, beginning on line 22 and insert the following: “the 1-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act; and’’.

SA 3875. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
On page 10, beginning on line 2, strike “the period’’ and all that follows through “2003’’ on line 2, and insert the following: “the 1-year period beginning on the day after the date of expiration of the period described in subparagraph (A)’’.

SA 3876. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
On page 10, line 17, insert before the semicolon ‘’, including workers’ compensation insurance’’.

SA 3877. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SA 3878. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SA 3879. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SA 3880. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SA 3881. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SA 3882. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SA 3883. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SA 3884. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SA 3885. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SA 3886. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SA 3887. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SA 3888. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SA 3889. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SA 3890. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SA 3891. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SA 3892. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SA 3893. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SA 3894. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SA 3895. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SA 3896. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SA 3897. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SA 3898. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:
the results of the study under paragraph (1), together with recommendations for amending the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or other appropriate action.

SA 3881. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 24, line 7, strike “2003” and insert “the second year of the Program, if the Program is extended in accordance with this section”.

SA 3882. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 24, line 15, insert before the period “, including long-term care”.

SA 3883. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 21, strike lines 1 through page 22, line 14 and insert the following:

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Program shall terminate 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, unless the Secretary—

(A) determines, after considering the report and finding required by this section, that the Program should be extended for one additional year, beginning on the day after the date of expiration of the initial 1-year period of the Program; and

(B) promptly notifies the Congress of such determination and the reasons therefor.

(2) DETERMINATION FINAL.—The determination of the Secretary under paragraph (1) shall be final, and shall not be subject to judicial review.

(3) TERMINATION AFTER EXTENSION.—If the Program is extended under paragraph (1), the Program shall terminate 1 year after the date of commencement of such extension period.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 9 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report to Congress—

(1) regarding—

(A) the availability of insurance coverage for acts of terrorism;

(B) the affordability of such coverage, including the effect of such coverage on premiums; and

(C) the capacity of the insurance industry to absorb future losses resulting from acts of terrorism, taking into account the profitability of the insurance industry; and

(2) that considers—

(A) the impact of the Program on the factors described in paragraph (1); and

(B) the probable impact on such factors and on the United States economy if the Program terminates 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 3884. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 12, strike lines 15 through 19 and insert the following: “of enactment of this Act, on a separate line item in the policy, at the time of offer, purchase, and renewal of the policy; and

(B) in the case of any policy that is issued before the date of enactment of this Act, as a line item described in subparagraph (A) not”.

SA 3885. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 15, line 3, strike “the period” and all that follows through line 6, and insert “the 1-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act”.

SA 3886. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 16, beginning on line 4, strike “the period” and all that follows through “2003” on line 6, and insert the following: “the 1-year period beginning on the day after the date of expiration of the period described in subparagraph (A)”.

SA 3887. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 16, between lines 19 and 20, insert the following:

(D) PROHIBITION ON DUPLICATE COMPENSATION.—The Federal share of compensation for insured losses under the Program shall be reduced by the amount of compensation provided by the Federal Government for those insured losses under any other Federal insurance or reinsurance program.

SA 3888. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 21, line 2, strike “at midnight on December 31, 2002” and insert “1 year after the date of enactment of this Act”.

SA 3889. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 23, line 19, insert “(5(d),)” before “and”.

SA 3890. Mr. DODD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 23, line 25, strike “(10(b))” and insert “(9(b))”.

ORDER FOR RECORD TO REMAIN OPEN UNTIL 4 P.M.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Record remain open today until 4 p.m., for the introduction of legislation and the submission of statements, notwithstanding the adjournment of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFicer. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, as I announced earlier today and I state again, the Senate will convene tomorrow at 9:30 and will vote on cloture on the terrorism insurance bill at 9:45.

Senators have until 9:40 tomorrow morning to file second-degree amendments.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. REID. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 3:27 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, June 18, 2002, at 9:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 17, 2002:

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

JOHN S. BEESLAND, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS, VICE DOVIA LEE DAVID.

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION


BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS


DEPARTMENT OF STATE


IN THE AIR FORCE

The following nominees for appointment in the United States Air Force to the grade indicated under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. FREDERICK P. ROGGERO, 0000

IN THE ARMY

The following nominees for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated under Title 10, U.S.C., Section 12203:

To be brigadier general

COL. STEVES J. HASEM, 0000

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Record remain open today until 4 p.m., for the introduction of legislation and the submission of statements, notwithstanding the adjournment of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFicer. Without objection, it is so ordered.

To be major

NANETTE S. PATTON, 0000
A TRIBUTE TO HONORABLE ALFRED D. COOPER

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 17, 2002

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of the Honorable Alfred D. Cooper for his commitment to pursuing justice.

The Honorable Alfred D. Cooper is a long-standing New York public servant. After receiving his bachelor’s degree in History and Political Science from Brooklyn College, Judge Cooper served in the United States Army. He later received a Masters Degree from the Brooklyn College Graduate School and a law degree from the Columbus School of Law at the Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C.

Judge Cooper has served in the Unified Court System of New York for more than twenty-five years. He started as a Uniformed Court Officer and rose through the ranks to Senior Court Attorney. In 1999, he became the first African American elected to the Nassau County Court as a Democrat.

Prior to ascending to the bench, Judge Cooper served as the president of the Men’s Caucus for Congressman TOWNS, president of the District Court Arbitrators’ Association, vice-president of finance and vice chairperson of the Metropolitan Black Bar Association, Inc. He has also received awards from the Amistad Bar Association, and the 2000 Man of the Year Award from the Bedford-Stuyvesant Lions. He has also published a number of decisions in the New York Law Journal exemplifying another aspect of his fine record of service.

Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Alfred D. Cooper has shown outstanding dedication to the community. I hope that all my colleagues will join me in honoring this remarkable person.

PERMANENT MARRIAGE PENALTY RELIEF ACT OF 2002

SPREAD OF
HON. J. RANDY FORBES
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 13, 2002

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4019, the Permanent Marriage Penalty Relief Act.

I wholeheartedly support ending the marriage penalty in the tax code. On March 8, 2001, President Bush signed into law H.R. 3, the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Act of 2001. H.R. 3 reduced income tax rates across the board and made significant progress towards reducing the marriage tax penalty.

Among its main provisions, H.R. 3 increased the standard deduction for married couples to twice that of single earners and increased the 15 percent income tax bracket to twice that of single earners. Furthermore, H.R. 3 doubled the per-child tax credit to $1000 from $500. When fully phased in this new law will give 28 million working American couples relief from the marriage tax penalty. This includes 54,000 couples from the Fourth District who currently pay an average of $1,400 a year in extra taxes just because they said I do. Unfortunately, because of the other body’s arcane rules, the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act will sunset in 2011. This is because under the Byrd Rule a point of order may be raised in the Senate against any tax reduction contained in a reconciliation bill that reduces taxes beyond the window of the reconciliation bill, in this case ten years. The point of order can only be waived with the vote of 60 Senators.

Congress should not allow the marriage penalty to rear its ugly head again because of the Senate’s bureaucratic rules. The sunset provision of the tax relief package defies the original intent of the legislation and makes it virtually impossible for people and small businesses to plan from a tax standpoint. At a time when marriages are falling apart at record levels, it makes absolutely no sense to require people to pay more in taxes simply because they are married. This law will relieve families of this extra burden and provide them with more money for their priorities, whether it’s college tuition, children’s braces, or a family vacation. People should not be taxed differently simply because of their marital status. Should the sunset of tax relief occur in 2011, countless couples will face higher taxes simply because they said I do. Now is the time to make tax relief for hard working married couples permanent. I urge my colleagues to support this very important legislation.

HONORING PROFESSOR FRANCISCO J. AYALA

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 17, 2002

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Francisco J. Ayala, Donald Bren Professor of Biological Sciences and Professor of Philosophy at the University of California, Irvine. Today, President Bush will present Professor Ayala the National Medal of Science, the highest honor for scientific achievement in the United States.

Professor Ayala was born in Madrid, Spain in 1934, and moved to the United States in 1961. Three years later, he received a Doctorate of Philosophy from Columbia University. Since this time, he has served on the faculties of several universities across the country, published over 750 articles, and written or edited 15 books. From 1994 to 2001, he served his country on the President’s Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology. He has been a member of the faculty at the University of California, Irvine since 1987, and it has been my pleasure to represent him in Congress for the last 14 years.

Professor Ayala’s discoveries have revolutionized the study of evolution by applying new techniques to the investigation of the evolutionary process. He has also made landmark advances in the treatment and prevention of worldwide diseases that have afflicted millions, including Chagas’ disease and malaria. Professor Ayala’s advances are helping the medical profession eradicate diseases that have devastated communities in developing countries for centuries.

Professor Ayala will continue to serve mankind by selflessly lending his time and effort as a scientist to the war against disease, and as a teacher at University of California, Irvine. The national recognition of his outstanding work is a special honor for UCI, as well: Professor Ayala is the UCI’s second recipient of this award. On behalf of the United States House of Representatives, and all of the people of Orange County whom I am privileged to represent, I congratulate Professor Ayala on his lifetime of achievements in the field of evolutionary biology.

IN HONOR OF SUSAN LUSTIG

HON. STEVE ISAAC
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 17, 2002

Mr. ISAAC. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Susan Lustig for her 15 years of distinguished service as the Executive Director of the Suffolk Jewish Communal Planning Council.

Susan Lustig embodies the heart and soul of Jewish life in Suffolk County. Under Susan’s leadership the Suffolk Jewish Communal Planning Council has expanded in both stature and influence. She has overseen the publication of many editions of the Suffolk Jewish Directory, the Suffolk Jewish Communal Planning Council’s signature publication. Additionally, new projects have been developed under her tenure to meet the needs of a growing Jewish community. These include the Suffolk Anti-Bias Task Force, the MYad L’Yad-Helping Hands assistance program, the Conversion to Judaism Resource Center and the Suffolk Jewish Community Kallah Education Program.

Susan is an avid supporter of strong U.S.-Israel relations. During the Israeli Teen Delegation’s annual visit to our community, Susan escorted the delegation throughout Long Island. She continues to pledge her friendship and support for Israel through her charismatic nature and judicious course of actions. It is with great pride that I recognize the years of service Susan has given to her community and bring her achievements to the attention of Congress.
A TRIBUTE TO ARTHUR P. JOHNSON

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 17, 2002

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Arthur P. Johnson for his dedication to helping others.

Arthur P. Johnson is a native New Yorker whose professional and community service is guided by the philosophy of empowering individuals, families and communities to be self-sustaining. His parents and grandparents instilled in him the importance of education, a strong work ethic, and the need for spiritual guidance. He demonstrated his commitment to these values when he helped start the ALPHA School for substance abusing teens. During his diverse career he has also been involved with mental health and H.I.V. services at the New Hope Guild Centers as well as owning a share of a city licensed pest control business.

Arthur is devoted to improving the environment in which we live through his public service. In East New York, he sits on Community Board #5, the board of Brownsville Medical Services, and the board of the Twelve Towns Y.M.C.A. He is also 2nd Vice-President of the Congressmen Towns Men’s Caucus and treasurer of the New York Shot Makers Golf Club. With this work, and his entrepreneurial endeavors, Arthur is working to make a difference.

In addition to his many work and volunteer responsibilities, he is also the proud father of Lisa, Arthur, Jr., and Latasha as well as the very happy grandfather of Asia and Cameron.

Mr. Speaker, Arthur P. Johnson has shown his commitment to serving the community and helping those who cannot help themselves. I hope that all my colleagues will join me in honoring this remarkable person.

CONGRATULATING REAR ADMIRAL RAYMOND ARCHER

HON. JAMES P. MORAN
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 17, 2002

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the distinguished military career of Rear Admiral Raymond A. Archer III, Vice Director of the Defense Logistics Agency. Admiral Cunningham will retire on November 1, 2002 after 38 years of dedicated service to the U.S. Navy and to his country.

Admiral Archer’s military career began in 1964, with his enlistment in the U.S. Naval Reserve. Following his graduation from Ohio State University’s School of Business, he went on to develop an extensive background in logistics, making him an invaluable asset to the U.S. Navy and the Department of Defense. After a series of key assignments, both ashore and at sea, Admiral Archer became the Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Logistics Business Systems and Technology Department in Washington, DC in 1986. He continued his service as Commander of the Naval Inventory Control Point in Mechanicsburg, PA. Then, in October, 1997, Admiral Archer was recognized for his exceptional abilities and outstanding accomplishments with his selection as Vice Director of the Defense Logistics Agency.

In his current capacity, Admiral Archer has been responsible for aiding the effort to provide other Department of Defense Compo- nents as well as Federal agencies, foreign governments, and international organizations with logistical support in times of war and peace. Admiral Archer has contributed his expertise to the Agency most specifically by serving as the Agency’s knowledgeable authority regarding Business Systems Modernization, the most pressing and important project facing the Defense Logistics Agency.

He has succeeded during his time with DLA in surpassing all expectations regarding the improvement of logistics programs for the Department of Defense and Federal Agencies.

Over the course of Admiral Archer’s exemplary career he has earned several personal awards, including the Defense Superior Service Medal, four Legions of Merit and four Meritorious Service Medals, one of which was awarded to him by Naval Forces Central Command for providing logistics support during Battle Force Zulu, Operation Desert Storm.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the House to join me in congratulating Raymond Archer on his retirement as it marks the completion of a distinguished career by an honorable officer. Thank you, Raymond, for your superior service to the U.S. Navy and to this Nation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. J. RANDY FORBES
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 17, 2002

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise to offer a personal explanation. On June 13, 2002, I was absent from the Chamber as I attended my daughter’s high school graduation. During that time, I was not present to vote on rollover votes 226, 227, 228, and 229. Had I been present, I would have voted, “yes” on rollover votes 226, 227, and “no” on rollover vote 228. I ask that my statement be submitted in the appropriate place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

HONORING PRO FOOTBALL HOPEFUL AHMAD MILLER

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 17, 2002

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, 17 years ago, our colleague from California, Mr. Badham, who represented Newport Beach before I had that honor, rose in this chamber to commemorate the 10th anniversary of an important community event in Orange County, “Irrelevant Week.” This event, premised on the “simple act of doing something nice for someone for no reason,” takes time out to recognize and honor the last athlete selected in the National Football League’s annual draft.

Today, 27 years after the people of Orange County first decided to do something nice for someone for no reason, I’m pleased to report that “Irrelevant Week” and Orange County altruism are both thriving. Irrelevant Week XXVII is honoring Ahmad Miller, from the University of Nevada at Las Vegas, who was the 261st selection in the 2002 NFL Draft. He is headed to the Houston Texans, where—at six feet three and a half inches tall and 320 pounds—he has the potential to be a presence on the team, by far the best NFL draft pick is a significantly better athlete than most Members of Congress. During his stellar career at UNLV, Mr. Miller accumulated five quarterback sacks, three forced fumbles, 96 tackles, and 13 tackles for losses. These performances earned the Bradenton, Florida native two selections to the All Mountain West Conference team.

Today, the citizens of Newport Beach join me in congratulating Mr. Miller and all of those involved in this celebration, which has now, we can all agree, outgrown its name—for there is little in this world today that is more relevant to our spirit of community and our common humanity than doing nice things for other people. On behalf of the United States Congress and the people of Orange County whom it is my privilege to represent, congratulate to Mr. Miller and everyone associated with Irrelevant Week XXVII, for being more relevant than you care to admit.

A TRIBUTE TO REVEREND RICHARD J. LAWSON

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 17, 2002

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in honor of Reverend Richard J. Lawson for his contribution to the Brooklyn community.

Reverend Richard J. Lawson is pastor of the New Canaan Baptist Church in Brooklyn, New York. At the 400-member church, he offers spiritual and moral guidance. Reverend Lawson has been involved in the church since 1984 and currently oversees its educational programs. He developed the church’s youth leadership program and established its athletic team. The Reverend also spearheaded the purchase of the Church’s new worship facility. He is truly committed to improving the lives of others.

Reverend Lawson also ministers outside of his church. He visits those who are sick and travels throughout New York to provide a religious program in prisons. Additionally, he is involved in several community organizations. Reverend Lawson is a member of the Manhattan Bible Alumni Association, Suna Endo A.M.F.M. Lodge #139, Association of Brooklyn Clergy, Eastern Baptist Association, Brooklyn Clergy and Elec- Official News, and Churches to Save and Heal. Reverend Lawson served almost a decade in the United States Army.

Mr. Speaker, Reverend Richard J. Lawson is a dedicated minister and contributor to his community. I hope that all of my colleagues will join me in honoring this remarkable spiritual leader.
Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the city of Sebastopol, in the heart of western Sonoma County, CA, on the occasion of its 100th anniversary.

The earliest residents of the Sebastopol area were members of the Miwok and Pomo tribes who traversed the old trail between Petaluma and Santa Rosa, making seasonal camps on the banks of the Laguna de Santa Rosa. The present community began as the town of Pine Grove, a trading post established in the early 1950s. The name Sebastopol originated in a protracted fist fight between two residents, Stevens and Hibbs. Hibbs said that he wants to leave this world a better place because of their contributions and efforts. The DeGols are individuals that truly represent and embody what the National Humanitarian Award stands for, which is “People Helping People.” I would like to congratulate them once again for this award and thank them for all they have done. I wish them the very best of luck in all their future endeavors.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the city of Sebastopol on its centennial and know that it will continue to maintain its unique character as a special place in Sonoma County, CA.

TRIBUTE TO BRUNO AND LENA DEGOL

HON. BILL SHUSTER
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 17, 2002

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Bruno and Lena DeGol for receiving the National Humanitarian Award from the American Rescue Workers. This award distinguishes them as citizens that take a personal interest in bettering their community and providing the necessary resources to accomplish this goal. Since the beginning of their business careers, the DeGols have been supportive of many different organizations. As their businesses advanced, they pursued more outlets through which they could provide financial assistance and any needed help to other local institutions.

To consolidate their giving, in 1994 they established the Bruno and Lena DeGol Family Foundation. The foundation is doing a great number of wonderful things for the community. I would like to mention just a few examples of what the foundation has provided throughout the years. They have donated $2 million to St. Francis College’s capital campaign, making a new gymnasmium possible; they have made several donations to local churches for building improvements and renovations; each year they host a child for a trip through the Make a Wish Foundation; and they have given computer equipment and other educational materials for local elementary and secondary schools. In addition to giving to these and other worthy organizations, the DeGols also focus their giving to local individuals that are in need of assistance due to illness or other hardships.

Bruno and Lena DeGol lead a life of altruism and possess an exceptionally generous spirit. They touch the lives of countless individuals by providing resources to institutions and individuals in need for no other reason than their desire to help others. Bruno DeGol has said that he wants to leave this world a better place than he found it. Their community certainly is a better place because of their contributions and efforts. Bruno and Lena DeGol are truly a wonderful couple who have made Sebastopol a better place to live. I am certain that my colleagues will join me in wishing Ron all the best.

TRIBUTE TO RON JENNINGS

HON. IKE SKELTON
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 17, 2002

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, let me take this means to congratulate and pay tribute to Ron Jennings of Sedalia, MO, who has been a reporter and weekly columnist for the Sedalia Democrat for 30 years. He has distinguished himself, the Sedalia community and the State of Missouri with dedicated service.

Ron Jennings started work at the Sedalia Democrat on June 1, 1972. Since then he has covered stories large and small that have touched upon virtually every facet of life in Sedalia, Pettis County, and much of the surrounding area. He is a devoted family man, a pillar of his church and a man whose openness and sincerity have won him loyal readers and a multitude of friends over three decades of newspapering. Ron is the one person most identified with the Sedalia Democrat’s new operation.

Mr. Speaker, Ron Jennings has been dedicated to making the city of Sedalia and the State of Missouri a better place to live. I am certain that my colleagues will join me in wishing Ron all the best.

TRIBUTE TO DIANE E. HARRIS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 17, 2002

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Diane E. Harris. She has been a mother to all of the children in her community and for that we commend her today.

Diane was born and raised on Staten Island in the borough of Richmond. She received her formal education at Port Richmond High School and then attended Hunter College where she majored in Sociology/Education. She has dedicated herself to working with children for over 27 years.

She has held positions as a counselor for Henry Street Settlement, as an assistant director for Markham YMCA, and as an assistant director for Richmond Continental Color Guard. In 1979, she joined the United Activities Unlimited at the Joseph R. Garcia PAL Center as a program director and was later promoted to director of this Center in the New Brighton community of Staten Island. In 1999, Ms. Harris became the director of the Schwartz Police Athletic League Center in East New York, Brooklyn.

Diane has developed a tremendous bond with the families of East New York. She has had experiences that have broadened her horizons and enabled her to embrace both her past training and academic knowledge to coordinate a full academic, recreational, cultural, and therapeutic program.

She has received numerous community service and humanitarian awards, including the Richmond Continental Instructor Extraordinaire, the S.I. Hope, the Staten Island League for Better Government, and the Youth Services Planning Committee of CB45.

She is not only a mother to her community, but also a mother to her own two sons, John III and JoVaughn.
Congressional Record — Extensions of Remarks

June 17, 2002

Diane provides a positive alternative by improving the lives of families, children, and her community by sharing her knowledge, love, support, and dedication. I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring Diane Harris.

Recognizing J. Frank Moore III

Hon. Sam Graves

Of Missouri

In the House of Representatives

Monday, June 17, 2002

Mr. Graves. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding work of J. Frank Moore III, president of the International Association of Lions Clubs.

Under the leadership of President Moore the Lions Club has emphasized youth outreach and implemented several programs designed to recognize the accomplishments of young people. At a recent event held in Independence, MO, President Moore honored over 400 young men and women who performed community service projects in Jackson, Platte, Clay, and Cass Counties. These young people were presented with certificates, scholarships, and other awards to recognize their achievement.

As we are all well aware, the guidance of the Nation’s youth is of paramount importance to the future stability and continued success of our great country. The work of Mr. Moore, in providing leadership and guidance to our young people, is important, noble, and worthy of esteem by this body.

Please join me in honoring President J. Frank Moore III for his tireless work to support our Nation’s young people.

In Recognition of the Exemplary Work of Dr. Ruth Kirschstein

Hon. Constance A. Morella

Of Maryland

In the House of Representatives

Monday, June 17, 2002

Mrs. Morella. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize the exemplary work of Dr. Ruth Kirschstein, Deputy Director of the National Institutes of Health which is located in my district.

I have had the privilege of knowing Dr. Kirschstein both as a personal friend and a professional colleague. I am pleased that on June 18th Dr. Kirschstein was honored with the Presidential Distinguished Executive Award, the Presidential Outstanding Achievement Award, the Presidential Distinguished Executive Award, the list goes on. She was also recognized by the Anti-Defamation League, which bestowed her with their Women of Achievement Award.

Mr. Speaker, it has been my honor to know Dr. Kirschstein. The American people, our Public Health Systems, and the National Institutes of Health are blessed to have her.

A Proclamation Honoring Anna Radu

Hon. Robert W. Ney

Of Ohio

In the House of Representatives

Monday, June 17, 2002

Mr. Ney. Mr. Speaker, Whereas, Anna Radu was born on March 8, 1902; and Whereas, Anna Radu Celebrated her 100th birthday this year; and Whereas, Anna Radu, from Garbova, Romania, became a citizen of the United States of America on September 8, 1939; Therefore, I join with the residents of the entire 18th Congressional District in congratulating Anna Radu as she celebrates her 100th birthday.

Honoring National History Day Participant Miriam Carlson

Hon. Donald A. Manzullo

Of Illinois

In the House of Representatives

Monday, June 17, 2002

Mr. Manzullo. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Miriam Carlson, a home-schooled 9th grader from Rockford, Illinois. Miriam was selected from over 700,000 students from across the Nation to be one of 2,000 participants in the National History Day. This year’s theme, called for contestants to select a notable woman in history under the topic, “Revolution, Reaction and Reform.” Miriam’s project was on the life of Julia Lathrop, entitled, “Julia Lathrop: Mother to Uncle Sam’s Children.”

I would like to extend my congratulations to Miriam on her hard work and dedication to this project and I wish her success in future endeavors. Here is her essay:

Julia Lathrop: Mother to Uncle Sam’s Children

(By Miriam Carlson)

I wanted a project where I could find photos. My father had read about Julia Lathrop. He mentioned her to me and I became interested.

Julia Lathrop was born in Rockford and later returned to my hometown. What was exciting is that her second home, which she shared with her sister, is only three blocks from my house. A friend of mine lives in that house. Also, Julia Lathrop is buried in nearby Greenwood Cemetery. Here when I was younger, I took my first long bike rides when my father ran. I enjoyed researching someone with whom I have some connections.

My research began at the Rockford Public Library. I looked up Julia Lathrop, the Childeren’s Bureau, Baby Week, Infants, and Department of Labor in the Reader’s Guide to Periodicals. I grouped all my articles by journal and checked to see which sources the Rockford Library had. Next I looked up the same topics in the New York Times Index. Later I found these articles on microfilm.

Most of the journals I found at The University of Wisconsin. I visited the Memorial Library, the Historical Society Library, the Health Sciences Library, the Social Sciences Library, and the Stensock Agriculture Library. I also used Inter-library loan.

I visited the University of Illinois-Chicago to use their archive and to see Hull House. I watched a slide show about Jane Addams and the founding of Hull-House. At the archive, I found letters written to and by Julia Lathrop. I went to the Rockford College Archives. I copied her handwritten rough drafts of speeches and letters. I interviewed her niece. I also found Julia Lathrop’s Children’s Bureau files in the National Archives.

In past years, I used vertical boards. This year I wanted something different. I had an idea of a project that would rotate. I had no idea how this would work. My father and I took a trip to my mom’s yard. I found a fixture that would attach to a base and spin. Basically this is what is inside a Lazy Susan.

Finally my father and I designed the panels. We took the dimensions and bought the insulation board and wood at the lumber yard.

I took notes and wrote summaries for the annotated bibliography. I made copies and wrote the labels. I then worked on the layout. My father helped cut the mat board on our 24-inch paper cutter. My mother helped with the word processing.

Julia Lathrop reacted to a problem that resulted from the Industrial Revolution. Children were suffering and dying because of this great change. She was especially concerned with the infant mortality rate.

My project explores Julia Lathrop’s reaction to this Revolution and how she tried to create reforms that combated it. Her work began in Illinois, spread to the entire United States, and eventually worldwide.

Julia Lathrop worked to lower infant and maternal mortality, increase maternal education, and reduce child labor, all the harsh consequences of the Industrial Revolution.

“Fighting Terrorism does not mean ignoring our own Constitution”

Hon. Barney Frank

Of Massachusetts

In the House of Representatives

Monday, June 17, 2002

Mr. Frank. Mr. Speaker, recently we have learned of two cases where American citizens have been arrested and subjected to indefinite imprisonment with no prospect of their being allowed to appear before a judge, and contest the basis on which they have been imprisoned. I believe this is a grave error. There is virtually unanimous support in the Congress and in the country for the fight against terrorism. And we realize that this means stepped up law enforcement in many respects, but it should not mean that the Constitution exists only at the option of the Justice Department. I believe this is a grave error. There is virtually unanimous support in the Congress and in the country for the fight against terrorism. And we realize that this means stepped up law enforcement in many respects, but it should not mean that the Constitution exists only at the option of the Justice Department.
On Thursday, June 13 the Washington Post editorial entitled Detaining Americans (Cont’d) addressed this issue in a very thoughtful and cogent fashion. The concluding paragraph of that editorial is an important one that deserves special emphasis:

The idea of indefinite detentions of Americans who have not been convicted of any crime is alarming under any circumstance. Without the meaningful supervision of the courts, it is a dangerous overreach of presidential power. If such a thing were happening in any other country, Americans would know exactly what to call it.

Mr. Speaker, because this is one of the most important issues now facing us—figuring out how best to defend ourselves—it is thoroughly consistent with our Constitutional values—I ask that the editorial be printed here.

[From the Washington Post, June 13, 2002]

DETAINING AMERICANS (Cont’d)

The Bush administration is at least candid in its description of its detention of Jose Padilla, the American citizen arrested in Chicago on suspicion of being part of an al Qaeda plot to set off a dirty bomb. “We are not interested in trying him at the moment or pursuing him at the moment,” said Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld. “We are interested in finding out what he knows.”

President Bush described the Brooklyn native as an American who is “no longer off the street, where he should be.” If Mr. Padilla is, as Mr. Bush said, “a bad guy,” then it’s a relief to have him behind bars.

That said, we had thought that it took more than the determination by the president that someone was a “threat to the country” before an American could simply disappear and be locked up without charge or trial or prospect of release.

The government may be right that an American citizen working with al Qaeda can be held as an enemy combatant for the duration of the war on terrorism. As a legal matter, the contention has precedent in prior conflicts, though how to apply those precedents during an undeclared war against a non-state actor when the administration itself seems to regard the conflict as never-ending is no easy question. International law permits only the capture of captured enemies and soldiers, even those who have committed no crimes, and it would be reckless of the government to release people bent on detonating dirty bombs. The question is not whether the government can detain an enemy combatant bent on doing America great harm but whether it can designate anyone it chooses as such a person without meaningful review.

The government’s position would be easier to swallow were it not actively to frustrate judicial review of the president’s designations. When the government detains a citizen as an enemy combatant, that person may appeal to consult with his counsel and challenge the lawfulness of the detention in court. Without that, every citizen is at the mercy of presidential whim. Formally, the government recognizes that federal courts have jurisdiction to consider the legality of detentions—including military detentions—in this country. Yet in Mr. Padilla’s case, the government refused to let Mr. Hamdi meet with a federal public defender interested in representing him. And when that lawyer sought to file a case on his behalf anyway, the government then contended in a Kafkaesque twist that, having had no prior relationship with Mr. Hamdi, it could not do so.

The idea of indefinite detentions of Americans who have not been convicted of any crime is alarming under any circumstances. Without the meaningful supervision of the courts, it is a dangerous overreach of presidential power. If such a thing were happening in any other country, Americans would know exactly what to call it.

TRIBUTE TO MASTER SERGEANT LES (ANDY) D. ANDERSON

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 17, 2002

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to pay tribute to Master Sergeant Les (Andy) D. Anderson who was recently promoted to Senior Master Sergeant.

SMSgt Anderson was born 26 November 1959, in Youngstown, Ohio. He graduated from Chaney High School in 1978. He has a Bachelors Degree in Criminal Justice, Bachelor of Science in Human Resource Management, Associates Degree in Liberal Arts, and a Community College of the Air Force Degree in Instructional Technology.

SMSgt Anderson enlisted in the US Air Force in 1978, attending basic training and the Security Police Specialized Training Academy at Lackland AFB Texas. From there he attended the Security Police Air Base Ground Defense Course at Camp Bullis, Texas. Upon graduating from there he was assigned to the 86th Security Forces Squadron at Lackland AFB. While assigned to Maxwell AFB, he attended the Traffic Accident Investigation Course at Lackland and the Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center Terminal Operation Course.

He worked as a Law Enforcement Specialist until September 1983 when he retrained into Combat Arms Training and Maintenance (CATM). Upon graduation from the CATM Technical School in November 1983, he was assigned to Myrtle Beach AFB South Carolina. While assigned there he attended the MK–19 Automatic Grenade Launcher Course, M60 Specialist with the Combat Rifle Course conducted at Indian Springs AFAF Nevada. He deployed to Saudi Arabia from August 1990 to March 1991 in support of Operation Desert Shield/Storm.

In September 1992 he was selected for assignment to the HQ ACC/SP staff, Langley AFB Virginia. While assigned as MAJCOM CATM Functional Manager, he managed issues for 21 subordinate bases providing oversight of 225 CATM technicians; 59 ranges; 70,464 weapons; 93,000 students, and over 34 million rounds of ammunition. He attended the Beretta Armorer’s School in September 1994. From September 1996 to his departure in July 1998, he worked ACC/SP issues associated with the Security, Law Enforcement, Canine, and CATM career field merger. In June 1997, he assumed additional duties as the Superintendent, Security Forces Resources responsible for allocating and distributing $165M worth of Security Forces equipment, including radios, vehicles, weapons, and Air Base Defense assets. He was awarded by the Academy and arrived for duty with the Firearms and Tactics section in July 1998.

SMSgt Anderson’s military awards and decorations include the Meritorious Service Medal (1 OLC), Air Force Commendation Medal (1 OLC), Outstanding Unit Award with Valor device (1 OLC), AF Organization Excellence Award, National Defense Service Medal, Southwest Asia Service Medal, Kuwait Liberal Medal (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwaiti Liberal Medal (Kingdom of Kuwait), Navy Expert Rifle Medal, Navy Expert Pistol Medal, and the AF Expert Marksmanship Award (bronze star).

SMSgt Anderson lives in Waldorf, Maryland and has two daughters, Brittany and Ashley.

TRIBUTE TO MAGISTRATE JUDGE JOHN “JACK” MASON

HON. BILL LUTHER
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 17, 2002

Mr. LUTHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to pay tribute to a most wonderful man, Magistrate Judge John “Jack” Mason, a personal friend of mine who passed away recently at the age of 63.

It has been said that no person is honored for what they receive but rather for what they give, and Jack Mason gave much during his many years in public service. A lawyer and judge, Jack had a vision and passion that served him well in his professional career. Most important, however, Jack understood that vision and passion mean nothing without love, and he spent his life earning the devotion of his family and many friends.

Jack was born in Mankato and earned a degree from Macalester College in St. Paul, where he developed a lifelong friendship with U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan. After graduating from Harvard Law School in 1963, he worked hard as a partner and trial lawyer at Dorsey & Whitney in Minneapolis for 32 years. He took time along the way to serve as Minnesota solicitor general from 1971 and state deputy attorney general from 1972 to 1973, and also served on the Minneapolis school board from 1973 to 1980.

In 1985, Jack Mason was appointed a Federal District Court judge. His ability to speak fluent German, along with his knowledge of Italian, French, Spanish, Korean, and Arabic, made his performance of naturalization ceremonies a sight to behold. He took great pleasure from knowing that people could comfortably communicate their concerns to him in the language of their choice.

Jack is survived by his beloved wife, Vivian, as well as his daughter Kathleen, sons Peter and Michael, two brothers, and two sisters.

Mr. Speaker, looking back at Jack’s life, we see a man who was dedicated to serving the public good. It is without exaggeration that I say all of us who knew him feel blessed to have been in his company. Honoring Jack Mason’s memory is the least we can do today to
recognize all that he did for others during the 63 years of his life.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WILD HERITAGE WILDERNESS ACT INTRODUCTION

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 17, 2002

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Southern California Wild Heritage Wilderness Act of 2002.

During the last 20 years, 675,000 acres of unprotected wilderness—approximately the size of Yosemite National Park—have lost their wilderness character due to activities such as logging, mining, and development. We cannot let this destruction of our most precious resources continue unchecked! This groundbreaking legislation will preserve about 1.6 million acres of Southern California wilderness for generations to come.

As a child, my family did not have the financial resources to travel to expensive, vacation spots. But my family’s best memories are from family outings to the Azusa canyon in our local National Forest. This is where we learned to appreciate the world around us. We were fortunate enough to be able to travel a few miles to enjoy the great outdoors at the foothills of the Angeles National Forest.

Families like mine continue to use Federal lands to vacation, hike, swim and appreciate nature. As this relationship grows, so does our concern about the future of our precious lands. People, regardless of race or income, are overwhelmingly concerned about our natural resources.

The community I represent is 60% Latino and 30% Asian. We have one of the highest unemployment rates in the country. One might think that our main concern is putting food on the table. But with 3 Superfund sites, 17 gravy patches, and 2 rivers that resemble sewer channels, our concerns are many—and especially the environment!

My community’s interest is not unusual. Studies show that 96% of Latinos believe that the environment should be an important priority for this country. And this statistic isn’t just confined to Hispanics. African Americans, Native Americans, Caucasians, Asian Americans—we all care about the environment.

In the coming decades, the population of California is expected to skyrocket. In Los Angeles alone, population growth estimates predict that the number of people will at least double. According to the University of Southern California’s Sustainable Cities Program, 3 to 4 acres of open or green space are needed per 1000 people for a healthy environment. In my urban area, there is less then ½ acre per 1000 people. This is a nation-wide trend. With these facts in mind, we have to start planning so that we don’t look around one day and realize that all we see is concrete buildings, congested highways and smoggy cities. We have to plan for environmental preservation now so that our natural resources are not destroyed by carelessness and over-development.

The Southern California Wild Heritage Wilderness bill will put us on the right track so that our environment is not the victim of our population but growth, a managed approach which respects communities and open space. This bill will also give working families an opportunity to enjoy and learn about the environment. It will provide the open space needed to create a safe haven where people can get away from the city, the smog, the noise, and the daily hazards of urban life to experience nature and enjoy quality time with family and friends.

These lands also hold a lot of cultural value. This bill will protect sacred lands of California’s Native American Tribes.

This bill will honor our natural resources—our forest, streams, lakes, and wildlife. I am pleased to be a part of this effort and look forward to protecting our natural resources for generations to come.

PRIVATIZING AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS

HON. JIM MATHESON
OF UTAH
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 17, 2002

Mr. MATHESON. Mr. Speaker, it is with concern that I rise to discuss the President’s Executive Order to strip air traffic controllers of their inherently governmental function status.

I believe first and foremost that the greatest responsibility of the federal government is to ensure the public’s safety. Taking steps toward privatizing our air traffic controllers could jeopardize air safety.

Both Great Britain and Canada have privatized their air traffic control systems and both have run into massive debts, increased costs for airlines and higher prices for consumers. The British system, that began operating only eleven months ago, is currently facing bankruptcy. Even after a government bailout of 80 million pounds, airlines are seeing burgeoning shortfalls of up to 80 million pounds.

In Canada, there are many problems with the privatized system. Canadian air traffic controllers are preparing to strike while Air Canada President Robert Milton exclaimed, “I think we have a long way to reach the levels of efficiency that exist in the U.S.”

Mr. Speaker, why would we take steps toward privatizing America’s air traffic controllers when we just decided it was more effective to make airport security screeners federal employees?

Privatizing our air traffic control system would be a terrible step backward as the Administration looks to consolidate and improve the abilities of our national homeland defense agencies.

EXECUTIVE ORDER ISSUED BY PRESIDENT BUSH

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 17, 2002

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the Executive Order issued by President Bush that stated that air traffic control is no longer an inherently governmental function. I am deeply concerned that this is the first step in an unwise attempt to privatize our national’s air traffic control system. As we are considering consolidating federal agencies into the Department of Homeland Security, I believe it is unadvisable to make changes to successful federal organizations.

Our nation has the best air traffic control system in the world. The professionalism of our air traffic controllers allowed for the rapid and safe clearing of American airspace after the events of the 11th. It seems to me that given the recent terrorist attacks and on-going threats to homeland security, it imperative that we maintain our current system of air traffic controllers, who have done such a good job of keeping our air space safe.
Three nations that have privatized their air traffic control operations have been disappointed with the results. Great Britain’s experiment with privatization has left the air traffic control system facing bankruptcy and frequent performance setbacks. Canada is also facing revenue shortages in its air traffic control system as well as a potential strike by the employees because of working conditions. In Australia, air traffic controllers walked out of airports earlier this year to protest stalled pay talks and have continuing concerns about on-the-job stress and fatigue.

Clearly, these are not systems that the United States should be striving to replicate. Privatizing air traffic control is a bad idea. Our government should not be looking to place profits over safety.

I urge my colleagues to join me in expressing opposition to the President’s executive order stripping the inherently governmental designation from our air traffic control system. Our nation’s air traffic control system is strong and safe; privatization will only make it weak.

IN HONOR OF COLONEL WILEY EDWIN ‘BUD’ ANDREWS

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE
OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 2002

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to one of North Carolina’s favorite sons, Colonel Wiley Edwin “Bud” Andrews, upon his retirement from the North Carolina National Guard.

Theodore Roosevelt, our nation’s 25th President and a member of the National Guard, once said:

It is not the critic who counts . . . The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly . . . who knows the great enthusiasms, the great devotions who spends himself in a worthy cause. And your old plodding or laborious success. It is not the critic who counts . . . The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena, whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly . . . who knows the great enthusiasms, the great devotions who spends himself in a worthy cause.

In his retirement, Colonel Andrews will not step out of the arena of which President Roosevelt so eloquently spoke. Bud is, and will continue to be, an integral part of Johnston County and the town of Smithfield where he lives. After rising to the rank of Eagle Scout and his graduation from Campbell University, Bud became a member of the Johnston County Jaycees in Raleigh. In Johnston County, Bud became a State Vice President for Community Affairs of the North Carolina Jaycees and a Jaycee International Senator. Bud has further served his community as President of the Johnston County Young Democrats, the Downtown Smithfield Development corporation, and the Greater Smithfield-Selma Chamber of Commerce. Bud has also had a successful career as a Vice President and Commercial Banker for the First Bank and Trust Company. Currently, he is serving as Chairman of the Johnston County Tourism Authority. Clearly, Bud’s “great enthusiasm” for community service has yielded great results for Johnston County and the town of Smithfield.

Mr. Speaker, the National Guard is one of the most respected and reliable military forces in the world, and Colonel Bud Andrews has been a vital part of the North Carolina Guard’s success. On behalf of a grateful state, and nation, I thank him for his selfless service to his country, and wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

May God’s strength, peace, and joy be with him always.

COMMEMORATING AND ACKNOWLEDGING DEDICATION AND SACRIFICE MADE BY MEN AND WOMEN KILLED OR DISABLED WHILE SERVING AS PEACE OFFICERS

SPEECH OF
HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 2002

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 406, a resolution commemorating and acknowledging the dedication and sacrifice made by the men and women killed or disabled while serving as peace officers.

Each day more than 700,000 peace officers patrol the streets and borders of this nation. They work tirelessly to stamp out crime, eradicate drugs, and preserve civility. They knowingly and willingly make a commitment to uphold the law of this country at any cost. There are truly no words to express my gratitude to the commitment peace officers make day in and day out, but these will have to do. Because of these noble men and women, Americans can sleep better at night knowing that their streets are safe and borders are secure.

On September 11, our nation lost 70 peace officers in a single act of violence, the largest number of law enforcement officers our nation has ever lost in a single act. However, we can rest assured that more than 740,000 peace officers continue to work on the behalf of the American people. They have vowed to ensure peace and will not rest until that promise is made true.

In appreciation of peace officers efforts, Congress has recognized May 15 as the day in which we will nationally acknowledge the men and women who gave their life or way of life for peace. By enacting H. Res. 406, Congress joins the families of more than 14,000 fallen law enforcement officers since this countries birth. 14,000 officers that gave their life so Americans can preserve their way of life. This support is truly no greater gift. Therefore, Mr. Speaker I stand before you today to show my enthusiastic support of H. Res 406.

COMMENDING THE STUDENT COUNCIL OF OAK RIDGE HIGH SCHOOL

HON. ZACH WAMP
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 17, 2002

Mr. WAMP. Mr. Speaker, the September 11th terrorist attacks were an unprecedented assault upon the American way of life. It is important that we memorialize the civilians who were killed and console the friends and families who would never want their loved ones to be forgotten. I would like to commend the Oak Ridge High School Student Council in Oak Ridge, Tennessee for their plan to do just that.

Since September 17th, they have been working tirelessly to earn support for their plan to purchase all of the scrap steel from the World Trade Center rubble and fashion it into memorial displays for every cooperating high school in America. Their proposal also suggests that a plaque would be affixed to the steel describing the events in New York City, Washington, D.C., and Pennsylvania as a visible reminder of that dreadful moment in our history.

Students at ORHS, along with their Student Council Advisor Kenneth Senter, have received the endorsement of their school leaders, their city leaders, and their state legislature. Over one hundred students have helped raise money, write letters, and propose memorial designs. Their next step is to build the memorial and work with the cooperative local government by starting a charitable fund that will pursue national contributions and cooperation.

They call on all citizens of this nation—every student, every teacher, every parent, and every leader to contemplate the potential of these memorials. They call on all communities in this nation to come together at unveiling ceremonies across this country to remember that we are all one community and that we
are all one people who firmly resolve to protect liberty and security. They call on everyone who passes by these scarred remnants to work harder, learn more, teach more, and love more.

Through this undertaking, these students are learning the true meaning of citizenship. I applaud their efforts and wish them continued success in their endeavor.
SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, June 18, 2002 may be found in the Daily Digest of today’s RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 19
9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on S. 2573, to enhance the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program for the National Park Service; and S. 2607, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to collect recreation fees on Federal lands.
SD-366

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe
To hold hearings to examine the current human rights atmosphere in Kosovo, focusing on the rights of ethnic minorities to return home, human trafficking, and the rising tensions between the region’s ethnic minorities.
SD-124

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
Business meeting to consider S. 2184, to provide for the reissuance of a rule relating to ergonomic; S. 2558, to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the collection of data on benign brain-related tumors through the national program of cancer registries; S. 2328, to amend the Public Health Service Act and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to ensure a safe pregnancy for all women in the United States, to reduce the rate of maternal morbidity and mortality, to eliminate racial and ethnic disparities in maternal and child health outcomes, to reduce pre-term, labor, to examine the impact of pregnancy on the short and long term health of women, to expand knowledge about the safety and dosing of drugs to treat pregnant women with chronic conditions and women who become sick during pregnancy, to expand public health prevention, education and outreach, and to develop improved and more accurate data collection related to maternal morbidity and mortality; S. 1150, to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to making progress toward the goal of eliminating tuberculosis; S. 710, to require coverage for colorectal cancer screenings; and pending nominations.
SD-430

10 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine future sufficiency and stability of the Universal Service Fund.
SR-253

Intelligence
To hold joint closed hearings with the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence to examine certain events surrounding September 11, 2001. S. 407, Capitol

10:30 a.m.
Judiciary
Crime and Drugs Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine penalties for white collar offenses.
SD-226

Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings on the nomination of Michael D. Brown, of Colorado, to be Deputy Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
SD-342

1:45 p.m.
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
To hold hearings of proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Science Foundation, focusing on math and science research, development, and education in the 21st century.
SD-419

Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, focusing on education programs.

Intelligence
To hold joint closed hearings with the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence to examine certain events surrounding September 11, 2001. S. 407, Capitol

2:30 p.m.
Foreign Relations
Western Hemisphere, Peace Corps and Narcotics Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1017, to provide the people of Cuba with access to food and medicines from the United States, to ease restrictions on travel to Cuba, to provide scholarships for certain Cuban nationals.
SD-253

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe
To hold hearings to examine the current human rights atmosphere in Kosovo, focusing on the rights of ethnic minorities to return home, human trafficking, and the rising tensions between the region’s ethnic minorities.

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.
SD-226

JUNE 20
9:30 a.m.
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe
To hold joint hearings to examine human rights in Greece, focusing on minority rights, religious liberty, freedom of the media, human trafficking, and domestic terrorism.
SD-192

10 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine future sufficiency and stability of the Universal Service Fund.
SR-253

Intelligence
To hold joint closed hearings with the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence to examine certain events surrounding September 11, 2001. S. 407, Capitol

1:45 p.m.
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
To hold hearings of proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Science Foundation, focusing on math and science research, development, and education in the 21st century.
SD-419

Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, focusing on education programs.

Intelligence
To hold joint closed hearings with the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence to examine certain events surrounding September 11, 2001. S. 407, Capitol

2:30 p.m.
Foreign Relations
Western Hemisphere, Peace Corps and Narcotics Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1017, to provide the people of Cuba with access to food and medicines from the United States, to ease restrictions on travel to Cuba, to provide scholarships for certain Cuban nationals.
SD-253

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe
To hold hearings to examine the current human rights atmosphere in Kosovo, focusing on the rights of ethnic minorities to return home, human trafficking, and the rising tensions between the region’s ethnic minorities.

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.
SD-226

JUNE 21
9:30 a.m.
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
To hold hearings to examine the importance of summer school to student achievement and well being.
SD-430
To hold hearings to examine the plight of North Korean refugees.

SD-226

To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Phyllis K. Fong, of Maryland, to be Inspector General, Department of Agriculture; the nomination of Walter Lukken, of Indiana, to be a Commissioner of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission; the nomination of Douglas L. Flory, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Farm Credit Administration Board, Farm Credit Administration; and the nomination of Sharon Brown-Hruska, of Virginia, to be a Commissioner of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission for the remainder of the term expiring April 13, 2004.

SR-332

To hold joint hearings to examine cross border trucking issues.

SR-253
Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S5623–S5641

Measures Introduced: Three bills were introduced, as follows: S. 2628–2630. Page S5632

Measures Reported: S. 1917, to provide for highway infrastructure investment at the guaranteed funding level contained in the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. (S. Rept. No. 107–163)

S. 2024, to amend title 23, United States Code, to authorize use of electric personal assistive mobility device on trails and pedestrian walkways constructed or maintained with Federal-aid highway funds. (S. Rept. No. 107–164) Page S5632

Terrorism Risk Insurance Act: Senate continued consideration of S. 2600, to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism, taking action on the following amendments proposed thereto: Pages S5624–27

Pending:

Brownback Amendment No. 3843, to prohibit the patentability of human organisms. Pages S5624–25

Ensign Amendment No. 3844 (to Amendment No. 3843), to prohibit the patentability of human organisms. Page S5624

A motion was entered to close further debate on Brownback Amendment No. 3843 (listed above) and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a cloture vote will occur on Wednesday, June 19, 2002. Page S5625

Senate will continue consideration of the bill on Tuesday, June 18, 2002, with a vote on the motion to close further debate on the bill to occur at approximately 9:45 a.m.

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

John S. Bresland, of New Jersey, to be a Member of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board for a term of five years.

Jeffrey S. Merrifield, of New Hampshire, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the term of five years expiring June 30, 2007. (Reappointment)

Norman J. Pattiz, of California, to be a Member of the Broadcasting Board of Governors for a term expiring August 13, 2004. (Reappointment)

Ellen R. Sauerbrey, of Maryland, for the rank of Ambassador during her tenure of service as the Representative of the United States of America on the Commission on the Status of Women of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

1 Air Force nomination in the rank of general.

1 Army nomination in the rank of general.

A routine list in the Army. Page S5641

Executive Communications:

Pages S5630

Petitions and Memorials:

Pages S5632–32

Additional Cosponsors:

Pages S5632–33

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:

Pages S5633–34

Additional Statements:

Pages S5629–30

Amendments Submitted:

Pages S5634–41

Adjournment: Senate met at 2 p.m., and adjourned at 3:27 p.m., until 9:30 a.m., on Tuesday, June 18, 2002. (For Senate’s program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today’s Record on page S5641).

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

INTELLIGENCE

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee met in closed session to consider intelligence matters, but made no announcements, and recessed subject to call.
House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Measures Introduced: 9 public bills, H.R. 4945–4953; and 2 resolutions, H.J. Res. 98 and H. Res. 445, were introduced. Pages H3600–01

Reports Filed: Reports were filed as follows:
H. R. 3307, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the property known as Pemberton’s Headquarters and to modify the boundary of Vicksburg National Military Park to include that property (H. Rept. 107–508);
H. R. 3858, to modify the boundaries of the New River Gorge National River, West Virginia (H. Rept. 107–509); and
H. Res. 444, providing for consideration of the Senate amendments to H. R. 327, to amend chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, for the purpose of facilitating compliance by small businesses with certain Federal paperwork requirements and to establish a task force to examine the feasibility of streamlining paperwork requirements applicable to small businesses (H. Rept. 107–510). Page H3600

Speaker Pro Tempore: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Culberson to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. Page H3565


Recess: The House recessed at 12:43 p.m. and reconvened at 2 p.m. Page H3566

Recess: The House recessed at 3:08 p.m. and reconvened at 6:30 p.m. Page H3578

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures:

Martin’s Cove, Wyoming Land Transfer: H.R. 4103, amended, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to transfer certain public lands in Natrona County, Wyoming, to the Corporation of the Presiding Bishop; Pages H3567–70

James V. Hansen Shoshone National Trail: H.R. 3936, amended, to designate and provide for the management of the Shoshone National Recreation Trail. Agreed to amend the title so as to read: “A bill to designate and provide for the management of the James V. Hansen Shoshone National Trail, and for other purposes.”; Pages H3570–71

Pu‘uhonua O Honaunau National Historical Park, Hawaii Boundary Expansion: H.R. 1906, amended, to amend the Act that established the Pu‘uhonua O Honaunau National Historical Park to expand the boundaries of that park; Pages H3571–73

National Homeownership Month: H. Con. Res. 415, recognizing National Homeownership Month and the importance of homeownership in the United States (agreed to by a yea-and-nay vote of 358 yeas with none voting “nay,” Roll No. 231); and Pages H3573–76, H3579


Prescription Drug Benefit Plan: Agreed that the requirement of clause 2(c)(1) of rule XII not apply to a bill that includes a proposal to provide a prescription drug benefit plan. Clause 2(c)(1) of rule XII stipulates that the Speaker shall designate a committee of primary jurisdiction with respect to the referral of a matter. Page H3580

Senate Messages: Message received from the Senate today appears on page H3567.

Referrals: S. 672 and S. 1770 were held at the desk.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Three yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of the House today and appear on pages H3578–79, H3579, and H3579–80. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 12:30 p.m. and adjourned at 9:41 p.m.

Committee Meetings

HOMELAND SECURITY REORGANIZATION

Committee on Government Reform: Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy and Human Resources held a hearing on “Homeland Security Reorganization: What Impact on Federal Law Enforcement and Drug Interdiction?” Testimony was heard from Adm. Robert E. Kramek (Ret.), USCG, former Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Transportation; the following former officials of the Department of Justice: Donnie Marshall, Administrator, DEA; and Douglas M. Kruhm, Assistant Commissioner, U.S. Border Patrol, INS; the former officials of the Department of the Treasury: Peter K. Nunez, Secretary for Enforcement; and Sam Banks, Acting Commissioner, U.S. Customs Service; and a public witness.
MOTION TO CONCUR WITH SENATE AMENDMENTS—SMALL BUSINESS PAPERWORK RELIEF ACT

Committee on Rules: Granted, by voice vote, a resolution providing for a single motion offered by the Chairman of the Committee on Government Reform, or his designee, to concur in the Senate amendments to H.R. 327, Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002. The resolution provides one hour of debate in the House on the motion equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Government Reform. The resolution waives all points of order against consideration of the motion to concur in the Senate amendments and provides that the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to final adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question.

NEW PUBLIC LAWS

(For last listing of Public Laws, see DAILY DIGEST of June 13, 2002, p. D613)


COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 2002

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: business meeting to mark up the proposed Public Company Accounting Reform and Investor Protection Act of 2002, 10 a.m., SD–538.


Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Public Lands and Forests, to hold hearings on S. 198, to require the Secretary of the Interior to establish a program to provide assistance through States to eligible weed management entities to control or eradicate harmful, non-native weeds on public and private land; S. 1846, to prohibit oil and gas drilling in Finger Lakes National Forest in the State of New York; S. 1879, to resolve the claims of Cook Inlet Region, Inc., to lands adjacent to the Russian River in the State of Alaska; S. 2222, to resolve certain conveyances and provide for alternative land selections under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act related to Cape Fox Corporation and Sealaska Corporation; S. 2471, to provide for the independent investigation of Federal wildland firefighter fatalities; and S. 2482, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to grant to Deschutes and Crook Counties in the State of Oregon a right-of-way to West Butte Road, 2:30 p.m., SD–366.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: to hold hearings to examine water resources development programs within the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 2:30 p.m., SD–406.

Committee on Finance: to hold hearings to examine the protection of seniors from abuse and neglect, 10 a.m., SD–215.

Full Committee, business meeting to resume markup of H.R. 7, to provide incentives for charitable contributions by individuals and businesses, to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of government program delivery to individuals and families in need, and to enhance the ability of low-income Americans to gain financial security by building assets; and to begin markup of S. 2498, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require adequate disclosure of transactions which have a potential for tax avoidance or evasion; and S. 2119, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the tax treatment of inverted corporate entities and of transactions with such entities, 2:30 p.m., SD–215.

Committee on Indian Affairs: to hold oversight hearings to examine the implementation of the Texas Restoration Act, to provide for the restoration of Federal recognition to the Ysleta del Sur Pueblo and the Alabama and Coushatta Indian Tribes of Texas (P.L. 100–89), 10 a.m., SR–485.

Select Committee on Intelligence: to hold joint closed hearings with the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence to examine certain events surrounding September 11, 2001, 10 a.m., S–407, Capitol.

Full Committee, to hold joint closed hearings with the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence to examine certain events surrounding September 11, 2001, 2:30 p.m., S–407, Capitol.

Committee on the Judiciary: to hold hearings to examine proposals to reform the death penalty, 10 a.m., SD–226.

House

Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service and General Government, on OPM, 10 a.m., 2359 Rayburn.

Committee on Education and the Workforce, Subcommittee on Employer-Employee Relations, hearing on “The Rising Cost of Health Care: How are Employers and Employees Responding?” 11:30 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, to consider the Medicare Modernization and Prescription Drug Act of 2002, 1:30 p.m., 2123 Rayburn.


Subcommittee on Housing and Community Opportunity, to mark up H.R. 3995, Housing Affordability for America Act of 2002, 2 p.m., 2220 Rayburn.
Committee on Government Reform, Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Financial Management, and Intergovernmental Relations, hearing on H.R. 1081, Accountability for Presidential Records Act, 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.


Committee on International Relations, Subcommittee on Middle East and South Asia, hearing on Recent Developments in the Middle East, 1:30 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on the Judiciary, to continue markup of H.R. 3215, Combating Illegal Gambling Reform and Modernization Act; and to mark up the followings bills: H.R. 1452, Family Reunification Act of 2001; H.R. 4623, Child Obscenity and Pornography Prevention Act of 2002; H.R. 4477, Sex Tourism Prohibition Improvement Act of 2002; H.R. 4679, Lifetime Consequences for Sex Offenders Act of 2002; H.R. 4858, to improve access to physicians in medically underserved areas; H. Res. 417, recognizing and honoring the career and work of Justice C. Clifton Young; and H.R. 4864, Anti-Terrorism Explosives Act of 2002, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.


Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Subcommittee on Highways and Transit, hearing on Intermodalism: Moving America’s People and Goods, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Committee on Ways and Means, to mark up the following: Medicare Modernization and Prescription Drug Act of 2002; and H.R. 4946, Improving Access to Long-Term Care Act of 2002, 1 p.m., 1100 Longworth.

Joint Meetings

Joint Meetings: Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, to hold joint closed hearings with the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence to examine certain events surrounding September 11, 2001, 10 a.m., S–407, Capitol.

Joint Meetings: Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, to hold joint closed hearings with the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence to examine certain events surrounding September 11, 2001, 2:30 p.m., S–407, Capitol.
Next Meeting of the SENATE
9:30 a.m., Tuesday, June 18

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
10:30 a.m., Tuesday, June 18

Senate Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Senate will resume consideration of S. 2600, Terrorism Risk Insurance Act, with a vote on the motion to close further debate on the bill to occur at approximately 9:45 a.m.

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

House Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Consideration of Suspensions:

(1) H.R. 3250, Sioux Code Talkers Recognition Act;
(2) H.R. 4794, Ronald C. Packard Post Office, Oceanside, California; and
(3) H.R. 4717, Jim Fonteno Post Office, Pasadena, Texas;

Consideration of H. Res. 444, providing for a motion to concur in the Senate amendments to H.R. 327, Small Business Paperwork Relief Act.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

Costello, Jerry F., Ill., E1074
Cox, Christopher, Calif., E1069, E1070
Ekereridge, Bob, N.C., E1075
Forbes, J. Randy, Va., E1069, E1070
Graves, Sam, Mo., E1072
Hastings, Alcee L., Fla., E1075
Israel, Steve, N.Y., E1069
Jones, Stephanie Tubbs, Ohio, E1075
Kucinich, Dennis J., Ohio, E1074
Luther, Bill, Minn., E1073
Manzullo, Donald A., Ill., E1072
Matheson, Jim, Utah, E1074
Moran, James P., Va., E1070
Morella, Constance A., Md., E1072
Ney, Robert W., Ohio, E1072
Radanovich, George, Calif., E1071
Shuster, Bill, Pa., E1071
Skelton, Ike, Mo., E1071
Solis, Hilda L., Calif., E1074
Towns, Edolphus, N.Y., E1069, E1070, E1075
Traffinant, James A., Jr., Ohio, E1073
Wamp, Zach, Tenn., E1075
Woolsey, Lynn C., Calif., E1071

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—DAILY DIGEST
June 17, 2002

Congressional Record

The public proceedings of each House of Congress, as reported by the Official Reporters thereof, are printed pursuant to directions of the Joint Committee on Printing as authorized by appropriate provisions of Title 44, United States Code, and published for each day that one or both Houses are in session, excepting very infrequent instances when two or more unusually small consecutive issues are printed at one time. Public access to the Congressional Record is available online through GPO Access, a service of the Government Printing Office, free of charge to the user. The online database is updated each day the Congressional Record is published. The database includes both text and graphics from the beginning of the 103d Congress, 2d session (January 1994) forward. It is available through GPO Access at www.gpo.gov/gpoaccess. Customers can also access this information with WAIS client software, via telnet at swais.access.gpo.gov, or dial-in using communications software and a modem at (202) 512-1661. Questions or comments regarding this database or GPO Access can be directed to the GPO Access User Support Team at: E-Mail: gpoaccess@gpo.gov; Phone 1-888-293-6498 (toll-free), 202-512-1800 (D.C. area); Fax: 202-512-1262. The Team’s hours of availability are Monday through Friday, 7:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, except Federal holidays.

The Congressional Record paper and 24x microfiche will be furnished by mail to subscribers, free of postage, at the following prices: paper edition, $211.00 for six months, $422.00 per year, or purchased for $5.00 per issue payable in advance. The semimonthly Congressional Record Index may be purchased for the same per issue prices. To place an order for any of these products, visit the U.S. Government Online Bookstore at: bookstore.gpo.gov. Mail orders to: Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954, or phone orders to (866) 512-1800 (toll free), (202) 512-1800 (D.C. Area), or fax to (202) 512-2250. Remit check or money order, made payable to the Superintendent of Documents, or use VISA, MasterCard, Discover, American Express, or GPO Deposit Account. Following each session of Congress, the daily Congressional Record is revised, printed, permanently bound and sold by the Superintendent of Documents in individual parts or by sets. With the exception of copyrighted articles, there are no restrictions on the republication of material from the Congressional Record.