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No. 95

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,
July 15, 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.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 2069. An act to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Global AIDS and Tuberculosis Relief Act of 2000 to authorize assistance to prevent, treat, and monitor HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa and other developing countries.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed without amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, concurrent resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. Con. Res. 161. Concurrent resolution honoring the 19 United States servicemen who died in the terrorist bombing of the Khobar Towers military housing compound in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, on June 25, 1996.

H. Con. Res. 378. Concurrent resolution commending the District of Columbia National Guard, the National Guard Bureau, and the entire Department of Defense for the assistance provided to the United States Capitol Police and the entire Congressional community in response to the terrorist and anthrax attacks of September and October 2001.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of

the House of Representatives to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3009) "An Act to extend the Andean Trade Preference Act, to grant additional trade benefits under that Act, and for other purposes.", and agrees to a conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. GRASSLEY, and Mr. HATCH, to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

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 Illinois (Mr. WELLER) for 5 minutes.

URGING MEMBERS TO JOIN IN OPPOSITION TO H.R. 3479, LEGISLATION WHICH EXPANDS O'HARE AIRPORT BUT EXCLUDES FUNDING FOR PEOTONE AIRPORT

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, today is the first day we are in session in the week. Usually on the first day we deal with noncontroversial issues, something called the Suspension Calendar.

It is my understanding we have almost 15 pieces of legislation before us today on what is normally a noncontroversial day. But I want to draw the attention of my colleagues to a very controversial piece of legislation that is on the Suspension Calendar, and I want to ask my colleagues to join me in opposition to this legislation,

legislation which, frankly, breaks a bipartisan agreement back in my home State in Illinois.

I am referring to H.R. 3479, legislation that is before us that we in the Chicago area know as the O'Hare bill, legislation that federally mandates construction of O'Hare and expansion of O'Hare. I want to ask my colleagues to join me today in opposition to this legislation.

Let me explain why. I stand here in strong support of O'Hare. I stand in strong support of Midway. I also believe we need to build a third airport to serve the Chicago region. As we know, air travel is going to double over the coming decade, and O'Hare and Midway in the Chicago area are today at capacity. We need to rebuild and modernize O'Hare, but we also need to build a third airport in south suburban Peotone to serve the Chicago region.

This past year, Governor Ryan and Mayor Daley entered into a historic agreement which provided for the reconfiguration and expansion of O'Hare, as well as development of Chicago's south suburban airport near Peotone, Illinois. My colleague, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI), introduced legislation which originally would have codified this agreement into law, modernizing O'Hare, and pushing development of a south suburban airport.

I had originally stood here and stated time after time that I wanted to support this legislation and that I was ready to cosponsor the bill if it truly reflected the integrity of the agreement between the Governor and the mayor.

However, this legislation, H.R. 3479, which will be before us this afternoon, does not reflect the agreement between the Governor and the mayor. In fact, the Governor has indicated he does not support the bill today in its current form. That is why I think it is important to note that H.R. 3479 breaks the bipartisan agreement between Governor Ryan and Mayor Daley on

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

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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O'Hare. That is why I ask my colleagues to join me in opposition to this bill today.

My hope is that the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure will go back and move legislation again, and bring it back to the floor, which truly reflects the bipartisan agreement which expands O'Hare as well as moves forward on construction of an airport at Peotone.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation, as I noticed, breaks the agreement between the mayor and the Governor. I would note that the legislation, H.R. 3479, has no language in it which reflects the agreement that the Governor and mayor agreed to, which moves forward with the construction of a third airport at Peotone.

The legislation takes away the State of Illinois's rights and undercuts the authority of the State of Illinois to make its own decisions regarding air travel.

H.R. 3479 completely ignores the needs of the south suburbs of Chicago, where 2.5 million people live within 45 minutes of the proposed airport at Peotone. Additionally, I would note that failure to develop Peotone would shortchange the entire Chicago region by forfeiting almost 250,000 new jobs.

Unfortunately, H.R. 3479 does not pay any heed to the studies that have, since the 1980s, consistently shown that Chicago, the region, and our Nation will have aviation gridlock, and the best solution is a new airport, a third airport to serve the Chicago region. Both the Governor and mayor recognized these studies when they reached their agreement last year.

I would note that the bill that will be before us today breaks the agreement between the mayor and the Governor and does not reflect the integrity of the agreement. Nevertheless, the bill imposes a Federal solution on a State problem and does not have the full support of the Illinois delegation nor the people of Illinois, who will be most impacted by the legislation.

In fact, the three members of the Illinois delegation most affected by H.R. 3479, the gentlemen from Illinois, Mr. HYDE, Mr. JACKSON, and myself, stand in opposition to this bill this afternoon.

I support Chicago-O'Hare and believe it needs to be expanded and modernized to be a safer airport with more capacity, but expanding O'Hare is not enough. It will not solve the capacity problem or face it in the future. Even with the development of a south suburban airport, O'Hare can still expect a 40 percent increase in passenger load, so they are still going to increase their business.

Air travel is expected to double in the next 15 years. Expanding O'Hare will take 12 to 15 years, and we know we cannot land airplanes while pouring concrete. The south suburban airport at Peotone could be expanding capacity in just 4 to 5 years as a complement to O'Hare expansion. However, this legis-

lation will kill any development of a south suburban airport and keep Chicago aviation gridlocked for years to come.

Mr. Speaker, we need a bipartisan solution. The mayor and the Governor came together with an agreement. The bill before us today, H.R. 3479, fails to honor that agreement; in fact, it breaks the agreement between the mayor and the Governor.

I urge opposition to this bill and ask that my colleagues join me in voting "no."

CORPORATE GREED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 23, 2002, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, it has been almost a week since President Bush went to Wall Street to present his plan to curb executive greed and corporate misgovernance. The response, unfortunately, has been pretty underwhelming. The markets dropped by several hundred points day after day after day. The press and the American people have openly questioned the President's commitment to real change.

Even Wall Street workers who attended the speech, mostly Bush supporters, wondered aloud about how much of the speech was just politics and how much was about real change.

Why was this speech so poorly received? One, because so many officials in the Bush administration are themselves former corporate CEOs, lawyers, and accountants who lack the moral authority or the will to change corporate practices, or even to enforce current law.

Second, because in the middle of the current crisis, the President and the Vice President, both former oil company CEOs, have been forced to answer questions about their own ethics and business practices in the private sector.

Third, because, despite his rhetorical calls for corporate America to clean up its act, President Bush continues to oppose real reform on Capitol Hill. He has refused to support meaningful pension and accounting reform; he opposes legislation to halt offshore tax avoidance by huge corporations; and, to make matters worse, even though America's capital markets lost \$2.4 trillion last year, more than the gross domestic product of Germany, the President continues to favor turning Social Security over to Wall Street in a privatization scheme. This is the same Wall Street that advised American investors to buy Enron and WorldCom and Adelphia and others while their analysts privately ridiculed those companies.

In addition, the President has supported a whole slew of bills that have been written by and for big industry. He supports energy legislation written by the oil companies, he supports envi-

ronmental legislation written by the chemical companies, he supports privatization of Social Security written by Wall Street bankers.

Most recently, the President endorsed a prescription drug benefit to be administered by the health insurance industry, the same people who brought us HMOs. This plan would provide seniors with totally inadequate coverage, making no provision for dealing with the outrageous prices Americans are paying for their prescription drugs. It would undercut seniors' purchasing power and enable the drug industry to sustain its outrageous drug prices.

Apparently, the President has been convinced by the brand-name big drug companies that prices are not a problem. Democrats are more concerned about the burden on seniors and their families who are being gouged by the predatory pricing of the prescription drug industry. The Democratic plan provides a direct prescription drug benefit inside Medicare and combats high prescription drug prices. The Republican plan, written by the drug companies, calls for a privatized system that coddles industry and leaves gaps in coverage for seniors.

The Republicans claim they are offering the best drug benefit possible under current budgetary constraints; but a year ago, when the Bush tax cut plan, the tax breaks, which went overwhelmingly to the richest 1 percent of people in this society, when that was being debated, we were assured by the President and Republican leadership of huge budget surpluses. We were told these surpluses would be enough to address long-term solvency of Medicare and Social Security and still have the money for education and the money for a prescription drug benefit. Since then, these projected surpluses promised by President Bush and others have evaporated, mostly because of the overly-generous-to-the-most-privileged-in-this-society tax cut.

Maybe the President and his administration, full of corporate executives, were using the same accounting practices as America's big companies. Maybe, Mr. Speaker, this is what President Bush and Vice President CHENEY meant when they said that, under their leadership, the country would be run like a corporation.

HONORING TED WILLIAMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 23, 2002, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, today we will honor Ted Williams, the baseball legend, here on the House floor. I am here this morning to also honor him.

On July 5, of course, of this year, he died. He is one of baseball's greatest legends. He was known as the "Splendid Splinter," "Teddy Ballgame," "the Kid," "the Thumper"; he was a man

who turned the art of batting into a science.

Mr. Speaker, he began his major league career with the Boston Red Sox on December 7, 1937, and played for the team exclusively for 19 years. He retired with a career high .344 batting average, and was, of course, the last player to hit over 400 for a full season in 1941. Ted Williams is tied for 11th all time, with 521 home runs, and 11th with 1,839 RBIs.

He won two Triple Crowns, and was a two-time MVP. He held six American League batting championships and received 18 All-star game selections.

These tremendous achievements, Mr. Speaker, were reached despite Ted missing five seasons serving his country as a naval aviator in World War II, and then later he went on to become a Marine aviator, flying 39 combat missions in Korea and earning an Air Medal and two Gold Stars.

On January 20, 1966, Ted Williams was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame, and on May 29, 1984, the Red Sox formally retired his number 9.

In 1994, the so-called "Einstein of batting" opened the Ted Williams Museum and Library in Hernando, Florida, becoming the number one tourist attraction in Citrus County. My family has had the opportunity to visit this wonderful museum, and I was his Congressman for many years. We had an opportunity to meet and talk with him many times.

But Mr. Speaker, Ted Williams was much more to his country than just a baseball legend.

□ 1245

He was also a legend in terms of helping others. When I first came to Congress, Ted Williams, as I mentioned, was one of my constituents. Unfortunately, districts were redrawn in 1991 and I moved away from him. However, I continued to work with him and to speak with him on a number of key issues. And one issue, Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with you this afternoon.

In 1995 he was recovering from a stroke that he suffered. During his therapy he came to know a young woman whose name was Tricia Miranti. She was also going through therapy much like him, and he used to play checkers with her and talk to her. She had a brain hemorrhage which she suffered at the age of five. Ted Williams is a man who exemplified determination and hard work. He was impressed with her determination and her hard work and he watched her go through therapy. They became fast friends and out of their friendship grew Williams' creation of a scholarship fund for disabled students.

In 1997 I had the honor of working with Ted to raise funds for that scholarship program. Ted's dedication to Tricia and those who share her experiences can be summed up in the following quote he gave to an article in 1998. He said, "It makes me feel lucky.

If ever, as long as I live, I can help anyone in any way possible, I will. It makes you just feel great."

This statement, of course, is no surprise to those who knew Ted. His passionate support of the Jimmy Fund, an organization dedicated to raising funds for cancer research and treatment for children, is also legend. In his autobiography Ted wrote, "I think one of the greatest things ever said is that a man never stands so high as when he stoops to help a kid."

Mr. Speaker, Ted Williams is one of the greatest hitters to ever play the game, if not the greatest. But he should also be remembered for what he accomplished outside of the game, accomplishments that we will not find in career statistics, but the impact of which will be felt for years to come. God bless Ted Williams and his family.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 48 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

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

PRAYER

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

Lord, You are wisdom for the ages and strength in times of weakness, renew Your people in faith and by our prayer wash us clean in Your Holy Spirit.

Guide the Members of Congress during this week. Bring forth from their diversity a unity of purpose. Born out of honest exchange and compromise, let there emerge great leadership for Your people.

Through the power of Your own Spirit work through them and in them.

By works in the mind provide new understanding and by works in the heart bring about freedom and unity, enough to hold a Nation, now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SEN-

SENBRENNER) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER 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.

COMMUNICATION FROM DISTRICT DIRECTOR OF HON. SHERROD BROWN OF OHIO, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Elizabeth Thames, District Director to the Honorable SHERROD BROWN of Ohio, Member of Congress:

JULY 8, 2002.

Hon. DENNIS J. HASTERT,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House, that I have been served with a civil subpoena for testimony issued by the Geauga County Court of Common Pleas, Chardon, Ohio.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I determined that it is inconsistent with the precedents and privileges of the House to comply with the subpoena.

Sincerely,

ELIZABETH THAMES,
District Director.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HON. SHERROD BROWN OF OHIO, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the HONORABLE SHERROD BROWN of Ohio, Member of Congress:

JULY 8, 2002.

Hon. DENNIS J. HASTERT,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

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After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I determined that it is inconsistent with the precedents and privileges to the House to comply with the subpoena.

Sincerely,

SHERROD BROWN,
Member of Congress.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, July 8, 2002.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on

Friday, July 12, 2002 at 1:21 p.m., and said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits the District of Columbia's Fiscal Year 2003 Budget Request Act.

Sincerely yours,

MARTHA C. MORRISON,
Deputy Clerk.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FISCAL YEAR 2003 BUDGET REQUEST ACT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to my constitutional authority and consistent with sections 202(c) and (e) of the The District of Columbia Financial Management and Responsibility Assistance Act of 1995 and section 446 of The District of Columbia Self-Governmental Reorganization Act as amended in 1989, I am transmitting the District of Columbia's Fiscal Year 2003 Budget Request Act.

The proposed FY 2003 Budget Request Act reflects the major programmatic objectives of the Mayor and the Council of the District of Columbia. For FY 2003, the District estimates total revenue and expenditures of \$5.7 billion.

GEORGE W. BUSH,
THE WHITE HOUSE, July 11, 2002.

REMEMBERING OUR VETERANS THROUGH SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

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

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, 1941 was a banner year for American baseball and baseball in the American League, as it were. In that year Joe DiMaggio hit in 56 games straight, and Ted Williams batted 406. These are not the important historical facts, although they are great for those of us who follow baseball, but both of them did something extraordinary. Joe DiMaggio, very soon after that wonderful streak, entered the United States Army and served until 1946 as a noncommissioned officer in the United States Army. Ted Williams went into the Air Force, or Army, and served the balance of the war in his branch of the service.

Then dramatically twice after that, Ted Williams reported back for duty and served in the Korean conflict. These are the great Americans that we remember and we will continue to remember through the service organizations which we will discuss a little bit later.

CORPORATE GREED

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, this morning in Birmingham, President Bush gave another speech aimed at restoring investor confidence at the same time the country's equity markets were well on their way to a sixth day of losses. Why is that?

Could it be because so many administration officials in the Bush White House are themselves former corporate CEOs, lawyers, or accountants who lack the moral authority or the will to change corporate practices, or even to enforce current law? Or could it be because in the middle of the current financial crisis, the President and the Vice President have been forced to answer questions about their own ethics and business practices as oil company CEOs? Or could it be, because despite his rhetorical calls for corporate America to clean up its act, the President continues to oppose real reform on Capitol Hill?

Maybe, Mr. Speaker, with the recent spate of corporate collapses, the American people have begun to wonder whether running the company like a corporation, as the President and Vice President have promised, is all that good an idea.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Any record votes on motions to suspend the rules ordered prior to 6:30 p.m. will be taken today. Record votes on remaining motions to suspend the rules will be taken tomorrow.

CYBER SECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2002

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3482) to provide greater cybersecurity, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3482

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 "Cyber Security Enhancement Act of 2002".

TITLE I—COMPUTER CRIME

SEC. 101. AMENDMENT OF SENTENCING GUIDELINES RELATING TO CERTAIN COMPUTER CRIMES.

(a) DIRECTIVE TO THE UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION.—Pursuant to its authority under section 994(p) of title 28, United States Code, and in accordance with this section, the United States Sentencing Commission shall review and, if appropriate, amend its guidelines and its policy statements applicable to persons convicted of an offense under section 1030 of title 18, United States Code.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out this section, the Sentencing Commission shall—

(1) ensure that the sentencing guidelines and policy statements reflect the serious nature of the offenses described in subsection (a), the growing incidence of such offenses, and the need for an effective deterrent and appropriate punishment to prevent such offenses;

(2) consider the following factors and the extent to which the guidelines may or may not account for them—

(A) the potential and actual loss resulting from the offense;

(B) the level of sophistication and planning involved in the offense;

(C) whether the offense was committed for purposes of commercial advantage or private financial benefit;

(D) whether the defendant acted with malicious intent to cause harm in committing the offense;

(E) the extent to which the offense violated the privacy rights of individuals harmed;

(F) whether the offense involved a computer used by the government in furtherance of national defense, national security, or the administration of justice;

(G) whether the violation was intended to or had the effect of significantly interfering with or disrupting a critical infrastructure; and

(H) whether the violation was intended to or had the effect of creating a threat to public health or safety, or injury to any person;

(3) assure reasonable consistency with other relevant directives and with other sentencing guidelines;

(4) account for any additional aggravating or mitigating circumstances that might justify exceptions to the generally applicable sentencing ranges;

(5) make any necessary conforming changes to the sentencing guidelines; and

(6) assure that the guidelines adequately meet the purposes of sentencing as set forth in section 3553(a)(2) of title 18, United States Code.

SEC. 101A. STUDY AND REPORT ON COMPUTER CRIMES.

Not later than May 1, 2003, the United States Sentencing Commission shall submit a brief report to Congress that explains any actions taken by the Sentencing Commission in response to this Act and includes any recommendations the Commission may have regarding statutory penalties for offenses under section 1030 of title 18, United States Code.

SEC. 102. EMERGENCY DISCLOSURE EXCEPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2702(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking "or" at the end of paragraph (5);

(2) by striking subparagraph (C) of paragraph (6);

(3) in paragraph (6), by inserting "or" at the end of subparagraph (A); and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following:

"(7) to a Federal, State, or local governmental entity, if the provider, in good faith, believes that an emergency involving danger of death or serious physical injury to any person requires disclosure without delay of communications relating to the emergency."

(b) REPORTING OF DISCLOSURES.—A government entity that receives a disclosure under this section shall file, no later than 90 days after such disclosure, a report to the Attorney General stating the subparagraph under which the disclosure was made, the date of the disclosure, the entity to which the disclosure was made, the number of customers or subscribers to whom the information disclosed pertained, and the number of communications, if any, that were disclosed. The

Attorney General shall publish all such reports into a single report to be submitted to Congress one year after enactment of the bill.

SEC. 103. GOOD FAITH EXCEPTION.

Section 2520(d)(3) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “or 2511(2)(i)” after “2511(3)”.

SEC. 104. INTERNET ADVERTISING OF ILLEGAL DEVICES.

Section 2512(1)(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting “or disseminates by electronic means” after “or other publication”; and

(2) by inserting “knowing the content of the advertisement and” before “knowing or having reason to know”.

SEC. 105. STRENGTHENING PENALTIES.

Section 1030(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “and” at the end of paragraph (3);

(2) in each of subparagraphs (A) and (C) of paragraph (4), by inserting “except as provided in paragraph (5),” before “a fine under this title”;

(3) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (4)(C) and inserting “; and”; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(5)(A) if the offender knowingly or recklessly causes or attempts to cause serious bodily injury from conduct in violation of subsection (a)(5)(A)(i), a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than 20 years, or both; and

“(B) if the offender knowingly or recklessly causes or attempts to cause death from conduct in violation of subsection (a)(5)(A)(i), a fine under this title or imprisonment for any term of years or for life, or both.”

SEC. 106. PROVIDER ASSISTANCE.

(a) SECTION 2703.—Section 2703(e) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “, statutory authorization” after “subpoena”.

(b) SECTION 2511.—Section 2511(2)(a)(ii) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting “, statutory authorization,” after “court order” the last place it appears.

SEC. 107. EMERGENCIES.

Section 3125(a)(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “or” at the end of subparagraph (A);

(2) by striking the comma at the end of subparagraph (B) and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) an immediate threat to a national security interest; or

“(D) an ongoing attack on a protected computer (as defined in section 1030) that constitutes a crime punishable by a term of imprisonment greater than one year;”.

SEC. 108. PROTECTING PRIVACY.

(a) SECTION 2511.—Section 2511(4) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (b); and

(2) by redesignating paragraph (c) as paragraph (b).

(b) SECTION 2701.—Section 2701(b) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting “, or in furtherance of any criminal or tortious act in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States or any State” after “commercial gain”;

(2) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking “one year” and inserting “5 years”;

(3) in paragraph (1)(B), by striking “two years” and inserting “10 years”; and

(4) so that paragraph (2) reads as follows:

“(2) in any other case—

“(A) a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than one year or both, in

the case of a first offense under this paragraph; and

“(B) a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or both, in the case of an offense under this subparagraph that occurs after a conviction of another offense under this section.”.

(c) PRESENCE OF OFFICER AT SERVICE AND EXECUTION OF WARRANTS FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND CUSTOMER RECORDS.—Section 3105 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following: “The presence of an officer is not required for service or execution of a search warrant directed to a provider of electronic communication service or remote computing service for records or other information pertaining to a subscriber to or customer of such service.”.

TITLE II—OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SEC. 201. ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE; DIRECTOR.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is hereby established within the Department of Justice an Office of Science and Technology (hereinafter in this title referred to as the “Office”).

(2) AUTHORITY.—The Office shall be under the general authority of the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, and shall be independent of the National Institute of Justice.

(b) DIRECTOR.—The Office shall be headed by a Director, who shall be an individual appointed based on approval by the Office of Personnel Management of the executive qualifications of the individual.

SEC. 202. MISSION OF OFFICE; DUTIES.

(a) MISSION.—The mission of the Office shall be—

(1) to serve as the national focal point for work on law enforcement technology; and

(2) to carry out programs that, through the provision of equipment, training, and technical assistance, improve the safety and effectiveness of law enforcement technology and improve access to such technology by Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies.

(b) DUTIES.—In carrying out its mission, the Office shall have the following duties:

(1) To provide recommendations and advice to the Attorney General.

(2) To establish and maintain advisory groups (which shall be exempt from the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.)) to assess the law enforcement technology needs of Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies.

(3) To establish and maintain performance standards in accordance with the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (Public Law 104-113) for, and test and evaluate law enforcement technologies that may be used by, Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies.

(4) To establish and maintain a program to certify, validate, and mark or otherwise recognize law enforcement technology products that conform to standards established and maintained by the Office in accordance with the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995 (Public Law 104-113). The program may, at the discretion of the Office, allow for supplier's declaration of conformity with such standards.

(5) To work with other entities within the Department of Justice, other Federal agencies, and the executive office of the President to establish a coordinated Federal approach on issues related to law enforcement technology.

(6) To carry out research, development, testing, and evaluation in fields that would improve the safety, effectiveness, and efficiency of law enforcement technologies used by Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies, including, but not limited to—

(A) weapons capable of preventing use by unauthorized persons, including personalized guns;

(B) protective apparel;

(C) bullet-resistant and explosion-resistant glass;

(D) monitoring systems and alarm systems capable of providing precise location information;

(E) wire and wireless interoperable communication technologies;

(F) tools and techniques that facilitate investigative and forensic work, including computer forensics;

(G) equipment for particular use in counterterrorism, including devices and technologies to disable terrorist devices;

(H) guides to assist State and local law enforcement agencies;

(I) DNA identification technologies; and

(J) tools and techniques that facilitate investigations of computer crime.

(7) To administer a program of research, development, testing, and demonstration to improve the interoperability of voice and data public safety communications.

(8) To serve on the Technical Support Working Group of the Department of Defense, and on other relevant interagency panels, as requested.

(9) To develop, and disseminate to State and local law enforcement agencies, technical assistance and training materials for law enforcement personnel, including prosecutors.

(10) To operate the regional National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Centers and, to the extent necessary, establish additional centers through a competitive process.

(11) To administer a program of acquisition, research, development, and dissemination of advanced investigative analysis and forensic tools to assist State and local law enforcement agencies in combating cybercrime.

(12) To support research fellowships in support of its mission.

(13) To serve as a clearinghouse for information on law enforcement technologies.

(14) To represent the United States and State and local law enforcement agencies, as requested, in international activities concerning law enforcement technology.

(15) To enter into contracts and cooperative agreements and provide grants, which may require in-kind or cash matches from the recipient, as necessary to carry out its mission.

(16) To carry out other duties assigned by the Attorney General to accomplish the mission of the Office.

(c) COMPETITION REQUIRED.—Except as otherwise expressly provided by law, all research and development carried out by or through the Office shall be carried out on a competitive basis.

(d) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Federal agencies shall, upon request from the Office and in accordance with Federal law, provide the Office with any data, reports, or other information requested, unless compliance with such request is otherwise prohibited by law.

(e) PUBLICATIONS.—Decisions concerning publications issued by the Office shall rest solely with the Director of the Office.

(f) TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—The Office may transfer funds to other Federal agencies or provide funding to non-Federal entities through grants, cooperative agreements, or contracts to carry out its duties under this section.

(g) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Director of the Office shall include with the budget justification materials submitted to Congress in support of the Department of Justice budget for each fiscal year (as submitted

with the budget of the President under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code) a report on the activities of the Office. Each such report shall include the following:

(1) For the period of 5 fiscal years beginning with the fiscal year for which the budget is submitted—

(A) the Director's assessment of the needs of Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies for assistance with respect to law enforcement technology and other matters consistent with the mission of the Office; and

(B) a strategic plan for meeting such needs of such law enforcement agencies.

(2) For the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which such budget is submitted, a description of the activities carried out by the Office and an evaluation of the extent to which those activities successfully meet the needs assessed under paragraph (1)(A) in previous reports.

SEC. 203. DEFINITION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT TECHNOLOGY.

For the purposes of this title, the term "law enforcement technology" includes investigative and forensic technologies, corrections technologies, and technologies that support the judicial process.

SEC. 204. ABOLISHMENT OF OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE; TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS.

(a) TRANSFERS FROM OFFICE WITHIN NIJ.—The Office of Science and Technology of the National Institute of Justice is hereby abolished, and all functions and activities performed immediately before the date of the enactment of this Act by the Office of Science and Technology of the National Institute of Justice are hereby transferred to the Office.

(b) AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONS.—The Attorney General may transfer to the Office any other program or activity of the Department of Justice that the Attorney General, in consultation with the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, determines to be consistent with the mission of the Office.

(c) TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any balance of appropriations that the Attorney General determines is available and needed to finance or discharge a function, power, or duty of the Office or a program or activity that is transferred to the Office shall be transferred to the Office and used for any purpose for which those appropriations were originally available. Balances of appropriations so transferred shall—

(A) be credited to any applicable appropriation account of the Office; or

(B) be credited to a new account that may be established on the books of the Department of the Treasury; and shall be merged with the funds already credited to that account and accounted for as one fund.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—Balances of appropriations credited to an account under paragraph (1)(A) are subject only to such limitations as are specifically applicable to that account. Balances of appropriations credited to an account under paragraph (1)(B) are subject only to such limitations as are applicable to the appropriations from which they are transferred.

(d) TRANSFER OF PERSONNEL AND ASSETS.—With respect to any function, power, or duty, or any program or activity, that is transferred to the Office, those employees and assets of the element of the Department of Justice from which the transfer is made that the Attorney General determines are needed to perform that function, power, or duty, or for that program or activity, as the case may be, shall be transferred to the Office.

(e) REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report on the implementation of this title. The report shall—

(1) identify each transfer carried out pursuant to subsection (b);

(2) provide an accounting of the amounts and sources of funding available to the Office to carry out its mission under existing authorizations and appropriations, and set forth the future funding needs of the Office;

(3) include such other information and recommendations as the Attorney General considers appropriate.

SEC. 205. NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTIONS TECHNOLOGY CENTERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Office shall operate and support National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Centers (hereinafter in this section referred to as "Centers") and, to the extent necessary, establish new centers through a merit-based, competitive process.

(b) PURPOSE OF CENTERS.—The purpose of the Centers shall be to—

(1) support research and development of law enforcement technology;

(2) support the transfer and implementation of technology;

(3) assist in the development and dissemination of guidelines and technological standards; and

(4) provide technology assistance, information, and support for law enforcement, corrections, and criminal justice purposes.

(c) ANNUAL MEETING.—Each year, the Director shall convene a meeting of the Centers in order to foster collaboration and communication between Center participants.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall transmit to the Congress a report assessing the effectiveness of the existing system of Centers and identify the number of Centers necessary to meet the technology needs of Federal, State, and local law enforcement in the United States.

SEC. 206. COORDINATION WITH OTHER ENTITIES WITHIN DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Section 102 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3712) is amended in subsection (a)(5) by inserting "coordinate and" before "provide".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3482.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, our society has become technologically dependent. Computers and related technologies have improved every aspect of our lives, our health care, our education, and our se-

curity. Unfortunately, this same technology has also facilitated terrorist and criminal activity alike. At the stroke of a key, someone can cause millions of dollars of damage to our economy as well as threaten our national security and the public's safety.

This threat is not new; but after the September 11 attacks, the risks are greater. Even prior to the attacks, the Committee on the Judiciary's Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security was working on legislation to improve Federal law to protect the Nation from cybercrime and cyberterrorism.

Last summer, the subcommittee held three hearings on the growing threat of cybercrime and cyberterrorism. Those hearings highlighted the fact that cybercrime knows no borders or restraints and can substantially harm the American people and our economy.

The law enforcement officials and private industry representatives at the hearings agreed that better coordination, cooperation and information-sharing were needed as well as stronger penalties for cyberattacks.

The U.S.A. PATRIOT Act, which the Committee on the Judiciary adopted much of H.R. 2915, an earlier cybersecurity bill introduced by the gentleman from Texas (Chairman SMITH), and began to improve the Nation's cybersecurity, this bill, the Cyber Security Enhancement Act of 2002, continues that work.

The bill strengthens penalties to better reflect the seriousness of cyberattacks, assists State and local law enforcement through better grant management, accountability and dissemination of technical advice and information, helps protect the Nation's critical infrastructure, and enhances privacy protections.

On May 8, the Committee on the Judiciary reported this bill favorably by voice vote. The bill as introduced and reported out of committee contained an authorization for the National Infrastructure Protection Center within the Department of Justice.

Since that time, it appears that the center will be transferred out of the Department of Justice into the new Department of Homeland Security proposed in H.R. 5005. Accordingly, the committee has removed that authorization to be consistent with H.R. 5005 in this amended version of H.R. 3482. The bill also contains a few technical changes as well.

H.R. 3482, the Cyber Security Enhancement Act of 2002, is designed to increase the cybersecurity of our Nation against criminal and terrorist attacks. As one of the most technologically advanced nations in the world, we must deal with a new vulnerability, the interconnectedness of our Nation's economy and national security. I urge Members to support this bill.

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

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to join the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) in support of H.R. 3482, the Cyber Security Act of 2002. I support the concept of allowing internal service providers to give information to law enforcement officials when emergency threat of death or serious bodily injury exists.

In general, information held by an ISP is private information which is entitled to protection as such. In fact, we have worked very hard to ensure that the privacy of Internet users and providers have been secured. This is a new way that America provides its information and communication; and, therefore, we believe the privacy issues are extremely important.

□ 1415

Under current law, an ISP is authorized to release information to law enforcement officials when the ISP reasonably believes an immediate danger exists. For an ISP to reasonably believe an immediate danger exists, an assessment of relevant information must be made. However, if the FBI presents information which an ISP believes, if true, would present a threat of death or serious bodily injury, the ISP dispatcher on duty should not have to wake up the corporate general counsel to assess the information to determine if it can be reasonably believed, particularly as relates to saving lives. If there is time to do all that, there is time to go to a magistrate or judge and get a search warrant. Accordingly, I would support changing "reasonably believed" to "believes in good faith" as the bill does.

I appreciate the adjustments Subcommittee Chairman SMITH made to the bill to address concerns that we had with the bill and Ranking Member SCOTT had with the bill, including adding a reporting requirement for law enforcement officials to report on their use of the provision during the year following enactment so that we can see how it is being used. This is in keeping with the balance that I think is important in fighting terrorism and providing law enforcement officers with the tools that they need, as well as balancing the rights of Americans. It is one thing to use this emergency authority for genuine emergencies involving threats to life or safety. It is another thing to use it in a calculated manner to get around the regular requirement of obtaining a warrant from a detached magistrate or judge before being given access to private information. Since the subscriber may never know of the access by law enforcement to his or her private information, there will be no way to know if they are assessing information erroneously or improperly. With this particular requirement, providing this information in the year following, this will help determine

that. With the reporting requirement, we should be able to assess whether this provision is being used as contemplated and not abused.

With this understanding of the bill, Mr. Speaker, I support it and urge my colleagues to vote for it.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to join Chairman SENSENBRENNER in support of H.R. 3482, the Cyber Security Act of 2001.

I support the concept of allowing Internet Service Providers (ISP) to give information to law enforcement officials when an emergency threat of death or serious bodily injury exists. In general, information held by an ISP in private information which is entitled to protection as such. Under current law, an ISP is authorized to release information to law enforcement officials when the ISP "reasonably believes" an immediate danger exists. For an ISP to "reasonably believe" an immediate danger exists, an assessment of relevant information must be made. However, if the FBI presents information which an ISP believes, if true, would present a threat of death or serious bodily injury, the ISP dispatcher on duty shouldn't have to wake up the corporate general counsel to assess the information to determine if it can be reasonably believed. If there is time to do all that, there is time to go to a magistrate or judge and get a search warrant. Accordingly, I support changing "reasonably believes" to "believes in good faith", as the bill does.

I appreciate the adjustments Subcommittee Chairman SMITH made to the bill to address concerns I had with the bill, including adding a reporting requirement for law enforcement officials to report on their use of the provision during the year following enactment, so that we can see how it is being used. It is one thing to use this emergency authority for genuine emergencies involving threats to life or safety, it is another thing to use it in a calculated manner to get around the regular requirement of obtaining a warrant from a detached magistrate or judge before being given access to private information. Since the subscriber may never know of the access by law enforcement to his or her private information, there will be no way to know if they are accessing information erroneously or improperly. With the reporting requirement, we should be able to assess whether this provision is being used as contemplated, and not abused.

With this understanding of the bill, Mr. Speaker, I support it and urge my colleagues to vote for it.

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

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH), the subcommittee chairman.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, many people think of cybercrime simply as a form of vandalism involving hacking or planting viruses. Cybercrime is much more than this. It can devastate our businesses, economy and national infrastructure. Cybercrime also includes child pornography, which terrorizes our children and our families. Criminals use computer technology to steal life savings and the identities of unsuspecting individuals. These attacks threaten the

lives and the livelihoods of many innocent victims.

Mr. Speaker, a crime is still a crime, whether it occurs on the Internet or on the street. We are in a war against terrorism. According to a recent newspaper article, "Unsettling signs of al Qaeda's aims and skills in cyberspace have led some government experts to conclude that terrorists are at the threshold of using the Internet as a direct instrument of bloodshed."

The article stated, "Most significantly, perhaps, U.S. investigators have found evidence in the logs that mark a browser's path through the Internet that al Qaeda operators spent time on sites that offer software and programming instructions for the digital switches that run power, water, transport and communication grids."

Cybercrimes and cybercriminals know no borders. As long as there is technology, cybercrime will exist. We must improve our Nation's cybersecurity and strengthen our criminal laws to prevent, deter and respond to such attacks.

This legislation, H.R. 3482, the Cyber Security Enhancement Act of 2002, increases penalties to better reflect the seriousness of cybercrime, enhances Federal, State and local law enforcement efforts through better coordination, and assists State and local law enforcement officials through better grant management, accountability and dissemination of technical advice and information. The Information Technology Association of America stated that the bill is important for strengthening guidelines on sentencing people who are convicted of cybercrimes. The Information Technology Industry Council concluded that the bill will remove obstacles to information-sharing between the public and private sectors to strengthen Internet security.

Mr. Speaker, we must protect our Nation and our economy from the growing threat of cyberattacks. Penalties and law enforcement capabilities must be able to prevent and deter cybercriminals. Until we secure our cyberinfrastructure, a few keystrokes and an Internet connection is all one needs to disable the economy or endanger lives. A mouse can be just as dangerous as a bullet or a bomb. That is why I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT), the chairman of the Committee on Science.

Mr. BOEHLERT. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong supports of H.R. 3482, the Cyber Security Enhancement Act of 2002. I want to thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH), the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security chairman, for his excellent work in bringing this bipartisan bill to the floor. I also want to thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER), Judiciary chairman, former chairman of the Committee on Science, where he received

his best training. From his years of service on the Committee on Science, the gentleman from Wisconsin understands that research and development are critical weapons in the war on terrorism as well as our fight against all forms of crime. We know that the next war, the current war, the ongoing war, is going to be won as much in the laboratory as on the battlefield.

Mr. Speaker, title I of the legislation enhances penalties for cybercrime and allows for better cooperation between law enforcement and the private sector to investigate cybercrime. This is critical. However, in the interest of time, I will limit my comments to title II of the bill before the House today.

Title II establishes an Office of Science and Technology within the Office of Justice Programs at the Justice Department. It is a needed step forward in our fight against all forms of crime and terrorism. I have said repeatedly, the war on terrorism, like the Cold War, will be won in the laboratory as much as on the battlefield. That means that, as in the Cold War, we must properly organize our government to put the most into and get the most out of our academic, government and industry laboratories. Criminal use of technology, specifically information technology, is now commonplace. We rely on computers, the Internet, cell phones and pagers every day. But so, too, do the criminals and terrorists.

Increasingly criminals are becoming more and more sophisticated. Online fraud, identity theft, child pornography, computer intrusions, hacking and introduction of viruses are all on the rise. Unfortunately, U.S. law enforcement is often ill-equipped to counter this criminal high tech trend. It is particularly true for State and local law enforcement that often lack the resources, training and expertise to effectively use advanced information technology to stop crime. Currently the Justice Department does support the development of new technologies, mostly through the National Institute of Justice, to serve the needs of law enforcement and corrections agencies, but the effort as it stands today is unfocused and limited.

That is why I have sought for over 3 years to establish an office for science and technology within the Department of Justice with the mission of improving the technical capabilities of law enforcement at all levels. The bill before us today would do just that. Let me also note that this bill would not create a new bureaucracy. In fact, the Congressional Budget Office has scored this bill as revenue-neutral. Rather, the bill would transfer existing assets within the Justice Department to give the agency an improved science and technology capability to better respond to threats posed by technically savvy criminals and terrorists. This is a commonsense proposition. U.S. law enforcement agencies traditionally do not have research and development capabilities like those found in the mili-

tary. Rather than creating a new R&D infrastructure for law enforcement, we must find ways to help law enforcement gain access to the scientific expertise found in our colleges and universities as well as our defense and national laboratories.

H.R. 3482 does this by explicitly authorizing DOJ's existing network of regional technology assistance centers, the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Centers. These centers are able to leverage existing defense capabilities in sensitive areas such as information security, chemical, biological and nuclear security to provide Federal, State and local law enforcement access to the best technologies available to meet these emerging threats.

In my home district, one such center is leading the Nation in the fight against cybercrime and all forms of crime. This is the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center, Northeast Region, located at the Air Force Research Laboratory Information Directorate at Rome, New York. A prominent example of the center's work was the establishment of the highly successful Utica Arson Strike Force in 1997. In less than a year, the city went from worst to first in the Nation in the rate of arson convictions. Leveraging the high tech expertise of the Air Force research laboratory, the center was able to create affordable technology tools for the Utica task force's use.

While the track record of the center and others around the Nation is impressive, the amount of resources available for technical assistance is meager. The entire center system, as well as the science and technology function within the Department of Justice, needs a clear congressional mandate and an adequate budget. This bill would bring needed focus to R&D in support of law enforcement and establish the Office of Science and Technology as a key liaison between DOJ and other Federal research agencies.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Science recently heard testimony from a distinguished panel of the National Academy of Sciences about the need for greater science and technology investment to combat terrorism. For this reason, the Committee on Science unanimously approved the creation of an under secretary for research and development in the proposed Homeland Security Department. The bill before us today is consistent with this vision. As we move forward in this process, I hope to forge a close working partnership between DOJ's Office of Science and Technology and the new Homeland Security Department.

I look forward to working with Chairman SENSENBRENNER, Chairman SMITH and all members of the Committee on the Judiciary to ensure appropriate coordination of effort to help combat terrorism and to ensure that more and more State and local first responders have access to first-rate scientific and technological expertise.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I rise to support this legislation. I just want to make note that this legislation has provided a reporting requirement placed in the bill to help address the concerns, making sure that the legislation is used properly. I would have liked to have added additional safeguards dealing with the unreasonable search and seizure, but I believe that the reporting requirement will go a long ways to addressing that concern, and I would ask my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3482, the Cyber Security Enhancement Act of 2002.

This resolution achieves several goals. The act will serve as a national focal point for science and technology and it will also aid in the development and dissemination of cyber law enforcement and technology.

Moreover, it will make technical assistance available to Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies which is increasingly critical for our national security and infrastructure.

Crimes of fraud in computers with protected information or computers used by the Federal Government are addressed in the legislation.

A program will be established and maintained to certify, validate, and mark, or otherwise recognize law enforcement technology products that conform to standards set by the National Infrastructure Protection Center.

The National Infrastructure Protection Center will operate for regional national law enforcement and corrections technology centers and, to the extent necessary, establish additional centers through a competitive process.

This bill further provides that law enforcement agencies utilize and establish forensic technology, and technologies that support the judicial process.

The use of these forensic tools will assist State and local law enforcement agencies in combating cybercrime. In addition, penalties will increase for violations where the offender knowingly causes death or serious bodily injury.

Mr. Speaker, I urge this body to support this measure as it addresses the growing and increasingly visible problem of cybercrime.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3482, as amended.

The question was taken.

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

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. 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 and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

AMERICAN LEGION AMENDMENTS
ACT

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3988) to amend title 36, United States Code, to clarify the requirements for eligibility in the American Legion.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3988

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

SECTION 1. CLARIFICATION OF REQUIREMENTS FOR ELIGIBILITY IN THE AMERICAN LEGION.

Section 21703(2) of title 36, United States Code, is amended by inserting “during or” after “continues to serve honorably”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 3988 under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3988 would amend the Federal charter of the American Legion.

□ 1430

Current law makes a veteran eligible to become a member of the legion if that veteran has served since “August 2, 1990 through the date of cessation of hostilities as decided by the United States Government” and was “honorably discharged or separated from that service or continues to serve honorably after that period.”

The United States Government has never issued a cessation of hostilities declaration for the Persian Gulf War. For those who are no longer serving, they have discharge papers stating that they honorably served during that period. Servicemen who have served since August 2, 1990, and are still on active duty, have no discharge papers for the period, and are not serving after the cessation of hostilities, but during that period.

The amendment would simply change the standard for qualification for membership in the legion by adding the words “during or” so that it states “continues to serve during or after that period” to make it clear that legion membership is open to active duty personnel who served during Operations Desert Shield, Desert Storm, and all of the operations that followed in Iraq, Bosnia, Kosovo, and Afghanistan.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the House to pass H.R. 3988 to make this change in the Federal charter of the American Legion.

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

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is always important to respect our veterans and to provide additional assistance to them.

This bill makes a technical amendment to the membership qualifications language of the Federal charter of the American Legion. Currently, under the statute, veterans who get out of service are eligible to become members of the American Legion if they served since “August 2, 1990 through the date of cessation of hostilities, as decided by the United States Government” and “was honorably discharged or separated from that service or continues to serve honorably after that period.”

Under the charter, however, the U.S. Government has never issued a cessation of hostilities decision signifying the end to a conflict. Those who are no longer serving have discharge papers stating they served honorably during that period, so they are unaffected. However, servicemen who served since August 2, 1990, and are still on active duty have no discharge papers for the period, and serve without the benefit of a U.S. Government-issued cessation of hostilities decision.

The amendment would simply change the standard for qualification to say a veteran that “continues to serve during or after that period” will qualify for membership. This makes it clear that membership is open to thousands of active duty personnel who served during Operations Desert Shield, Desert Storm, and all of the operations that followed in Iraq, Bosnia, Kosovo and Afghanistan, thereby respecting these particular service personnel and veterans and allowing them to participate in a very important and certainly honorable organization, the American Legion.

“The American Legion was chartered by Congress in 1919 as a patriotic, mutual-help, wartime veterans organization.” The 2.8 million-member American Legion is the Nation’s largest veterans organization with nearly 15,000 American Legion posts worldwide. The Legion assists our Nation’s communities through “fundraising programs, educational activities, library, and museum services, and many others.”

As has been stated, this is a technical amendment that allows thousands upon thousands of veterans and service personnel and others to join the American Legion, and I believe this will add vitality to the American Legion.

This bill makes a technical amendment to the membership qualifications language of the federal charter of the American Legion. Currently, under the statute, veterans who get out

of service are eligible to become members of the American Legion if they served since: “August 2, 1990 through the date of cessation of hostilities, as decided by the United States Government” and “was honorably discharged or separated from that service or continues to serve honorably after that period.”

Under the Charter, however, the U.S. Government has never issued a cessation of hostilities decision signifying the end to a conflict. Those who are no longer serving have discharge papers stating they served honorably during that period so they are unaffected. However, servicemen who served since August 2, 1990 and are still on active duty have no discharge papers for the period, and serve without the benefit of a U.S. government issued cessation of hostilities decision.

The amendment would simply change the standard for qualification to say a veteran that “continues to serve during or after that period” will qualify for membership. This makes it clear that membership is open to the thousands of active duty personnel who served during operations Desert Shield, Desert Storm, and all the operations that followed in Iraq, Bosnia, Kosovo, and Afghanistan.

“The American Legion was chartered by Congress in 1919 as a patriotic, mutual-help, war-time veterans organization.” The 2.8-million member American Legion is the nation’s largest veterans organization with nearly 15,000 American Legion Posts worldwide. The Legion assists our nations communities through “fund-raising program, educational activities, library and museum services, and many others.”

As has been stated, this Amendment simply allow more veterans to join in the good works of the American Legion. This will provide additional vitality to the Legion and I urge my colleagues to support this Act.

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

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GEKAS).

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

This is an opportunity for us to pay tribute to the American Legion that goes beyond the purpose of the bill, which is laudable, and that is to allow the legion to expand its membership by inclusion of certain categories of veterans who heretofore have not been able to qualify.

But I want to bring into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD remembrances of the American Legion as a young boy growing up in central Pennsylvania. Most of the parades and most of the patriotic functions of that era were either sponsored by or joined in by the American Legion, but that was not all. They also sponsored teenage baseball organizational sports, they also sponsored essay and oratorical contests in the high schools, and in a variety of ways went beyond their chief function of honoring the veteran, because they were part of the actual life of the community in so many different ways.

Then the other portion of the American Legion that sticks hard to my memory is that during the time I served in the Armed Forces myself,

there were two refuges for us in the various bases in which we served, and in particular, I remember in Fort Knox, Kentucky, the USO was always there on the weekends for the purpose of providing extra services and relaxation for the veterans who were serving or the members of the Armed Forces who were serving at Fort Knox, and also the American Legion always had some kind of hostmanship-type of function to welcome the soldiers who were stationed at Fort Knox.

So for a whole series of remembrances for this Member, we support the bill and hope that many more veterans will be joining the ranks of the American Legion in the next several years.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3988, the American Legion Amendments Act. I urge my colleagues to support this timely measure.

This legislation amends the charter of the American Legion to revise eligibility for the organization to those individuals who have served honorably in the Armed Forces during or after specific periods. Presently, service members are only eligible if they have served during specific periods, including designated windows for World War I, World War II, Korea, Vietnam, Lebanon/Grenada, Panama, and Desert Storm. Because the window governing Desert Storm has not closed, under current law, Desert Storm veterans are not eligible to join the American Legion. This measure corrects this problem.

The American Legion was founded and chartered by Congress in 1919. Its first major accomplishment was the creation of the U.S. Veterans Bureau, which was the precursor to the Veteran's Administration. Significant accomplishments of the Legion include the enactment of the G.I. bill, and the establishment of the cabinet-level department of Veterans Affairs.

The Legion also led the fight for an investigation into the use of Agent Orange in Vietnam, the investigations into gulf-war illnesses among Desert Storm veterans, and for the constitutional amendment to prohibit physical desecration of the American flag.

Like its fellow veterans service organizations, the American Legion offers valuable service to its membership, including, but not limited to: seeking discharge upgrades, record corrections, education benefits, disability compensation matters and pension eligibility. The Legion also has a long and distinguished history of community service.

Given our current war on terrorism, I believe it is appropriate for Congress to recognize, expand and promote the efforts of our veterans service organizations. For this reason, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3988.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof)

the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMVETS CHARTER AMENDMENT ACT

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3214) to amend the charter of the AMVETS organization.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3214

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

SECTION 1. AMENDMENTS TO AMVETS CHARTER.

(a) NAME OF ORGANIZATION.—(1) Sections 22701(a) and 22706 of title 36, United States Code, are amended by striking “AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II, Korea, and Vietnam)” and inserting “AMVETS (American Veterans)”.

(2)(A) The heading of chapter 227 of such title is amended to read as follows:

“CHAPTER 227—AMVETS (AMERICAN VETERANS)”.

(B) The item relating to such chapter in the table of chapters at the beginning of subtitle II of such title is amended to read as follows:

“227. AMVETS (AMERICAN VETERANS) 22701”.

(b) GOVERNING BODY.—Section 22704(c)(1) of such title is amended by striking “seven national vice commanders” and all that follows through “a judge advocate,” and inserting “two national vice commanders, a finance officer, a judge advocate, a chaplain, six national district commanders.”.

(c) HEADQUARTERS AND PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS.—Section 22708 of such title is amended—

(1) by striking “the District of Columbia” in the first sentence and inserting “Maryland”; and

(2) by striking “the District of Columbia” in the second sentence and inserting “Maryland”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3214, the bill currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3214 would amend the Federal charter for the American Veterans of World War II, Korea and Vietnam to American Veterans to more accurately reflect the membership of AMVETS. AMVETS membership now includes not only veterans

from those three wars, but also anyone who served honorably after 1940, and the National Guardsmen and Reservists.

At the AMVETS annual convention in 1998, the delegates voted for an official name change from American Veterans of World War II, Korea, and Vietnam to American Veterans to more accurately reflect the membership. Additionally, AMVETS has voted to change the structure of their governing body. This bill contains language to reflect the structure change in the statute.

Finally, because AMVETS has moved the location of their headquarters from the District of Columbia to Lanham, Maryland, the “Headquarters and principal place of business” section of their charter needs to be changed to indicate that they are now located in Maryland. In order for these changes to be recognized by the Department of Veterans Affairs, the AMVETS Federal charter must be amended, and this bill does that.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the House to pass H.R. 3214, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the legislation that we have before us, H.R. 3214, would amend the Federal charter of the American veterans of World War II, Korea, and Vietnam to reflect changes made at its 1998 convention. It is extremely important to ensure that we respond to the request of these valiant and heroic servicemen and women.

Their original charter, received in 1947, has been amended by Congress over the years to give membership to Korean War veterans and Vietnam veterans, and to reflect other changing characteristics of the organization.

In 1998, at the AMVETS annual convention, the delegates voted for an official name change of American veterans of World War II, Korea, and Vietnam to “American Veterans” to more accurately reflect the membership of AMVETS. Additionally, AMVETS voted to change the structure of their governing body. The organization also voted to change the location of their headquarters from the District of Columbia to Lanham, Maryland. Therefore, the “Headquarters and principal place of business” section of their charter needs to be changed to indicate that they are now located in Maryland.

In order for these changes to be recognized by the Department of Veterans Affairs, the AMVETS Federal charter must be amended. This bill will accomplish that and allow them to continue to do the service that they do on behalf of the American people and as well to continue to honor the veterans who participate in this organization.

I support H.R. 3214 as it would amend the Federal charter of the American Veterans of

World War II, Korea, and Vietnam (AMVETS), to reflect changes made at its 1998 convention. Their original charter, received in 1947, has been amended by Congress over the years to give membership to Korean War veterans and Vietnam veterans, and to reflect other changing characteristics of the organization.

In 1998, at the AMVETS annual convention, the delegates voted for an official name change from American Veterans of World War II, Korea, and Vietnam to "American Veterans" to more accurately reflect the membership of AMVETS. Additionally, the AMVETS voted to change the structure of their governing body. The organization also voted to change the location of their headquarters from the District of Columbia to Lanham, Maryland. Therefore, the "Headquarters and principal place to business" section of their charter needs to be changed to indicate they are now located in Maryland.

In order for these changes to be recognized by the Department of Veterans Affairs the AMVETS federal charter must be amended. This bill will accomplish all of this.

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

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GEKAS).

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

This time, of course, I want to speak about the AMVETS who, in Pennsylvania, throughout the time that I served in the legislature, continuously participated in legislative action that pertained to veterans. On the question of veterans preference in civil service examinations and placement, in veterans benefits of all types, and in the question that arose from time to time on the legitimacy of when certain holidays were to be observed: Memorial Day, Veteran's Day back then, which was Armistice Day, et cetera.

So the AMVETS themselves, just like the American Legion aforementioned, have participated in civic, as well as neighborhood, events throughout Pennsylvania and, I am sure, throughout the Nation.

I wanted the record to be complete that this veterans organization, just as the American Legion, have been a part of the neighborhood for many, many years and will continue to expand now that we know the parameters, through this legislation, will have been expanded.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Let me just simply say that today as we stand here on this floor, we have young men and women fighting for us in Afghanistan, young men and women serving in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. This is important legislation, as the previous legislation was, to make procedural changes for our vets; and we honor them as we amend this particular legislation, and I would ask my colleagues to support it.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3214, the AMVETS

Charter Amendment Act. I urge my colleagues to support this timely measure.

This legislation amends the charter of the AMVETS organization to: change the meaning of AMVETS to American veterans, revises the composition of its governing body, and provides for its headquarters and place of business to move from the District of Columbia to Maryland.

AMVETS, which previously stood for the American Veterans of World War II, Korea and Vietnam, was founded in 1944 out of the belief that WWII Veterans needed an organization that represented their generation. In the following decades, veterans from Korea and Vietnam were permitted to join through charter modifications made by Congress.

Like its fellow veterans service organizations, AMVETS offers valuable services to its membership, including, but not limited to: seeking discharge upgrades, record corrections, education benefits, disability compensation matters and pension eligibility. AMVETS also has a long and distinguished history of community service.

Given our current war on terrorism, I believe it is appropriate for Congress to recognize, expand and promote the efforts of our veterans service organizations. For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3214, a bill I introduced to amend the Federal charter for the AMVETS organization. The bill makes a number of simple changes to the organization's current charter, which was first approved in 1947.

First, my bill changes the meaning of AMVETS from American Veterans of World War II, Korea and Vietnam to American veterans. AMVETS was founded on December 10, 1944, in Kansas City, Missouri. It was born out of the desire for WWII veterans to have their own organization.

Overtime, AMVETS' charter has been amended to allow veterans from following wars to join the organization. In 1984, the charter was amended to allow anyone who served honorably after 1940 to join the veterans' group. As a result, its current name does not encompass this broader membership. H.R. 3214 would correct this discrepancy and allow the organization's name to more adequately reflect its current membership. This name change was also approved by the organization's members at their 1998 annual convention.

In 1961, AMVETS modified the structure of its governing body. However, its current charter still reflects its old organizational structure. Therefore, H.R. 3214 also revises the organization's Federal charter to reflect the new composition of AMVETS' governing body.

Finally, since the approval of the original charter, the organization has relocated their headquarters from the District of Columbia to Lanham, Maryland. H.R. 3214 amends the original AMVETS charter to provide for its headquarters and principal place of business to be in Maryland rather than the District of Columbia.

I want to thank Chairman SENSENBRENNER, Subcommittee Chairman GEKAS, full Committee Ranking Member CONYERS and Subcommittee Ranking member SHEILA JACKSON-LEE for their assistance in moving this legislation.

H.R. 3214 is noncontroversial and I urge my colleagues to support the legislation.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, as an original co-sponsor of H.R. 3214, the AMVETS Charter Amendment Act, I am pleased this important measure has been considered and favorably reported by the Committee on Judiciary. This measure amends the AMVETS charter to bring the charter into conformance with current practices. It deserves the support of every Member.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to thank the gentleman from Florida, MIKE BILIRAKIS, for his leadership on this issue. As the author of H.R. 3214, MIKE BILIRAKIS has been a strong and committed advocate for H.R. 3214 and his efforts in large measure are responsible for this important legislation being considered by the House today.

Again, I urge all of my colleagues to support passage of H.R. 3214, the AMVETS Charter Amendment Act.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3214.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS CHARTER AMENDMENT ACT

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3838) to amend the charter of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States organization to make members of the armed forces who receive special pay for duty subject to hostile fire or imminent danger eligible for membership in the organization, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3838

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

SECTION 1. AMENDMENTS TO VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES CHARTER.

(a) ELIGIBILITY FOR MEMBERSHIP OF INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING SPECIAL PAY FOR DUTY SUBJECT TO HOSTILE FIRE OR IMMINENT DANGER.—Section 230103 of title 36, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking "or" at the end of paragraph (1);

(2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (2) and inserting "; or"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(3) in an area which entitled the individual to receive special pay for duty subject to hostile fire or imminent danger under section 310 of title 37."

(b) CLARIFICATION OF PURPOSES OF THE CORPORATION.—Section 230102 of such title is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by inserting "charitable," before "and educational,".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3838, the bill currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3838 would amend the Federal charter of the Veterans of Foreign Wars to allow any member of the Armed Forces who received hostile fire or imminent danger pay to be a member of the VFW. The language would allow veterans from conflict areas such as Somalia or Kosovo to be eligible for membership in the VFW.

Currently, VFW membership is limited to those who have honorably served in the Armed Forces and who have received a campaign medal for service or those who served honorably for a specific period on the Korean peninsula.

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Without this amendment, members of the Armed Forces who served under equally dangerous conditions, such as those experienced in the campaign medal service in Korea, are not eligible for VFW membership.

The bill also adds the word "charitable" to the purpose of the VFW. VFW members volunteer millions of hours to local communities. Although volunteerism has always been a large part of the mission of the VFW, in some States the VFW is being denied qualification as a charitable organization because "charitable" is not included in their charter language.

These amendments reflect the language of two resolutions approved by the voting delegates of the VFW at their national convention in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. I urge the House to pass this bill to ratify the changes to the VFW Federal charter, which have been approved by the membership.

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

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to support this legislation. This bill amends the Federal charter of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, VFW, to allow any members of the armed services or Armed Forces who have received hostile fire or imminent-danger pay to be a member of the VFW, and that is a great honor for so many of our men and women who have served in the United States military.

Without this amendment, members of the Armed Forces who have served under equally dangerous conditions as those experienced in campaign medal service in Korea and in conflict areas such as Somalia or Kosovo are not eligible for VFW membership.

The act also amends the charter of the VFW to include the word "charitable" as one of the purposes. VFW members have provided substantial amounts of time and volunteer efforts in their communities and to the needy. This will prevent some States from denying the VFW qualification as a charitable organization under 501(c) of the Tax Code simply because the word "charitable" is not mentioned in the charter.

In Texas, there are tens of thousands of members of the VFW. In my district there are thousands of VFW members, and I can assure the Members they are outstanding members of our community. They always provide us with honor and grace in our patriotic parade, and they serve us in the Memorial Day commemoration as well as the Veterans Day commemoration, along with the many other veterans groups. Also, they are there to serve the community when we are in need.

As I speak today, I pay tribute to all of the veterans groups in the State of Texas, in the 18th Congressional District, and, of course, this Nation. These members provide critical assistance to other veterans, they help raise funds for the March of Dimes, and they provide scholarships to our Nation's youth.

I urge my colleagues to support this measure, which will simply allow veterans of succeeding conflicts entry into these esteemed veterans organizations. Again, I would be remiss without acknowledging the brave men and women who serve us now in Afghanistan, throughout the Nation, and throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, this bill amends the federal charter of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, VFW, to allow any member of the armed forces who has received hostile fire or imminent danger pay to be a member of the VFW. Without this amendment members of the armed forces who served under equally as dangerous conditions as those experienced in campaign medal service in Korea and in conflict areas such as Somalia or Kosovo are not eligible for VFW membership.

The Act also amends the charter of the VFW to include the word "charitable" as one of the purposes of the VFW. VFW members have provided substantial amounts of time to volunteer efforts in the communities and to the needy. This will prevent some states from denying VFW qualification as a charitable organization under 501(c) of the Tax Code simply because the word charitable is not mentioned in the charter. In the state of Texas, there are ten of thousands of members of the VFW. In my district there are thousands of VFW members. These members provided critical assistance to other Veterans, help raise funds for the March of Dimes and provide scholarships to our nation's youth.

I urge my colleagues to support this measure which will simply allow veterans of suc-

ceeding conflicts entry into these esteemed veterans organizations.

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

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GEKAS).

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, this time I rise to pose some reflections on the VFW. Many people will recall historically that during the Truman years there was an act of terrorism right in this Chamber, when terrorists of a different era shot up the entire Chamber here, wounding several people.

One of the Members of the House at that time was the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Jimmy Van Zandt from Altoona, Pennsylvania, who helped to apprehend one of the terrorists with a gallant leap into the back portion of the balcony, and brought him or helped bring him to justice.

But more than that, this Jimmy Van Zandt was also, prior to that, national commander of the VFW. He holds a place of honor in that organization for his special efforts and for his service directly to the country.

Then there was Dominique DeFrancesco, also from central Pennsylvania, served as national commander of the American Legion when, in 1991, he joined then President Bush in the 50-year commemorations at Pearl Harbor.

These are the kinds of devoted veteran citizens who are in the background of what we do here today when we enlarge the membership potential of their organizations.

But the most important portion of the VFW, as far as I am concerned, is because the last 30 years or more I have participated as a judge in the VFW's annual Voice of Democracy contest. Here is a contest of radio-spoken essays by our high school students who speak on what America means to them, or some other subject matter having to do with patriotism. In this way, the VFW spreads the notion of loyalty to our Nation, service to our communities, and patriotism. For that, I salute the VFW and urge everyone to support the legislation that is in front of us.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, let me just say that just a few minutes ago we have supported H.R. 3988, H.R. 3838, and H.R. 3214, legislative initiatives helping our veterans.

I want to acknowledge and applaud the President for his recent pronouncement of allowing those who are serving in our military to apply for citizenship immediately, without having to wait a period of time previously embodied in our law.

With that in mind, Mr. Speaker, I think as member of the Subcommittee on Immigration, Border Security, and Claims of the Committee on the Judiciary, I hope that the Congress will move

swiftly to pass 245(i) that will allow immigrants to access legalization and become citizens. This is long overdue. This is legislation that recognizes that we do not equate immigration to terrorism, and it is as patriotic as the legislation that we have just passed today.

So I hope that the Congress will move quickly on this legislation, and I rise again to support the legislation before us and ask my colleagues to support this legislation as we honor the men and women who have served us in the United States military and now our veterans; and as we honor those, as well, who serve us every day fighting for our freedoms.

I know the veterans of the nation, are sympathetic to doing the right thing for all of us!

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

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

Mr. Speaker, just let me make it clear, this bill has nothing to do with the immigration law, lest anybody have a misimpression on this. It is legislation that changes the qualification for membership in the VFW, as well as makes it clear that the VFW is a charitable organization. Both of these changes were requested by the delegates to the last VFW annual convention that was held in August of last year in my hometown of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The best way we can help our veterans, I think, is by not confusing the issue. Let us help our veterans by doing what they asked us to do, which is to allow them to expand their membership, as well as to get some State departments of revenue off their back claiming that what the VFW does is not charitable in nature.

I think all of us in this Chamber know that the VFW is a legitimate and honorable charitable organization, and I think that we can send the message very clearly by amending their charter to get the State tax departments off their backs so that they can continue to do their very meritorious work.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, as the sponsor of H.R. 3838, I rise to urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation that will amend the Congressional charter of the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW). As Chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, I was pleased to introduce this bill on March 4, 2002, at the request of the VFW to allow Members of the armed forces who have received hostile fire or imminent danger pay to be eligible for VFW membership.

Mr. Speaker, I want to especially commend the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. SENSENBRENNER; the Committee's Ranking Member, Mr. CONYERS, the Chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration and Claims; Mr. GEKAS; and the Subcommittee's Ranking Member, Ms. JACKSON-LEE, for their attention to this matter in moving the bill through the committee and to the floor for House consideration.

This bipartisan amendment to the VFW charter simply allows the organization to keep

up with the times as the nature of our Nation's military operations has changed. The VFW's charter currently requires a veteran to have received a campaign medal in order to join the organization. But the dangerous contingency operations our servicemembers have participated in over the past twenty or so years have not resulted in the award of campaign medals. Servicemembers doing their duty in global hot spots have faced the type of risks that should qualify them for VFW membership. My bill would remove this barrier to membership in a way that is consistent with the type of military service the VFW has always required.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3838 would also address a technical problem the VFW has occasionally encountered with the language of its charter regarding its purposes as an organization. The VFW has maintained a tax-exempt, nonprofit status, but some states do not want to qualify it as a tax-exempt charitable organization despite its long history of charitable work in communities across America, because its charter does not contain the word "charitable". Well, Congress can and should fix this relatively simple problem by inserting the word "charitable" as one of its purposes in order to silence anyone who insists on elevating form over substance.

Mr. Speaker, with roots that go back more than a century to the Spanish-American War, the Veterans of Foreign Wars has an admirable history of helping its fellow veterans, their communities and their Nation. This legislation will help to ensure that the VFW continues to perform these services in the 21st century and beyond. H.R. 3838 deserves the support of every House member and I urge its approval.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3838, the Veterans of Foreign Wars Charter Amendment act. I urge my colleagues to support this timely measure.

This legislation amends the charter of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Organization to make members of the armed forces who receive special pay for duty that is subject to hostile fire or imminent danger eligible for membership in the organization. This change would allow veterans of operations in Somalia and Kosovo to become eligible for VFW membership.

The VFW is one of the oldest veterans service organizations in the country, and has a long and hallowed history. The VFW was founded in 1899 for soldiers returning from the Spanish-American war and Philippine insurrection. It was instrumental in creating the Veterans Administration and its subsequent elevation to cabinet level status.

The VFW participates in numerous community service efforts, and assists its members in seeking discharge upgrades, record corrections, education benefits, disability compensation matters and pension eligibility.

Given our current military environment, it is appropriate for Congress to both recognize and promote the efforts of our Veterans Service Organizations. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3838.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HONORING INVENTION OF MODERN AIR-CONDITIONING BY DR. WILLIS H. CARRIER ON OCCASION OF ITS 100TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 413) honoring the invention of modern air-conditioning by Dr. Willis H. Carrier on the occasion of its 100th anniversary.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 413

Whereas on July 17, 1902, Dr. Willis H. Carrier submitted designs to a printing plant in Brooklyn, New York, for equipment to control temperature, humidity, ventilation, and air quality, marking the birth of modern air conditioning;

Whereas air-conditioning has become an integral technology enabling the advancement of society through improvements to the Nation's health and well-being, manufacturing processes, building capacities, research, medical capabilities, food preservation, art and historical conservation, and general productivity and indoor comfort;

Whereas Dr. Carrier debuted air-conditioning technology for legislative activity in the House of Representatives Chamber in 1928, and the Senate Chamber in 1929;

Whereas the air-conditioning industry now totals \$36 billion on a global basis and employs more than 700,000 people in the United States; and

Whereas the year 2002 marks the 100th anniversary of modern air-conditioning: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress honors the invention of modern air-conditioning by Dr. Willis H. Carrier on the occasion of its 100th anniversary.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. TIERNEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 413.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the House consider House Concurrent Resolution 413, important legislation introduced by my distinguished colleague (JOHN WALSH of New York). This resolution expresses the sense of the House of Representatives in honoring the invention of modern air conditioning by Dr. Willis H. Carrier on its 100th anniversary.

Only 1 year after graduating with a master's degree from Cornell University, Dr. Carrier submitted designs and

later installed the first modern air conditioning equipment. Installed in Brooklyn, New York, the air conditioner was designed to control indoor humidity and temperature.

When granted a U.S. patent for "the apparatus for treating air," as it was called in 1906, Dr. Carrier became known as the "father of modern air conditioning." The formula Dr. Carrier used to develop the modern air conditioner still stands today as the basis for all fundamental calculations for the air conditioning industry.

Air conditioning became the integral technology enabling the advancement of society through improvements to the Nation's health and well-being. Industries also grew with the new ability to control the temperature and humidity levels during and after production.

The invention of air conditioning has also improved areas such as film development, preservation of processed meats, medical capsules, textiles, and other products. In 1921, Carrier received a patent for the centrifugal refrigerator machine that became the first practical method for air conditioning large spaces. This single achievement paved the way for the upward expansion of cities, as well as bringing human comfort to hospitals, schools, office buildings, airports, hotels, and department stores.

Dr. Carrier debuted air conditioning technology for legislative activity in this very Chamber in 1928 and in the Senate Chamber in 1929. After World War II, the air conditioner began to be installed in homes across America. According to the Carrier Corporation, 10 percent of American homes were air conditioned by 1965. By 1995, more than 75 percent of American homes were air conditioned; and in some portions of the South, 90 percent of homes have air conditioning or central air systems. Now the air conditioning industry totals \$36 billion on a global basis and employs more than 700,000 people in the United States alone.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate on this hot summer day that the House recognizes and honors the invention of modern air conditioning by Dr. Willis H. Carrier on its 100th anniversary.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH).

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from Connecticut, for yielding time to me, and also the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. TIERNEY) for bringing this resolution to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, as my colleague, the gentleman from Connecticut, pointed out, this Wednesday marks the 100th anniversary of the invention of the modern-day air conditioner by Dr. Willis Carrier, a New Yorker. Today I offer before the House, House Concurrent Resolution 413, recognizing this historic event.

Raised on a farm on the snowy eastern shore of Lake Erie in Angola, New York, the young Carrier grew up as an

only child, raised by his grandparents and great aunt. Known for his superior problem-solving capabilities, Carrier would solve every complex problem he encountered by reducing it to its simplest form and solving each component one by one.

He once stated in a high school graduation essay, "A man with the power of will could make himself anything he wished, no matter what the circumstances." These words would define the rest of Mr. Carrier's life.

Carrier entered Cornell University at Ithaca College in Ithaca, New York, on a 4-year scholarship, but he was forced to earn room and board by mowing lawns, stoking furnaces, and during his senior year, forming a co-op student laundry.

□ 1500

With a degree in mechanical engineering, he found a job at the Buffalo Forge Company in 1901 and he began designing heating systems to dry lumber and coffee. Carrier was soon made head of the company's department of experimental engineering. It was here that he solved his first problem in temperature and humidity control for the Sackett-Wilhelms Lithographing and Publishing Company in Brooklyn in 1902. Marking the birth of modern air conditioning, Carrier's device controlled temperature, humidity, ventilation and air quality.

In 1915, Carrier and six colleagues pooled together their life savings and founded Carrier Engineering Corporation in New York. In 1910 the company bought its first building in Newark, New Jersey and soon found its way back to our Empire State. In 1937 Carrier consolidated five plants on Geddes Street near my home in Syracuse. In 1947 Carrier moved to its present location on Thompson Road in the town of Dewitt, also in my congressional district. Today Carrier Corporation, the company that bears the founder's name, is a nearly \$9 billion organization and remains the global leader in providing heating, cooling and refrigeration solutions in more than 172 countries around the world.

As an aside, my colleague from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) will appreciate this. As a Peace Corps volunteer in Nepal, the only night I spent in an air-conditioned room in about 2-and-a-half years was in a Carrier air-conditioned room in Kathmandu, Nepal.

The 43,000 worldwide employees of Carrier Corporation can be proud that they continue to carry on their founder's tradition of excellence by generating comfort wherever people work, live and play. Many of us take for granted the fact that air conditioning has become an integral technology, enabling the advancement of society through improvements to our Nation's health and well-being, manufacturing processes, building capacities, food preservation and general productivity and indoor comfort.

From its birth 100 years ago to today's \$36 billion industry, employing

700,000 Americans, we can all be very proud of Dr. Carrier. He did indeed change history. I suspect that if he did not invent air conditioning, we would not be meeting in Washington today because they used to close the Capitol in the beginning of the summer and stay away long until late in the fall. This invention also may have created a tremendous upsurge in the amount of legislation passed by this body, so maybe all is not progress.

The Sistine Chapel in Rome is air-conditioned with Carrier air conditioning. Many great documents of this country are enshrined in museums and the air is conditioned also by Carrier air conditioning. Indeed, this building in which we meet today is also chilled by Carrier air chillers.

So in gratitude for all of that, I would ask unanimous support of H. Con. Res. 413 and I ask Members to join me in celebrating this 100-year anniversary.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise only to say that we thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH) for bringing this matter before the House; and we, of course, agree that Mr. Carrier has a long and distinguished career and a great invention; and we obviously would support this resolution.

I add only in his memory the one thing we might concentrate on doing is concentrating more on research and develop to improve efficiencies. Through smart public policy we can reduce energy consumption by improving the energy standards and efficiency standards required of common appliances like air conditioners as well as refrigerators, photo copiers and fax machines. I think that would be a great testament to Mr. Carrier's life and his hard work. If we just applied those standards already on the books in this country, we would be estimated to save consumers some \$150 billion in energy costs by 2020. In fact, if we really looked at our research and development monies, we will know and realize that they have decreased from \$6.55 billion in 1978 to some \$2 billion now in 1998.

In 1998 the President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology recommended that our research and development costs over 5 years be increased because right now they are not commensurate in scope or scale with the energy challenges and opportunities of the 21st century and those that they will present.

Again, I also add our voice to the congratulations of Dr. Carrier. I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH) for bringing this forward and say we look forward to improving the efficiencies of technology like this so we continue to do better and better by our energy consumption.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, the invention of modern air conditioning has clearly changed

our country. Modern air conditioning fueled the post-war growth of sunbelt cities such as Miami, Phoenix, Las Vegas and Houston. The invention of modern air conditioning also led to the building of glass skyscrapers, shopping malls and pressurized modules for space exploration.

On this, the 100th anniversary of the invention of modern air conditioning, we truly honor Dr. Willis H. Carrier. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support this concurrent resolution.

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 413, offered by Mr. WALSH, marking the centennial of Dr. Willis H. Carrier's invention of modern air conditioning. I can think of no better place to recognize this accomplishment than in the House Chamber—first air-conditioned by Dr. Carrier in 1929—on a 90 degree July day.

For the past century, Carrier air conditioning and refrigeration systems have been keeping our offices and homes cool. The man responsible for this phenomenon is Carrier's founder, Dr. Willis Haviland Carrier. Born on a farm in Angola, New York in 1876, the only child had a humble upbringing yet possessed high hopes from the start. At the time he could not have known the worldwide impact his invention would create. It would boost industrial production. It would change the face of urban architecture, including providing comfort cooling to some of the world's most prestigious buildings. It would improve health care for millions. It would allow unimagined industries to flourish.

Today, Carrier Corporation, the company that bears the founder's name, is an \$8.895 billion organization providing heating, cooling and refrigeration solutions in more than 172 countries around the world. The nearly 43,000 worldwide employees of Carrier Corporation create comfort wherever people work, live or play—from private residences and apartments to grand hotels; from sprawling factories to soaring office towers; from theme parks to centuries-old cultural centers. Overall, the air-conditioning industry totals \$36 billion and employs more than 700,000 people in the United States.

One hundred years later, we benefit now more than ever from Dr. Carrier's invention. I urge my colleagues to pass the Resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 413.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CLARENCE MILLER POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4755) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 204 South Broad Street in Lan-

caster, Ohio, as the Clarence Miller Post Office Building.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4755

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

SECTION 1. CLARENCE MILLER POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 204 South Broad Street in Lancaster, Ohio, shall be known and designated as the "Clarence Miller Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the Clarence Miller Post Office Building.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. TIERNEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 4755, the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4755, introduced by our distinguished colleague from the State of Ohio (Mr. HOBSON), designates a post office in Lancaster, Ohio as the Clarence Miller Post Office Building.

Members of the entire House delegation from the State of Ohio are cosponsors of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, this post office will recognize former Congressman Clarence Miller and his 5 decades of public service to the citizens of Lancaster, Ohio whom Congressman Miller served as a city councilman, mayor and U.S. representative. Born in Lancaster on November 1, 1917, Clarence Miller served 13 terms as a United States Congressman, from 1967 until 1993. Prior to his term in Congress, he was mayor of Lancaster from 1964 to 1966 and a member of the Lancaster City Council, 1957 to 1963.

Congressman Miller originally made his living as a utility company engineer before entering into public service.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of H.R. 4755.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, as a member of Committee on Government Reform, I am pleased to join my colleague in consideration of H.R. 4755, a bill in fact to designate a facility of the United States Postal Service after Clarence Miller. Obviously the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HOBSON) has introduced this

bill. It enjoys great support, from my understanding, from the entire Ohio delegation. Not having been a Member of Congress when Mr. Miller was in fact serving, I do know that by reputation he served from 1966 until January of 1993. I am also informed that the former Representative Miller served on the Committee on Agriculture, Committee on Public Works and Transportation, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, on the 3 subcommittees of that group. He was well known as a budget watchdog because of his fierce dedication to fiscal responsibility.

Former Representative Miller is now retired but he is also active in his Lancaster community. He is a member of the First United Methodist Church, the recipient of numerous awards and honors in recognition of his untiring efforts to serve his fellow Ohioans.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the swift passage of this bill.

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

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HOBSON).

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask for the House to approve the bill to deem the Lancaster, Ohio, post office for former congressman Clarence J. Miller, to recognize his years of public service to the citizens of Lancaster, Ohio.

Clarence Miller served the people of Lancaster and central Ohio for over five decades and for thousands of Ohioans he exemplified the proper role of a public servant.

Clarence was a true community leader who was committed to improving the lives of those he represented, whether it was in the Lancaster City Hall or the United States Congress. His vision and civic spirit have made lasting contributions to our area, and he truly deserves this honor.

Mr. Miller was born in Lancaster on November 1, 1917. After attending Lancaster public schools and receiving technical training in Scranton, Pennsylvania, Mr. Miller was employed as a utility company engineer.

He served as a member of the Lancaster City Council from 1957 to 1963 and as mayor of Lancaster from 1964 to 1966. In 1967, he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives where he served until his retirement in 1993.

In Congress, Mr. Miller first served on the Committee on Agriculture and Committee on Public Works and Transportation. In 1973, he became a member of the House Committee on Appropriations and served on the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations; Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State; Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service and General Government; and Subcommittee on Defense.

Clarence also holds U.S. and Canadian patents for technical innovations he developed in his professional ability as an electrical engineer.

There are many in Congress and in Washington today with fond memories

of Clarence Miller. This legislation would provide a lasting tribute to this fine individual that would be most visible to those he served for so many years in Lancaster, Ohio.

I might say that Mr. Miller today lives in Lancaster, Ohio. He visits the office often and still takes part in trying to help make our community better.

So it is with deep appreciation that I thank the House for passing this piece of legislation today.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of this measure.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, as an original cosponsor of H.R. 4755, I rise in strong support of this bill to designate the post office in Lancaster, Ohio as the Clarence Miller Post Office Building. This building served as Clarence's district office while he served the people of Southern Ohio for 26 years as a member of the House of Representatives.

Clarence Miller is a native and lifelong resident of Lancaster, Ohio. He was born in 1917. He was the third of six children born to Clarence Miller, Sr., and Delores Lloyd Miller. He married his high school sweetheart, Helen Brown, on December 25, 1936, and they spent 50 happy years together until her passing in 1986.

Clarence has two children, Jacqueline and Ronald. He has five grandchildren, Tyler Williams, Todd Williams, Amy Jackson, Jennifer Smith, and Drew Miller and four great-grandchildren—Morgan, Connor, Drew and Grant. He has a surviving brother, Paul, a retired broadcaster and marketing executive in Cincinnati.

Clarence grew up during the Great Depression. He was the son of an electrician. Clarence and his brothers and sisters worked to help the family financially during those troubled times, and as a young boy he delivered papers for the Lancaster Eagle Gazette.

During high school he unloaded trucks after school at the Omar Bakery, often not returning home until after midnight, and then rising early the next morning to attend classes.

Clarence always prided himself on being a self-made man. Following high school he went to work digging ditches for the Ohio Fuel and Gas Co., now called Columbia Gas, and rose through the ranks to become a practicing electrical engineer. While continuing to work full time at Ohio Fuel, Clarence and his brother, Paul, along with their mother, started Miller Electric, a small retail and electric wiring business in Lancaster.

Clarence first become interested in politics in the 1950s when the Ohio Fuel and Gas Co. offered courses in civics to its employees to help provide them with a better appreciation of how government operates. Clarence found the subject so captivating that he himself started teaching those courses, and afterwards began thinking about entering politics.

His political career began in 1957, when he was appointed to fill an unexpired term as a member of the Lancaster City Council. He was elected to a full term, and then was elected mayor of Lancaster, receiving the largest plurality in the history of the city.

Clarence was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1966 and was elected each succeeding Congress by wider margins. Clarence and President George Herbert Walker Bush were members of the same freshman

class. For six years Clarence served on the House Agriculture Committee and the Public Works and Transportation Committee, and then he was selected to serve on the powerful Appropriations Committee where he served for the next 20 years. Clarence was noted for his efforts to reduce federal spending during times of skyrocketing deficits. He originated the idea of offering 2-percent across-the-board reduction amendments to appropriations bills, which became known as the Miller Amendments.

Clarence always had a keen interest in technology, and was one of a handful of Members of the House to hold both United States and Canadian patents for technical innovations developed while he worked as an electrical engineer. Clarence successfully merged his technical background with his work in Congress. In 1977 he was appointed by the Speaker to be a member of the Technology Assessment Board of the Congress.

Clarence received many honors and awards including: honorary doctorate degrees from Marietta College in Marietta, Ohio, and Rio Grande College in Rio Grande, Ohio; the Phillips Medal of Public Service from Ohio University in Athens, OH; the National Associated Businessmen's "Watchdog of the Treasury Award"; the Americans for Constitutional Action's "Distinguished Service Award"; and the National Rifle Association's "Legislator of the Year Award."

He always took great pride in his work. He was not one to seek the public limelight. Clarence worked quietly and diligently over the years for our nation and for his constituents. He always said it is not important to get your name in the Washington Post or on the network news. Instead, you have to look after the people who sent you here to represent them, and to do what they think is best for the country as a whole.

Apparently Clarence's philosophy served him well, because he consistently defeated his opponents over the years by a better than 2-to-1 margin.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all members to vote for H.R. 4755 to honor Clarence Miller, a gentleman who served the people of Southern Ohio and our Nation very well in this chamber for 26 years.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4755.

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. SHAYS. Mr. 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 and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

HONORING TED WILLIAMS

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 482) honoring Ted Williams and extending the condolences of

the House of Representatives on his death.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 482

Resolved, That the House of Representatives honors the outstanding accomplishments of Ted Williams and expresses its deepest sympathies and condolences to the family of Ted Williams on his passing.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. TIERNEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 482.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the House consider House Resolution 482, and I commend my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) for introducing it. This resolution recognizes the enduring contributions, heroic achievements and dedicated work of Ted Williams.

Mr. Speaker, it is truly my honor to rise today to support this resolution that honors Ted Williams. Ted Williams is not only one of baseball's greatest hitters, he was also a member of this Nation's greatest generation. Many of his baseball exploits still stand today.

The last hitter to bat over .400, Ted approached that endeavor like anything else in his life, never taking a shortcut. Batting under .400 but rounded off to .400 going into the last two games of the 1941 season, Ted took to the field and went six for eight in a double header on the last day of the season, raising his average to .406, the last player to hit over .400. He led the American league in batting six times, slugging percentage nine times, and total bases six times, and runs scored six times. He won two triple crown titles and was named Most Valuable Player of the league twice. He was also named to the All Star Team 16 times. Yet Ted's love of country and duty to serve took him away from the game twice, once during the Second World War and again during the Korean War.

During the Korean War, he flew 39 combat missions and earned an Air Medal and two Gold Stars. During his baseball career Ted had always hoped that people would see him and refer to him as the greatest hitter who ever lived. He was the greatest hitter that ever lived. But today this House recognizes Ted Williams as also a Navy aviator, a Marine, and a great American who exemplified dedication and sacrifice in absolutely everything he did.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support this resolution.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to just reiterate some of the points that my esteemed colleague from Connecticut made, who has to travel a little bit further to Fenway Park than some of us who live in Massachusetts. The points he made are worth noting, but we also have a number of young people in the House today observing this particular proceeding, and I hope that what they take away from this even more so than the feats accomplished on Fenway Park and on the baseball fields around this country are the facts that Ted Williams served his country in the military, as the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) said, on two occasions. When he left the baseball field first was for World War II and, secondly, for the Korean Conflict. He served his country nobly there and was a hero and continued on beyond that. Even after he finished his baseball career, he provided invaluable assistance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and to others through his work and service for the Jimmy Fund, helping to eradicate cancer in children.

So for all the good deeds he did in baseball, he was a rounded individual who served this country, who has continued to serve his fellow man in a humanitarian way, with very serious issues of health. Besides that, he had some fantastic eyesight, a great athletic ability, was a terrific fisherman, and probably was the greatest hitter to ever live.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), an individual who is better known around the House of Representatives for his fowl shooting percentage, more so than his batting average, the dean of the Massachusetts delegation, and a great baseball fan.

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Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. TIERNEY) for yielding me the time, and I thank the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) for helping organize this tribute to Ted Williams.

As has already been said, he served 5 years in the military, 3 years in World War II, 2 years in the Korean war, each of those years at the prime of his baseball career.

We in Boston and many across the country believed that if he had not been forced because of the need to protect our country to actually play those five seasons that he would hold the record in just about every single offensive category of baseball statistics. That is how great a hitter he was. The amazing thing is that even though he missed 5 years, he is still near the top in so many of the important baseball categories.

When I was a boy growing up in Malden, Massachusetts, playing baseball for 3 or 4 or 5 hours a day, the one thing that I did at night was to lie there at night trying to go to sleep, dreaming of myself as Ted Williams, trying to hit Whitey Ford or Bob Turley or Don Larson or some other Yankee pitcher because we knew that of all of the people who we could call upon in order to protect us against the hated Yankees that Ted Williams was at the top of the list. And not only did I go to sleep dreaming that I was Ted Williams with that perfect swing, but I am sure that there were millions of others having the very same dream about their own baseball aspirations.

He not only was a great baseball player and a great patriot, but he was also a great fisherman. He is in the Fisherman's Hall of Fame. He, for over 50 years, was the living embodiment of the Jimmy Fund which is a fund which has been created up in Boston at the Farber Institute, which is now global in its reach which helps to treat cancer in children, which was his passion.

A lot of people say that Ted Williams reminds them of John Wayne; but in reality, John Wayne only played those parts in movies. John Wayne wishes he was Ted Williams, wishes that he had had the life, the career, the success that he had had in every single endeavor or that he touched in his life.

If somebody says 406, everyone knows that Ted Williams hit that for batting average in 1941. There are so many things that we could talk about here today; but at bottom, this was a great man, a great American and someone who is deserving of all of the praise which he is receiving across this country, and I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for yielding me the time.

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Speaker, we have no other speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Again, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) for introducing this resolution and working so hard to bring it to the floor. Frankly, when he speaks, no one else needs to.

I also thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON), chairman of the Committee on Government Reform, and the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN), the ranking member, for expediting its consideration. I ask all Members to support this resolution to express our condolences on Ted Williams' death and honor his awesome life and achievements.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 482 to honor and recognize the life of baseball legend Ted Williams. I would like to extend my condolences on his recent passing away on July 5, 2002. It is both fitting and proper to recognize Mr. Williams for both his on the field and off the field heroics. From his patriotism to his love for America's greatest past time, Ted Williams has touched the lives of millions.

Theodore Samuel Williams was born in San Diego, California on August 30, 1918. Immediately after high school graduation, he signed a contract with the San Diego minor league baseball team. There he played one and half seasons with the team until the Red Sox obtained him in 1937, where he finished his career in 1960. After one year with the Red Sox, it was clear that Williams was destined to be a star. Throughout his career, the "Splendid Splinter" was one of the few people to post a batting average over .400 for a season and is the last player to date to do so. Ted Williams achieved the "Triple Crown" twice for leading the league in batting average, home runs, and runs-batted-in. He won the American League's Most Valuable Player Award twice and led the Red Sox to the pennant in 1946. He was elected into the Baseball Hall Of Fame in 1966. In his career, he slugged 521 home runs with a batting average of .344. In almost 8,000 at-bats, he struck out only 709 times. Ted Williams once said, "When I walk down the street and meet people I just want them to think 'There goes the greatest hitter who ever lived.'" Few people would disagree with this statement.

Not only did Ted Williams play baseball with excitement, but he loved his country with a passion as well. Mr. Williams was dedicated to his country and served in the Marine reserves for nearly five years. He selflessly put his baseball career aside two times at the peak of his performance in order to serve his country in its time of need. While in the service, he flew bomber planes in both World War II and in the Korean War. Many called him a hero. Williams was a patron for America.

Ted Williams had no tolerance for anything but the best from his colleagues. His stubbornness and need for perfection helped Williams be the best at his trade, whether it be playing baseball, flying fighter planes, or fishing. Ted Williams will be missed. I ask my colleagues to join me in our condolences and remembrances of Ted Williams for his brilliant accomplishments, patriotism, and fantastic memories throughout the 20th century by voting in favor of H. Res. 482.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague Mr. MARKEY for sponsoring H. Res. 482 honoring the great Ted Williams.

Ted Williams—the Splendid Splinter—dominated baseball throughout the 1940s and 50s. As the Boston Red Sox left fielder, he batted a lifetime .344, batted in 1,839 runs, had 2654 hits, and hit 521 home runs. Throughout this time, he won two Triple Crowns. However, it is his season batting average of .406 in 1941 that will forever live in the hearts of all baseball fans. No other player has hit over .400 for a season since.

Yet, if one asked Mr. Williams what he was most proud of in his life, he would say it was the time he spent fighting for this great nation. Mr. Williams spent five years—in the prime of his life and his baseball career—fighting in World War II and in the Korean War. Many often wonder how many more hits Williams would have had, had he not dedicated his life to the Navy and the Marines. And people throughout New England will remember Ted Williams for all the charitable work he performed for children.

Ted Williams spend 19 seasons with the Red Sox, 19 summers in Fenway Park. In a city where baseball is more than just a pastime, Ted Williams is an icon. A tunnel running

underneath the city of Boston is named after the Splendid Splinter—the first of many expected tributes and memorials. Baseball fans throughout New England and across the nation now join in mourning the loss of Ted Williams—the greatest hitter of all time and a man of great dignity and character.

And I think I speak for Red Sox fans everywhere in encouraging this year's team to win the World Series in Ted Williams' honor. A guy can always hope, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, again I would like to thank Mr. MARKEY and my other colleagues in the Massachusetts delegation for sponsoring this resolution. I ask Members to support this bill.

Mrs. THURMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of a great American, Ted Williams and in strong support of a resolution that the House with my support passed earlier this afternoon.

I would also like to bring to my colleagues' attention legislation that I am introducing to name a post office in Hernando, Florida the "Ted Williams Post Office Building."

We all know about Mr. Williams' legendary baseball achievements, such as hitting .406 in 1941 and hitting a home run in his last at bat. We also know about his dedication to our country, which he showed by interrupting his baseball career TWICE, to serve in World War II and Korea.

However, I am here to talk about what Mr. Williams did for Citrus County in my district, where he lived from the mid-1980's until his passing earlier this month.

As most of you know, Mr. Williams was a fabulous fisherman, and he first came to Citrus County in 1950 for that reason. However, it wasn't until over 30 years later that he began to leave his mark on the County.

In 1982, Mr. Williams was named a marketing consultant for the Citrus Hills residential development, lent his name to the project and, most importantly, moved to the County shortly afterward. This helped bring thousands of transplanted New Englanders who followed his playing career to retire in Citrus County.

Mr. Williams put Citrus County in the national spotlight in 1994 with the opening of the Ted Williams Museum and Hitters Hall of Fame, which is located in Citrus Hills. The event brought plenty of celebrities to the area, such as Joe DiMaggio, Muhammad Ali and Bob Costas, who served as master of ceremonies.

The Museum would have an incredible effect on tourism in the area—which continues to this day. Despite his failing health, Mr. Williams appeared before 2,000 fans at the Museum's yearly hall of fame induction ceremony in February.

Everyone in Citrus County—baseball fans or not—had tremendous pride in the fact that one of the world's greatest baseball players lived in the area. However, he wasn't just a great ballplayer—he was a great American, and he left his mark on Citrus County.

The last day of the 1941 season, Mr. Williams was hitting .400 and was given the opportunity by his manager to sit out the game in order to preserve this monumental achievement. Of course, he did not sit, and finished going 6 for 8 in both games of a double-header.

Ted Williams would continue that dedication when he arrived in Citrus County. Indeed, the last player to bat over .400 batted 1.000 in Citrus County.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 482, legislation that honors one of baseball's finest players, and one of America's finest citizens, Ted Williams. I also want to commend the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. MARKEY for offering this fitting resolution.

Mr. Speaker, Ted Williams was respected by his peers, admired by his successors, and adored by his fans. His work-ethic was second to none, and he toiled day in and day out, dreaming that one day people would see him and remark: "There goes the greatest hitter who ever lived."

His wiry frame and pure talent earned him the nickname "The Splendid Splinter," and Ted Williams never failed to live up to that reputation on the field.

Williams is best remembered for batting .406 in 1941. In the sixty years since that tremendous season, no one has approached the milestone.

That 1941 season typified Williams' supreme devotion to the sport of baseball. Before the final day of the season, Williams had secured a .400 batting average. Yet he refused to sit out that day's double-header, playing both games and batting 6 for 8, raising his average 6 points.

Ted Williams' dedication to the game of baseball was evident as he continued to excel at an age when most ballplayers would have long since hung up their cleats. At the age of 40, he added his sixth and final batting title to his long list of accomplishments, becoming the oldest player to ever lead the league in hitting.

Williams was also a master of dramatic finishes, as he closed out his career in Fenway Park with a home run in his last at-bat. It was a fitting end for Boston's greatest and most beloved baseball player of all time.

While Teddy Ballgame will always be remembered as a baseball player, some of his greatest accomplishments came off the field. Williams' devotion to baseball was matched only by his devotion to his country. He acted as a true role model and hero during a time of war, sacrificing three years in the prime of his career to serve in the United States Marines in World War II from 1943–1945. Seven years later, he again left the baseball diamond to serve his country, this time in the Korean War. And even though his time in the military undoubtedly cost him some of his best playing days, he never regretted his service. In fact, Williams often counted his enlistment as a Marine as one of his greatest accomplishments.

In addition to his heroic sacrifices as a Marine, Williams will be remembered as the first Hall of Famer to have the courage to insist upon the inclusion of Negro League stars in Cooperstown. And we will be forever grateful to Williams for his generous support of the Jimmy Fund, a local charity that aids the fight against cancer.

Mr. Speaker, when Ted Williams passed away on July 5th, America lost a baseball legend. But we also lost a man with courage, dedication, and desire rarely equaled. It was these qualities that allowed Ted Williams to accomplish his lifelong goal. For when Ted Williams, the Splendid Splinter, passed away, there was one phrase that was on everyone's lips: "There goes the greatest hitter who ever lived."

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the mo-

tion offered by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 482.

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. SHAYS. Mr. 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 and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

CONGRATULATING DETROIT RED WINGS FOR WINNING 2002 STANLEY CUP CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 452) congratulating the Detroit Red Wings for winning the 2002 Stanley Cup Championship.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 452

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) congratulates—

(A) the Detroit Red Wings for winning the 2002 Stanley Cup Championship and for their outstanding performance during the entire 2001–2002 National Hockey League season; and

(B) all of the 16 National Hockey League teams that played in the postseason;

(2) recognizes the achievements of the Red Wings players, coaches, and support staff who worked hard and were instrumental in bringing the Stanley Cup back to the city of Detroit;

(3) commends the Carolina Hurricanes for a valiant performance during the playoff finals and for showing their strength and skill as a team; and

(4) directs the Clerk of the House of Representatives to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) the Red Wings players;

(B) Head Coach Scotty Bowman; and

(C) President and team owner Mike Ilitch.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. TIERNEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H. Res. 452.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to have an opportunity to salute the Detroit Red Wings and will just point out that my statement was written by a staff member who does not even happen to be a Detroit Red Wings fan, but he has done a gracious job in preparing this statement.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 452, introduced by our distinguished colleague from the State of Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK), congratulates the National Hockey League's Detroit Red Wings for winning the Stanley Cup for the third time in 6 years. The entire House delegation from the State of Michigan are cosponsors of this legislation.

Last month, the Detroit Red Wings defeated the Carolina Hurricanes in just five games to win the Stanley Cup Finals and bring the title back to, as the writer says, Hockeytown. En route to the finals, the Red Wings beat last year's Stanley Cup champions, the Colorado Avalanche, to clinch the Western Conference title.

The Red Wings' roster features such NHL superstars as team captain Steve Yzerman, Brett Hull, Sergei Federov, Chris Chelios, and goalie Dominik Hasek.

I would specifically like to congratulate Detroit Head Coach Scotty Bowman for his impressive leadership this season and throughout his frankly awesome career. Coach Bowman has been with the team since 1993, and he has guided the Red Wings to three Stanley Cup championships, including back-to-back wins in 1997 and 1998. Bowman is retiring from the NHL and thus closing out a truly remarkable career, during which he set many coaching records including a record nine Stanley cup championships during his tenure with the Montreal Canadians, the Pittsburgh Penguins, and now with the Detroit Red Wings.

Mr. Speaker, for these reasons, I urge adoption of House Resolution 452.

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

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

I rise to also support House Resolution 452 for consideration this afternoon. Obviously, all the things that the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) has already mentioned are on my list of comments to make here on behalf of the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK) and the other members of the Michigan delegation who, unfortunately, could not be here this afternoon to bring this matter forward and speak to it.

I do think it takes note again for the young people that are here that this is not just about winning and losing a hockey game, but more about the hard work and determination and teammanship that goes into a championship effort; and for that, the Red Wings are certainly to be congratulated for the skill, tenacity, and dominance with which they finished the regular season and then clinched the President's trophy.

They have done a great job. They deserve all the credit. For a Boston Bruins fan like myself, it is always difficult to understand that once again the Stanley Cup slipped away, but it went to a team who had a great year, was a very deserving; and we want to

make sure that everybody acknowledges this important feat as well as the hard work of Mr. Bowman as the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) said, the team captain and other players there.

Their whole delegation, I am sure all of Michigan, take great pride in the work that this team and the effort that they have made.

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

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

I think it says something that a Boston Bruins, one of the original six, and a New York Rangers fan are saluting the Detroit Red Wings. They have been an awesome team, remarkable players, and truly outstanding coach; and I will just say that given that some Members have not had the opportunity to speak, with some trepidation, I am going to ask for a rollcall vote and know that my House Members from different hockey towns will have the good nature and goodwill to make this a unanimous resolution.

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), and we are honored to have in this body today a member of this body who takes great pride in being from Michigan.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate my friend from Massachusetts yielding me the time.

I just want to say a few words about the Red Wings as someone who has been a fan for quite a few years. The Red Wings are for Michigan more than a hockey team, and I think that is the secret.

A lot of us do care they are a successful hockey team. Some of us go back to the days when we played and there were not any indoor rinks. Some of us who are Red Wings fans used to fool around with hockey on ponds, and sometimes because the winter was not long enough, falling in while we were playing hockey.

But as I said, the Red Wings really are much more than a hockey team and that has been especially true under the ownership of Mike and Marion Ilitch. They understand what sports mean to Detroit and the whole metropolitan area in the State. They also understand, though, that sports can mean something more than just who wins and who loses.

□ 1530

And the Red Wings, I think, have such wonderful following because, especially under the Ilitches, and the coaches there, led by Scotty Bowman, there has been continuity. We have come to know the players. I must say, on some teams, the players change so much every year, it is hard to identify with them. But that has not been true of the Red Wings.

The team that won the championship and the Stanley Cup really melded together and became a family, taking in

new members, and I think that gave us a sense of community and a sense, if I may say so, even of family. When Vladi Konstantinov was seriously injured, everybody rallied around him. And it is always a moving few moments when he rejoins the team for various events.

So I just wanted to come to the floor and to say, in tribute to the Red Wings, many thanks to all of the players, led by Steve Yzerman, the captain; to all of the coaches, led by Scotty Bowman; and to the entire Ilitch family, for making a sports team something more than a sports team. This wonderful group won the Stanley Cup, but they really also won the hearts of a lot of us in Michigan.

And if I daresay, as I close, to all my colleagues who have not been in the Detroit metropolitan area recently, there are more Red Wing flags flying from cars than you will see such flags anywhere else in America. If we who are candidates for office had just one-fiftieth of the flags that fly from the cars supporting the Red Wings, we could never lose an election. The Red Wings maybe can lose a Stanley Cup contest in future years, but they won it again this year and all of us from Michigan are very, very proud of them. And I thank the House for bringing up this resolution of congratulations.

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

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to thank the gentleman from Michigan for his very thoughtful comments, and to say whether you are a Bruin fan, or Ranger fan, like Mr. TIERNEY and me, you can still be very happy to support this important resolution honoring the Detroit Red Wings.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the entire Detroit Red Wings organization for winning the 2002 Stanley Cup on June 13, 2002, and collecting their 10th Cup by defeating the Eastern Conference Champion Carolina Hurricanes. After 82 games, followed by perhaps the most grueling playoff setup in professional sports, the Red Wings proved once again that talent and experience could triumph over more youthful competition.

Marian and Mike Ilitch, the owners of the Red Wings and community leaders in Detroit, have once again returned Lord Stanley's Cup to "Hockeytown," where it rightfully belongs. I would like to thank the Ilitch family for their dedication to the city of Detroit, State of Michigan, and to all Red Wing fans.

Red Wing fans are indebted to retiring head coach Scotty Bowman, who has brought the Red Wings to the playoffs 7 times in the last 8 years, won three Stanley Cups in the past 6 years, and who, with this year's victory, has earned his ninth Stanley Cup victory, surpassing his mentor Toe Blake for the most championships in National Hockey League history. This is truly an amazing accomplishment and I wish him well in his retirement.

Finally, I express my congratulations to the Red Wing players for their incredible season, and for showing all of us how to perform under great pressure. I applaud the hard work

and dedication which made this victory possible, and would offer my personal appreciation on behalf of Michigan's 16th Congressional District, to Captain Steve Yzerman, Brett Hull, Igor Larionov, Brendan Shanahan, Lue Robitaille, Sergei Federov, Darren McCarty, Chris Chelios, Niklas Lidstrom, Dominik Hasek, Kris Draper, Jiri Fischer, Jesse Wallin, Uwe Krupp, Mathieu Dandenault, Pavel Datsyuk, Ladislav Kohn, Kirk Maltby, Boyd Devereaux, Fredrik Olausson, Steve Duchesne, Jason Williams, Maxim Kuznetsov, Manny Legace, Jason Elliott, Sean Avery, Jiri Sleg, and Tomas Holmstrom.

With the recent signing of Curtis Joseph and re-signing of Chris Chelios, I look forward to seeing another Stanley Cup Parade in Hockeytown next year!

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in congratulations of the 2001–2002 Stanley Cup Champion Detroit Red Wings.

Although history will be the final judge, the Detroit Red Wings are already being considered one of the greatest hockey teams ever assembled. Led by the winningest coach in NHL history, a team made up of truly great players—more than half a dozen prospective Hall of Famers and a rookie class with seemingly boundless potential—the Red Wings are a team that is greater than the sum of its parts. If there is one thing that can be said about the team, it's that they could never be counted out.

Throughout the year and the playoffs, the stars stepped up and led when leadership was needed, and when the veterans had difficulties, the rookies came through when it really mattered. Under Scotty Bowman, the Red Wings came together with an offense as quick and precise as a surgeon's scalpel, and a defense as tenacious as the octopus that we in Detroit have adopted as our symbol for the playoffs.

The Red Wings have shown themselves to be outstanding role models both on and off the ice. They embody the values of teamwork, discipline and dignity, and their involvement with the community has brought it together. For our young people becoming passionate about the sport of hockey, they couldn't look up to a better group of players.

And so today I join with my colleagues in congratulating the Detroit Red Wings for their Stanley Cup victory. This team has guts, determination and finesse. Sports Illustrated has called them the New York Yankees of Hockey, but I'm not so sure that's appropriate. They're the Detroit Red Wings of Hockey, and that speaks volumes more.

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the Representatives for bringing up H. Res. 452, a resolution that I, along with support from the entire Michigan delegation, introduced congratulating the Red Wings on a tremendous year that culminated in winning the 2002 Stanley Cup Championship.

As a native Detroiter, I am so proud of the Red Wings for bringing the Stanley Cup back to the City of Detroit and the State of Michigan. They showed true heart, dominance, skill, and tenacity throughout regular and post-season play in the National Hockey League. More importantly, they showed all of us that anything is possible with hard work, determination, and a strong team spirit. The Red Wings are true champions.

Thank you to head coach Scotty Bowman, who led the Red Wings to their third Stanley

Cup under his leadership, with the back to back wins in 1997 and 1998. I wish, Mr. Bowman, "the Winningest Coach in Hockey," all the best in his retirement and thank him for all that he has brought to this great sport. Congratulations to President and team owner Mike Ilitch and his wife, Marian, who have shown steadfast support for the team and the City of Detroit and have been owners of the Red Wings franchise since 1982. Their commitment to the team and the City rings true everyday.

For all hockey fans out there and for anyone that knows even a little bit about hockey, clinching the Stanley Cup is no easy feat. The Red Wings went through four grueling playoff rounds and defeated four very competitive and skilled teams to win the Cup, including the 2001 Stanley Cup Championships, the Colorado Avalanche in the Western Conference finals, and the valiant Carolina Hurricanes in the Stanley Cup finals.

The Red Wings faced strong opposition, but showed their true grit and skill every step of the way, getting stronger as each playoff series progressed. All the players on the Red Wings contributed to the team's success. Deservedly, each player will have his name engraved on the Stanley Cup, which is considered to be the most coveted sports trophy in North America.

I would like to thank my Michigan colleagues for cosponsoring this resolution. We congratulate the Detroit Red Wings on an awesome year. Way to go Red Wings! Hockeytown is proud.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the entire Detroit Red Wings organization for winning the 2002 Stanley Cup on June 13, 2002, and collecting their 10th Cup by defeating the Eastern Conference Champion Carolina Hurricanes. After 82 games, followed by perhaps the most grueling playoff setup in professional sports, the Red Wings proved once again that talent and experience could triumph over more youthful competition.

Marian and Mike Ilitch, the owners of the Red Wings and community leaders in Detroit, have once again returned Lord Stanley's Cup to "Hockeytown," where it rightfully belongs. I would like to thank the Ilitch family for their dedication to the city of Detroit, State of Michigan, and to all Red Wings fans.

Red Wings fans are indebted to retiring head coach Scotty Bowman, who has brought the Red Wings to the playoffs 7 times in the last 8 years, won three Stanley Cups in the past 6 years, and who, with this year's victory, has earned his ninth Stanley Cup victory, surpassing his mentor Joe Blake for the most championships in National Hockey League history. This is truly an amazing accomplishment and I wish him well in his retirement.

Finally, I express my congratulations to the Red Wings players for their incredible season, and for showing all of us how to perform under great pressure. I applaud the hard work and dedication which made this victory possible, and would offer my personal appreciation on behalf of Michigan's 16th Congressional District, to Captain Steve Yzerman, Brett Hull, Igor Larionov, Brendan Shanahan, Luc Robitaille, Sergei Federov, Darren McCarty, Chris Chelios, Niklas Lidstrom, Dominik Hasek, Kris Draper, Jiri Fischer, Jesse Wallin, Uwe Krupp, Mathieu Dandenault, Pavel Datsyuk, Ladislav Kohn,

Kirk Maltby, Boyd Devereaux, Fredrik Olausson, Steve Duchesne, Jason Williams, Maxim Kuznetsov, Manny Legace, Jason Elliott, Sean Avery, Jiri Sleg, and Tomas Holmstrom.

With the recent signing of Curtis Joseph and re-signing of Chris Chelios, I look forward to seeing another Stanley Cup Parade in Hockeytown next year!

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of congratulating the Detroit Red Wings for winning the 2002 Stanley Cup Hockey Championship.

As one of the Original Six hockey clubs, the Red Wings have proven time and time again that they are one of hockey's premiere franchises of all time. With their three to one victory over the Carolina Hurricanes in game five of the 2002 Stanley Cup Finals, the Wings clinched their third Stanley Cup in six years, totaling an impressive ten Cups since the team became a franchise in 1926. With a record like that, it makes sense that Detroit has come to be known as Hockeytown USA.

So congratulations and a special farewell go to Red Wing coach Scotty Bowman, who announced his retirement just before Steve Yzerman handed him the Cup after the final game. Congratulations also to Mike Ilitch and Jimmy Devallano for putting this team together. Congratulations, obviously, to captain Steve Yzerman, to the playoff MVP Niklas Lidstrom, to Brendan Shanahan, to goalie Dominik Hasek, and to all the members of this great club for bringing yet another of Lord Stanley's coveted chalices to Hockeytown. And congratulations to the Detroit fans that stood behind their team through it all. Mr. Speaker, we have done it again.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 452.

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. SHAYS. Mr. 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 and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

BLACKWATER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE EXPANSION ACT

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4807) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the property in Cecil County, Maryland, known as Garrett Island for inclusion in the Susquehanna National Wildlife Refuge, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4807

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 "Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge Expansion Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Garrett Island, located at the mouth of the Susquehanna River in Cecil County, Maryland, is a microcosm of the geology and geography of the region, including hard rock piedmont, coastal plain, and volcanic formations.

(2) Garrett Island is the only rocky island in the tidal waters of the Chesapeake.

(3) Garrett Island and adjacent waters provide high-quality habitat for bird and fish species.

(4) Garrett Island contains significant archeological sites reflecting human history and prehistory of the region.

SEC. 3. AUTHORITY TO ACQUIRE PROPERTY FOR INCLUSION IN THE SUSQUEHANNA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE.

(a) ACQUISITION.—The Secretary of the Interior may use otherwise available amounts to acquire the area known as Garrett Island, consisting of approximately 198 acres located at the mouth of the Susquehanna River in Cecil County, Maryland.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—Lands and interests acquired by the United States under this section shall be managed by the Secretary as the Garrett Island Unit of the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge.

(c) PURPOSES.—The purposes for which the Garrett Island Unit is established and shall be managed are the following:

(1) To support the Delmarva Conservation Corridor Demonstration Program.

(2) To conserve, restore, and manage habitats as necessary to contribute to the migratory bird populations prevalent in the Atlantic Flyway.

(3) To conserve, restore, and manage the significant aquatic resource values associated with submerged land adjacent to the unit and to achieve the habitat objectives of the agreement known as the Chesapeake 2000 Agreement.

(4) To conserve the archeological resources on the unit.

(5) To provide public access to the unit in a manner that does not adversely impact natural resources on and around the unit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) and the gentleman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST).

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

I am pleased to present this legislation to the House of Representatives to expand the boundaries of Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge, which is located in my Congressional District in Maryland.

Garrett Island, which consists of approximately 198 acres, was the site of Maryland's second settlement in the 1600s. It is the only rocky island in the tidal waters of the Chesapeake Bay system, and it is a vital link between the Susquehanna River and the Chesapeake Bay. It also provides habitat to 44 different bird species, including eagles, common loons, tundra swans, and 14 kinds of ducks.

I have visited Garrett Island a number of times, and there is no question that its rich history, geographic location and wildlife resource values make it an excellent candidate for inclusion

within the National Wildlife Refuge system. As a Nation, we can ill afford to allow unique places like Garrett Island to be lost forever.

While I was disappointed to hear the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's initial reaction to the idea was that it opposed its inclusion, I am pleased they will be visiting the island next month to evaluate its trust resources. I am confident that once a comprehensive review has been concluded, as promised by the end of the summer, the service will join me in enthusiastically urging the protection of Garrett Island.

The Cecil Land Trust has done everything they can to protect the important property, contributing \$150,000 toward the purchase of the island. And based on our hearing, Federal acquisition costs would be less than \$400,000, and little, if any, maintenance or personnel will be required for the future of this inclusion.

The Chesapeake Bay Foundation had it right when they wrote that steps must be taken to ensure protection of this largely unspoiled historical and geological gem. I would urge my colleagues to vote aye on H.R. 4807. This is an important and necessary inclusion in our National Wildlife Refuge system, which will celebrate its hundredth birthday next year.

This is exactly the type of place that Teddy Roosevelt had in mind when the unique system of public lands was created.

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

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

(Mrs. CHRISTENSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, we on this side have no objection to this legislation that would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire Garrett Island for its future inclusion as part of the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge in Maryland.

Certainly the protection of the last undeveloped island in the lower reach of the Susquehanna River is a positive step toward preserving the remaining fish and wildlife habitat found near the headwaters of the Chesapeake Bay. I want to applaud the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) for this bill and for his leadership on this subcommittee on this and many other issues.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has voiced some minor reservations concerning the legislation, as we have just heard. These concerns are mostly due to the administration's ongoing effort to reevaluate current land acquisition policies governing the refuge system. However, the technical changes made to the bill, I think, will help to address these minor concerns. And the relatively low cost of acquisition should warrant a new assessment of Garrett Island by the Fish and Wildlife Service. The island is deserving of the

service's full and unbiased consideration.

H.R. 4807 is a noncontroversial bill. I also urge all Members to support this legislation to help protect fish and wildlife habitat in the Chesapeake Bay.

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

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to mention just one other item.

There is a family in Cecil County, the Kilbys, that live and work on a dairy farm, and they have been strong supporters of the concept of Garrett Island being included in the National Wildlife Refuge system. There are broad and varied opportunities for this island to be included, and so I urge not only my colleagues to vote aye on this legislation, but I also urge the Interior Department, when they are visiting the island, to recognize those varied opportunities.

The United States often sends biologists, zoologists, ornithologists, you name it, to vast areas of the world to study ecosystems. We have in our backyard, here in Maryland, a magnificent Chesapeake Bay watershed ecosystem, and this island can be one of those facilities that will be included in what could be known as an island corridor in the Chesapeake Bay so that people from the University of Maryland or the Baltimore Zoo or the Baltimore Aquarium, or other universities and community colleges and even high schools do not have to travel to Brazil or Southeast Asia or regions of Africa to show their interns or their students the kinds of ecosystems that make communities drive. They can send them to the island corridor, Garrett Island being the jewel of that concept.

So I urge my colleagues to vote for this legislation. I also want to thank the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands for her support and the staff for their work on this legislation.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4807, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read:

"A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire the property in Cecil County, Maryland, known as Garrett Island for inclusion in the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HONORING AMERICAN ZOO AND
AQUARIUM ASSOCIATION

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 408) honoring the American Zoo and Aquarium Association and its accredited member institutions for their continued service to animal welfare, conservation education, conservation research, and wildlife conservation programs.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 408

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That the Congress recognizes and honors the American Zoo and Aquarium Association and its member institutions of zoological parks and aquariums for their dedicated service in animal welfare, conservation education, conservation research, and wildlife conservation programs.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST).

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

Mr. Speaker, founded in 1924, the American Zoo Association is a non-profit organization dedicated to the advancement of zoos and aquariums. AZA institutions draw over 135 million visitors annually and have more than 5 million zoo and aquarium members. These institutions teach more than 12 million people each year in living classrooms, dedicate an estimated \$50 million annually to education programs, invest an estimated \$50 million annually to scientific research, and support over 1,300 field conservation research projects in 80 countries.

AZA member institutions are a critical component in the conservation of marine mammals in the wild through broad-based education research and standing recovery rehabilitation programs.

Additionally, many AZA facilities and scientists collaborate with researchers from colleges, universities, and other scientific institutions to conduct studies important to species conservation and health. AZA facilities have developed species survival plans which are cooperative long-term breeding and conservation programs that provide many species with an insurance policy against extinction. Some of the species covered by these plans include all the great apes, Africa and Asian elephants, Siberian and Sumatran tigers, and black, white Sumatran and greater one-horned rhinos.

These cooperative conservation programs support both field and institutional research to ensure that these animals are carefully managed and maintain a healthy self-sustaining population that is genetically diverse and demographically stable.

AZA institutions across the United States have maintained high curatorial

and veterinarian standards for zoos and aquariums in addition to supporting programs that protect, conserve, and restore wild animal populations.

Mr. Speaker, H. Con. Res. 408 commends the American Zoo and Aquarium Association for all the great work they have done, and I urge Members to support passage of this bill.

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

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

(Mrs. CHRISTENSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise also in support of this concurrent resolution recognizing the American Zoo and Aquarium Association for its outstanding role in the conservation of the world's biodiversity and for its advancement of zoos and aquariums here and abroad.

Collectively, AZA member institutions draw over 135 million visitors each year. This affords the AZA facilities a huge opportunity and responsibility to instruct the public on the need to protect and conserve the wonders of the natural world.

□ 1545

The wide variety of public education and interpretive programs made available through AZA institutions admirably fulfills this mission, and I applaud the AZA for their important work towards developing the next generation of wildlife conservation.

In closing, H. Con. Res. 408 is non-controversial, and I urge its adoption by the House.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands and the staff on both sides of the aisle for supporting this legislation in recognizing all of those people, whether it is a tiny zoo in Cecil County, Maryland, or Salisbury, Maryland, or the magnificent aquarium in Baltimore, Maryland, to zoos and aquariums all across this country by trying to understand, and doing a pretty good job of it, of understanding the nature of the magnificence of where people fit into the natural environment on this blue planet.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of the subcommittee for the gentleman's leadership and the work he has done to accommodate the needs and unique considerations of the territories as we work on the Committee on Resources. We have no members of AZA, but we do have Coral World in St. Thomas, and I am hoping at some point in the near future they will be a member of this wonderful organization.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, the Virgin Islands is a beautiful place in the Caribbean; that is its own AZA.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 408.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CELEBRATING 50TH ANNIVERSARY
OF CONSTITUTION OF COMMON-
WEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 395) celebrating the 50th anniversary of the constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 395

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That the Congress celebrates the 50th anniversary of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST).

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

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

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 395. The gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL), and Resident Commissioner ANIBAL ACEVEDO-VILÁ worked together to compose this non-partisan and status-neutral resolution celebrating the 50th anniversary of the constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

H. Con. Res. 395 celebrates the 50th anniversary of this important historical event in our Nation's history by listing some highlights Puerto Rico's local constitution went through in becoming adopted. The resolution is non-controversial, and I ask Members to join me in its support.

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

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

(Mrs. CHRISTENSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, H. Con. Res. 395 is a resolution authored by the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. ACEVEDO-VILÁ) in close collaboration and with the full support of both the chairman and ranking member, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL).

The gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. ACEVEDO-VILÁ) regrets that he is not here for the House consideration of the resolution commemorating the 50th anniversary of the constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, but a long-standing commitment in his district this morning made it impossible for him to be here until later today. He has already submitted a statement for the RECORD on his support of this historic occasion.

I take this opportunity, also, Mr. Speaker to commend the resident commissioner, the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. ACEVEDO-VILÁ) for his work on this resolution. H. Con. Res. 395 commemorates the 50th anniversary of the constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Mindful of the spirited debate over Puerto Rico's political status, the resolution was crafted to be nonpartisan and status neutral.

The adoption of Puerto Rico's constitution began in 1950 with the enactment of the U.S. law which permitted Puerto Rico to draft its own constitution. A referendum held in March of 1952 ratified the work of a constitution convention 6 months in the making. In July 1952, Congress approved Puerto Rico's constitution, and it was thereafter signed by President Harry S. Truman as Public Law 82-447.

The relationship between Puerto Rico and the United States predates the adoption of their constitution. Their contribution to the diversity of the U.S. along with their economic and social development begins in 1898 and continues today. The constitution is but yet a milestone for Puerto Rico, and they look forward to greater political progress.

Mr. Speaker, Puerto Ricans living in my district, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and particularly my home island of St. Croix, have contributed significantly to the development of the Virgin Islands. They are now an integral part of the fabric of every facet of life in our community.

I am sure that all of the residents of the U.S. Virgin Islands join me in congratulating the esteemed Governor, Sila Calderon, and our neighbors, friends and oft times family, the people of Puerto Rico, on this 50th anniversary and wish them God's continued blessings not only during this celebration but as they continue to realize their dreams and aspirations for the future.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage Members to support this resolution. We look forward to expeditious consideration in the other body.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he might consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO).

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

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise with utmost respect for my colleagues and with some sadness in my heart because I rise in opposition to this resolution. I do so because in our profession, perception is a strong weapon. And the perception of this weapon or the result will be that we are in fact celebrating the relationship between Puerto Rico and the United States. While that relationship has had some wonderful moments, it has never stopped, in my opinion, being a colonial relationship, in fact.

I do not think the Congress should at this moment or at any other moment celebrate and encourage continued colonial relationships. Now, why do I believe that Puerto Rico is a colony of the United States? Because while citizenship has been granted since 1917, the same rights as other American citizens have not been granted to the American citizens who live in Puerto Rico. I often startle some of my colleagues by reminding them that if any of us were to move back to Puerto Rico right now, we could not serve in Congress with a vote, we could not vote for Members of Congress, we could not vote for the President, or have full representation. Yet our citizenship supposedly would stay intact. I find it very difficult to do what I am doing, but I think it needs to be done so we can continue once and for all to discuss this issue and bring it to the front of the political discussion in this country.

A few years ago I joined with the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) in the so-called Young bill, which I think was the first real attempt for our country to tell the place where I was born what to do about its political future. What the Young bill did was say here are your options, take a vote, and 180 days from the time you take the vote, we will respond. That bill passed the House, never passed the Senate. That is sad because that bill in my opinion would have put this thing in motion.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear today that Puerto Rico remains a U.S. territory subject to the absolute powers of the U.S. Congress under the territorial clause of the United States Constitution in spite of the level of internal self-government given by the U.S. Congress.

When in 1952 the Jones Act was replaced by Public Law 447, which is what we are celebrating today, which approved the constitution of Puerto Rico, the law governing Puerto Rico changed. However, the territorial relationship previously existing did not change at all. And a territory, as we all know, is neither a State of the Union nor a nation of the world. It is simply a colony. In fact, Puerto Rico holds the dubious distinction of being the oldest

colony in the world, having been a colony of Spain for over 400 years until 1898 and now a colony of the U.S. for over 100 years.

To celebrate any colonial status is to promote and prolong it. And I cannot, and I refuse to do that, however benign this resolution may seem.

This Congress should not be celebrating nor promoting the continued colonialism of Puerto Rico, and it is time we did something about it. The United Nations recognizes two options for decolonization: Puerto Rico becomes the 51st State of the Union and joins the other States with full powers and responsibilities; or Puerto Rico because a sovereign nation unto itself and takes its place among other nations of the world.

Under separation, there is also the option for free association where Puerto Rico could negotiate with the United States, common currency, postal service, military service; but all negotiated as equals, not as it exists today.

Rather than celebrating and promoting this status, we should let the 4 million American citizens of Puerto Rico know that the only option real to them is not the present option, but the option of statehood or independence. Most importantly and most urgently, we must move forward to put an end to this colonialism that shames both our Nation and Puerto Rico and brings indignity to the over 4 million fellow citizens living in Puerto Rico.

Mr. Speaker, I come to this discussion as a person who feels emotion on both sides. I grew up in New York City since I was a little boy coming from Puerto Rico. I was born in Puerto Rico. I grew up in a State called New York. I know the dignity and strength and democracy of being a State. I grew up in an independent Nation called the United States. I know the dignity and strength of that. That is all I ask for the place I was born in.

Let me say for those on the island who may not care for these comments, I do not approach it as someone who was born there only. I approach it as a Member of the United States Congress who, looking at the Caribbean, says today, 2002, 104 years later, Puerto Rico should no longer be a colony of the United States.

I respect my colleagues, and I know that their intent is to celebrate the relationship. However, I have some problems, serious problems, with the relationship. Statehood or independence, that is the way to go.

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

Mr. Speaker, the constitution that we are celebrating the 50th anniversary of is really a milestone for Puerto Rico. As we have heard, this is but a step on their road to progress and a future status yet to be determined by the people of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. I appreciate the remarks of the gentleman and his sentiment on this issue.

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

□ 1600

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

I do want to say that the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. ACEVEDO-VILÁ) asked us to propose this resolution for the 50th anniversary of the constitution of Puerto Rico with the full intent of giving the people of Puerto Rico a great deal of dignity. It is about that that we are discussing this issue here this afternoon.

I urge my colleagues to vote “aye” on the resolution.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, while I do not have any objections to this resolution, it does not paint the complete picture regarding the status of Puerto Rico. H. Con. Res. 395, does not represent the views of the majority of our fellow citizens in Puerto Rico.

It is important that my colleagues are aware that most of our fellow citizens in Puerto Rico and many of our citizens of Puerto Rican descent do not share the sentiments of this resolution. Many of our constituents do not support continuation of Puerto Rico's current political status.

The constitution enshrined Puerto Rico's status as a U.S. territory. Its approval attempted to legitimize the status, but it was controversial from the start. This subject to many is visceral, and several years ago nationalists were so enraged by this often-divisive issue that they fired shots in this very chamber. Their violence was unjustified and reprehensible, and world events clearly show that resorting to violence to have your voice heard does not advance one's cause. Advocates of the constitution were disappointed with the final result of an effort that was intended to enable Puerto Ricans to choose a permanent, non-territorial status as well as draft a local constitution. It only accomplished the latter goal. In fact, the counsel to the governor at the time who had a significant role in drafting not only the laws that authorized and approved the constitution but the constitution itself, recently wrote that even the constitution was “mauled” in Congress. The counsel called the vents of fifty years ago that we rise to celebrate today “a tawdry record.”

In fact, approving the equivalent of a state constitution for a territory was a democratic innovation in territorial governance at the time, even though Puerto Ricans were already electing their own governor as well as legislature.

The current governing arrangement is a sad anachronism in this era. It no longer has the support of our fellow citizens in Puerto Rico. A 12-year governor from the party that is generally associated with the current status wrote a few years ago “all factions do agree on the need to end the present undemocratic arrangement, whereby Puerto Rico is subject to the laws of Congress but cannot vote in it.”

In the most recent referendum on the islands' status options, in December 1998, the current status received .06% of the vote. The party that has been associated with the current status abandoned that losing proposition—and never really wanted it.

Even the most ardent defenders of the status quo, like the current Governor, recognize

that the current arrangement has had its day, although in careful words. The Governor recently said that “fifty years ago” the arrangement “fared quite well when compared with the prevailing colonial arrangements then existing in the Caribbean. Half a century later there are areas where that is no longer the case.”

Mr. Speaker, with all due respect to the distinguished gentleman from the territory and the Governor who were elected with a plurality; they are not in a position to speak for the people of Puerto Rico on the issue. While a plurality is adequate for conducting day-to-day government functions, it is not enough to act on behalf of the islands on questions that can change the complete status of the territory. For issues of paramount importance a majority is required.

Puerto Rico has a tradition of handling all such questions on a tri-partisan basis. This resolution was not the subject of consultations with the two minority parties, which together represent a clear majority of the vote and the majority of citizens' views on status matters. It is important to note that spokesmen for the two parties have criticized the resolution because of the status that it symbolizes.

Mr. Speaker, while I do not object to H. Con. Res. 395, we should recognize that a majority of Puerto Ricans would not be pleased by our passage of this Resolution.

Mr. ACEVEDO-VILÁ. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairman Hansen and Ranking Member Rahall and the leadership of both parties for their support of this Concurrent Resolution celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

In order to fully appreciate the historical significance of the Constitution of the Commonwealth proclaimed in 1952, I will share with my colleagues some of the pertinent historical facts.

In 1917 Congress approved the Jones Act, conferring the US citizenship to all Puerto Ricans. While citizenship has always been and remains cherished by Puerto Ricans, the Jones Act did not provide increased local rule or a democratic process through which the people of Puerto Rico could exercise their right to self-determination.

While the Jones Act included a bill of rights, the central principle of a democratic system—consent by the governed—was non-existent in Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico was therefore treated at this time like a colony. For decades, the Puerto Rican people struggled to achieve self-determination, and democratic rule. After World War II, the colonial regime founded under the Jones Act became difficult to sustain in Puerto Rico and in Washington. In 1947 Congress responded to Puerto Rico's claim for democracy, by enacting the Elective Governor Act. This statute provided for the election, every 4 years, of the governor of Puerto Rico by the people of Puerto Rico.

There years later, with Public Law 600 of 1950, Congress began a process through which the people of Puerto Rico would exercise their right to self-determination by drafting their own constitution. It is important to note that Congress did not impose this Act upon the people of Puerto Rico, but rather it made an offer to Puerto Ricans that could be accepted or rejected. Section 2 of the Act provides: “This Act shall be submitted to the qualified voters of Puerto Rico for acceptance or rejection through an island-wide referendum

to be held in accordance with the laws of Puerto Rico. Upon the approval of this Act by a majority of the voters participating in such referendum, the Legislature of Puerto Rico is authorized to call a constitutional convention to draft a constitution for the said island of Puerto Rico.”

Puerto Rico accepted the offer and a constitutional convention drafted the new constitution and in March 1952, the people of Puerto Rico ratified it. Months later, the President signed Public Law 447, approving the Constitution of the Commonwealth. In that Joint Resolution, Congress expressed that Public Law 600 had been approved “as a compact with the people of Puerto Rico.” Finally, in July 25, 1952, Governor Luis Muñoz Marín proclaimed the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

This Constitution established a republican form of government, provided for a broad Bill of Rights that followed not only the US Constitution but also the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man. This Constitution also provided for the election of all members of the legislature by the people.

As expected, democratic rule, paved the way for cultural growth and economic development. After 1952, under the Commonwealth status, Puerto Rican culture flourished, and a stronger sense of identity grew. Our symbols were brought back to our public landscape, our flag, our anthem, etc. The Commonwealth allowed Puerto Ricans to fully and freely express their identity and their pride. Moreover, under Commonwealth, our economic foundations have grown stronger and the relationship has been very beneficial for both Puerto Rico and the United States. Today Puerto Rico consumes more U.S. goods per capita than any jurisdiction in the world and represents the 9th largest market for U.S. goods in the world. In 1999, Puerto Rico purchased \$16 billion worth of US products, which translates into over 320,000 jobs in the mainland U.S. Today I want my colleagues to recognize that Puerto Rico purchases more from the U.S. than much larger countries such as China, Italy, Russia and Brazil.

Clearly the Commonwealth Constitution has served well the people of Puerto Rico and the status of Commonwealth has benefited the United States.

While the Commonwealth alternative has won every referendum held on the Island since 1952, the issue of Puerto Rico's status is not settled. It is actually a highly divisive issue. As the representative of Puerto Rico in Congress I will continue working to make sure that the will of the people of Puerto Rico is heard and respected in Washington, and to make sure that any petition to improve the Commonwealth be properly addressed.

Notwithstanding the current debate of status in Puerto Rico, there is no doubt that the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico represents the greatest democratic achievement of the Puerto Rican people, in the 20th century. It is this historical achievement that we celebrate on July 25th.

The Commonwealth is the result of the pragmatic genius and the progressive spirit of a great generation of leaders in Puerto Rico and in the United States. I quote President Harry Truman on April 22, 1952, regarding the approval by Congress of the Puerto Rican Constitution: “The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico will be a government which is truly by

consent of the governed. No government can be invested with higher dignity and greater worth than one based upon the principle of consent. The people of the United States and the people of Puerto Rico are entering into a new relationship that will serve as an inspiration to all who love freedom and hate tyranny. We are giving new substance to man's hope for a world with liberty and equality under law. Those who truly love freedom know that the right relationship between a government and its people is based on mutual consent and esteem. The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is a proud document that embodies the best of our democratic heritage. I recommend its early approval by the Congress."

Some fifty years have passed since Congress ratified the Constitution of Puerto Rico. I am very proud to represent my people and to recognize and celebrate this historic event through this resolution today. It is an honor to work with my colleagues in Congress and to celebrate with all Americans the Commonwealth Constitution and our ongoing commitment to democracy, liberty, progress and self-determination.

I thank my colleagues for their support of this Resolution.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, as the ranking Democrat on the Resources Committee I want to begin by thanking JIM HANSEN for his work in getting this important resolution celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico before the House of Representatives.

While it is true that Chairman HANSEN and I often have a difference of opinion when it comes to issues involving Puerto Rico, on the matter before us today we stand united.

I also want to commend the gentleman from Puerto Rico, Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA, for his diligence in bringing this measure to our attention, and working to have it considered by the House of Representatives in a timely fashion.

During my tenure in Congress, I've come to appreciate the passionate deliberations over Puerto Rico's future political status. Anyone who is familiar with this history will recognize how studious one must be in crafting legislation, or otherwise, that makes mention of Puerto Rico's political status. In this regard, I offer my deep appreciation to Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA for working collaboratively with both Chairman HANSEN and myself to compose a nonpartisan and status-neutral resolution recognizing this milestone for Puerto Rico.

It is times such as this occasion that we are given good cause to step back and appreciate all that the relationship between Puerto Rico and the United States has meant to each other over the years. The U.S. has benefitted from Puerto Rican achievements in business, the arts, government, and athletics. More importantly, the U.S. has been enriched by Puerto Rican history, culture, and language. I would also emphasize the in time of war the people of Puerto Rico have also shed their blood in defense of the United States of America.

For her part, Puerto Rico has capitalized on the access to economic opportunities provided to her from the U.S. relationship. The result of this, being a prosperous economy and society.

The relationship will be perfected. The determination of the people of Puerto Rico will make it so. I have a special fondness for the people of Puerto Rico. I have found them to be a hard working and diligent people with deep passions. Today, I congratulate the peo-

ple of Puerto Rico on this anniversary and encourage my colleagues to support this measure.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. GILCHREST) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 395, as amended.

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. SERRANO. Mr. 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 and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4807, H. Con. Res. 408, and H. Con. Res. 395, the legislation just debated.

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

There was no objection.

NOTICE

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

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5093, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2003

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington (during the Special Order of Mr. MCINNIS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 107-577) on the resolution (H. Res. 483) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5093) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BECERRA (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of official business in the district.

Ms. HARMAN (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of attending a memorial service.

Ms. KILPATRICK (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of official business.

Mr. MASCARA (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of personal reasons.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and July 16 on account of personal reasons.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

The following Members (at the request of Mr. DEFazio) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:

Mr. BROWN of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFazio, for 5 minutes, today.

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

Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SHOWS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. THURMAN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi, for 5 minutes, today.

The following Members (at the request of Mr. PORTMAN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, today and July 16, 17, and 18.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois to include extraneous material, notwithstanding the fact that it exceeds two pages of the RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$9,630.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House reports that on June 12, 2002 he presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

Number and Title

H.J. Res 87. Approving the site at Yucca Mountain, Nevada, for the development of a repository for the disposal of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel, pursuant to the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982.

H.R. 2362. To establish the Benjamin Franklin Tercentenary Commission.

H.R. 3871. To provide for an independent investigation of Forest Service firefighter deaths that are caused by wildfire entrapment or burnover.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.) under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, July 16, 2002, at 10 a.m., for morning hour debates.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

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

7902. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Oranges, Grapefruit, Tangerines, and Tangelos Grown in Florida; Modifying Procedures and Establishing Regulations To Limit the Volume of Small Red Seedless Grapefruit [Docket Nos. FV01-905-1 FIR; FV01-905-2 FIR] received June 17, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7903. A letter from the Administrator, Farm Loan Program, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Streamlining of the Emergency Farm Loan Program Loan Regulations; Correction (RIN: 0560-AF72) received June 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7904. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Raisins Produced From Grapes Grown in California; Additional Opportunity for Participation in 2002 Raisin Diversion Program [Docket No. FV02-989-5 IFR] received June 25, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7905. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Vidalia Onions Grown in Georgia; Revision of Reporting and Assessment Requirements [Docket No. FV02-955-1 IFR] received June 25, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

7906. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his requests for FY 2003 budget amendments for the Securities and Exchange Commission and for the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and Housing and Urban Development; (H. Doc. No. 107—243); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

7907. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his request to make available funds for the disaster relief program of the Federal Emergency Management Agency; (H. Doc. No.

107—244); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

7908. A letter from the Principal Deputy, Department of Defense, transmitting an annual report on the STARBASE Program for FY 2001; to the Committee on Armed Services.

7909. A letter from the Legislative and Regulatory Activities Division, Comptroller of the Currency, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — International Banking Activities: Capital Equivalency Deposits [Docket No. 02-10] (RIN: 1557-AC05) received June 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

7910. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Office of Housing, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule — Nonprofit Organization Participation in Certain FHA Single Family Activities; Placement and Removal Procedures [Docket No. FR-4585-F-02] (RIN: 2502-AH49) received June 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

7911. A letter from the Director, FDIC Office of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Prohibition Against Use of Interstate Branches Primarily for Deposit Production (RIN: 3064-AC36) received June 26, 2002; to the Committee on Financial Services.

7912. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations [Docket No. FEMA-P-7610] received June 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

7913. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations — received June 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

7914. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations [Docket No. FEMA-D-7523] received June 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

7915. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Final Flood Elevation Determinations — received June 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

7916. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Final Flood Elevation Determinations — received June 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

7917. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Changes in Flood Elevation Determinations — received June 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

7918. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Department's final rule — Technical Amendments to Rules and Forms Due to the National Securities Markets Improvement Act of 1996 and the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act [Release Nos. 34-46106 and IC-25621] (RIN: 3235-AI53) received June 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

7919. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Special

Education and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Rehabilitation Engineering Research Centers (RERC) Program — received June 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

7920. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Mine Safety and Health, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule — Diesel Particulate Matter Exposure of Underground Metal and Nonmetal Miners (RIN: 1219-AB28) received June 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

7921. A letter from the Director, Corporate Policy and Research Department, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Benefits Payable in Terminated Single-Employer Plans; Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Valuing and Paying Benefits — received June 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

7922. A letter from the Inspector General, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's Annual Superfund Report to the Congress for Fiscal 2001, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 7501 note; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7923. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's report entitled, "Fleet Alternative Fuel Vehicle Acquisition Report For Fiscal Year 2000"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7924. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans Georgia: Approval of Revisions to State Implementation Plan [GA-50; GA-53; GA-56; GA-58; GA-59-200230(a); FRL-7244-5] received June 9, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7925. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule -Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans Georgia: Approval of Revisions to State Implementation Plans [GA-49-200232(a); FRL-7244-7] received June 9, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

7926. A letter from the Chief Financial Officer and Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's inventory of functions pursuant to the Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act of 1998; to the Committee on Government Reform.

7927. A letter from the Inspector General, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report on the "EPA's Inventory of Commercial Activities"; to the Committee on Government Reform.

7928. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Housing Finance Board, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General ending March 31, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

7929. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, transmitting a copy of the annual report in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act during the calendar year 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Reform.

7930. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule — Pay for Administrative Appeals Judge Positions (RIN: 3206-AJ44) received June 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

7931. A letter from the Assistant Administrator, Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Ballast Water Treatment Technology Demonstration Program; Request for Proposals for FY 2002 [Docket No. 020418091-2091-01] (RIN: 0648-ZB20) received June 20, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

7932. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Yellowfin by Vessels Using Trawl Gear in Bycatch Limitation Zone 1 of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No. 011218304-1304-01; I.D. 051702C] received June 20, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

7933. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Commercial Shark Management Measures [Docket No. 011218303-1303-01; I.D. 110501B] (RIN: 0648-AP70) received June 20, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

7934. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-9-81, -82, -83, and -87 Series Airplanes, Model MD-88 Airplanes, and Model MD-90-30 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2001-NM-44-AD; Amendment 39-12176; AD 2001-07-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 17, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7935. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Ohio River Mile 34.6 to 35.1, Shippingport, Pennsylvania [COTP Pittsburgh-02-005] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received June 20, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7936. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Special Local Regulations for Marine Events; Back River, Hampton, Virginia [CGD05-02-029] (RIN: 2115-AE46) received June 20, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7937. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Fort Vancouver Fireworks Display, Columbia River, Vancouver, Washington [CGD13-02-009] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received June 20, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7938. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zones; Liquefied Hazardous Gas Tank Vessels, San Pedro Bay, California [COTP Los Angeles-Long Beach 02-010] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received June 20, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7939. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zones; Ports of Jacksonville and Canaveral, FL. [CGD07-02-

060] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received June 20, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7940. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Regulated Navigation Area, Safety and Security Zones; Long Island Sound Marine Inspection and Captain of the Port Zone [CGD01-01-187] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received June 20, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7941. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Atlantic Avenue Bridge (SR 806), Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, mile 1039.6, Delray Beach, FL [CGD07-02-062] received June 20, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7942. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Ohio River Miles 269.0 to 270.0, Gallipolis, Ohio [COTP Huntington-02-007] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received June 20, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7943. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Silver Dollar Casino Cup hydroplane races, Lake Washington, WA [CGD13-02-007] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received June 20, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7944. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; Port of Tampa, Tampa, FL [COTP TAMPA 02-046] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received June 20, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7945. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone Regulations; St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands [CGD07-02-052] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received June 20, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7946. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Zone; San Juan, Puerto Rico [CGD07-02-047] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received June 20, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7947. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Buffalo River, Buffalo, NY [CGD09-02-029] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received June 20, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7948. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety Zone; Racine Harbor, Lake Michigan, Racine, Wisconsin [CGD09-02-010] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received June 20, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7949. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Depart-

ment's final rule — Safety Zone; Ohio River Miles 252.0 to 253.0, Middleport, Ohio [COTP Huntington-02-006] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received June 20, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7950. A letter from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30311; Amtd. No. 3007] received June 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7951. A letter from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Calipatria, CA [Airspace Docket No. 01-AWP-18] received June 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7952. A letter from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30314; Amtd. No. 3010] received June 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7953. A letter from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30312; Amtd. No. 3008] received June 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7954. A letter from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modification of Class E Airspace; Athens, OH [Airspace Docket No. 01-AGL-17] received June 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7955. A letter from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Air Tractor, Inc. Models AT-502, AT-502A, AT-502B, and AT-503A Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-CE-10-AD; Amendment 39-12764; AD 2002-11-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7956. A letter from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 777-200 and -300 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-NM-38-AD; Amendment 39-12714; AD 2002-08-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7957. A letter from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron, Inc. Model 205A, 205A-1, 205B, 212, 412, 412EP, and 412CF Helicopters [Docket No. 2001-SW-37-AD; Amendment 39-12737; AD 2002-09-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7958. A letter from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 767-200, -300, and -300F

Series Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-NM-133-AD; Amendment 39-12772; AD 2002-11-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7959. A letter from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter Deutschland Model EC135 Helicopters [Docket No. 2001-SW-69-AD; Amendment 39-12762; AD 2002-11-01] received June 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7960. A letter from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Security Considerations for the Flightdeck on Foreign Operated Transport Category Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2002-12504; Amendment No. 129-33] (RIN: 2120-AH70) received June 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7961. A letter from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Raytheon Aircraft Company Model 390 Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-CE-19-AD; Amendment 39-12763; AD 2002-11-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7962. A letter from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Gulfstream Aerospace LP Model Galaxy and Gulfstream 200 Airplanes [Docket No. 2002-NM-123-AD; Amendment 39-12755; AD 2002-10-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received June 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7963. A letter from the Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 30313; Amdt. No. 3009] received June 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7964. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Regulated Navigation Area; Chesapeake Bay Entrance and Hampton Roads, VA and Adjacent Waters [CGD05-01-066] (RIN: 2115-AE84) received June 20, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7965. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Update of Existing and Addition of New Filing and Service Fees [Docket No. 02-05] received June 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7966. A letter from the Chairman, Surface Transportation Board, transmitting the Board's final rule — Arbitration-Various matters relating to its use as an effective means of resolving disputes that are subject to the Board's jurisdiction [STB Ex Parte No. 586] received June 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

7967. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Modification of Tax Shelter Rules III [TD 9000] (RIN: 1545-BA62) received June 17, 2002, pursuant to 5

U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7968. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — New York Liberty Zone Questions and Answers [Notice 2002-42] received June 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7969. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Application of Employment Taxes to Statutory Stock Options [Notice 2002-47] received June 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7970. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Tax on Prohibited Transactions [Rev. Rul. 2002-43] received June 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7971. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Determination of Issue Price in the Case of Certain Debt Instruments Issued for Property [Rev. Rul. 2002-40] received June 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7972. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Amounts received under Accident and Health Plans [Rev. Rul. 2002-41] received June 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7973. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Health Reimbursement Arrangements (Notice 2002-45) received June 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7974. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Constructive Sales Treatment for Appreciated Financial Positions [Rev. Rul. 2002-44] received June 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7975. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Renewable Electricity Production Credit, Publication of Inflation Adjustment Factor and Reference Prices for Calendar Year 2002 [Notice 2002-39] received June 24, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7976. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Changes in accounting periods and methods of accounting [Rev. Proc. 2002-46] received June 21, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

7977. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Qualified Pension, Profit-sharing and Stock Bonus Plans [Rev. Rul. 2002-45] received June 26, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

Mr. THOMAS: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 4946. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide health care in-

centives related to long-term care; with an amendment (Rept. 107-572). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HANSEN: Committee on Resources. H.R. 3048. A bill to resolve the claims of Cook Inlet Region, Inc., to lands adjacent to the Russian River in the State of Alaska; with an amendment (Rept. 107-573). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HANSEN: Committee on Resources. H.R. 3401. A bill to provide for the conveyance of Forest Service facilities and lands comprising the Five Mile Regional Learning Center in the State of California to the Clovis Unified School District, to authorize a new special use permit regarding the continued use of un conveyed lands comprising the Center, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 107-574). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ISTOOK: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 5120. A bill making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes (Rept. 107-575). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 5121. A bill making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes (Rept. 107-576). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 483. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5093) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes (Rept. 107-577). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. RANGEL:

H.R. 5115. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on Polymethylpentene (TPX); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HASTINGS of Washington:

H.R. 5116. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 608 2nd Avenue in Zillah, Washington, as the "Sid Morrison Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. YOUNG of Florida:

H.R. 5117. A bill making supplemental appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER (for himself, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. COBLE, Ms. HART, and Mr. HYDE):

H.R. 5118. A bill to provide for enhanced penalties for accounting and auditing improprieties at publicly traded companies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 5119. A bill to make technical corrections in patent law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BACA (for himself, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. SABO, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. WALSH, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. KELLER, Mr. MURTHA, and Mrs. MYRICK):

H.R. 5122. A bill to provide for the award of a gold medal on behalf of Congress to Arnold Palmer in recognition of his service to the Nation in promoting excellence and good sportsmanship in golf; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. HUNTER:

H.R. 5123. A bill to address certain matters related to Colorado River water management and the Salton Sea by providing funding for habitat enhancement projects at the Salton Sea, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. LUTHER (for himself, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, and Ms. MCCOLLUM):

H.R. 5124. A bill to provide for the establishment of a National Organ Donor Registry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California (for himself, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. BACHUS, and Mr. DUNCAN):

H.R. 5125. A bill to amend the American Battlefield Protection Act of 1996 to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish a battlefield acquisition grant program; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. PAUL:

H.R. 5126. A bill to prohibit the provision of Federal funds to the housing-related government-sponsored enterprises and to remove certain competitive advantages granted under law to such enterprises; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 5127. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for payment by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs of dependency and indemnity compensation to the surviving spouse of a deceased veteran who for at least one year preceding death had a combination of service-connected disabilities rated totally disabling that included a compensable service-connected cold-weather injury; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H. Con. Res. 441. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Children's Internet Protection Act is constitutional as it applies to public libraries; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. BROWN of Florida (for herself, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. CAPUANO, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. FROST, Mr. HINGHEY, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. HOLT, Mr. HYDE, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. LAMPSON, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. McDERMOTT, Ms. MCKINNEY, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. MURTHA, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. OWENS, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. RUSH, Mr. TANNER, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, Mr. WAXMAN, and Ms. WOOLSEY):

H. Res. 484. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to epilepsy; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mrs. BIGGERT, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mrs. CLAYTON, Mrs. CAPPS, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. FROST, Ms. WATERS, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. SANCHEZ, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. MALONEY of New York, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. BACA, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. ROTHMAN, Ms. DUNN, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. FILNER, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Ms. WATSON, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. GRUCCI, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Ms. SCHAROWSKY):

H. Res. 485. A resolution recognizing the importance of sports in fostering the leadership ability and success of women; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Mr. OTTER, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, and Mr. POMBO):

H. Res. 486. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to establish a discretionary spending ledger and a mandatory spending ledger; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

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

327. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Wisconsin, relative to Assembly Resolution No. 46 memorializing the United States Congress to take the following actions: to insist that the United States abide by the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty; to respect the 1996 ruling of the International Court of Justice on nuclear weapons; to ratify the CTBT; to fulfill all of the United States' pledges made at the May 2000 Nuclear NPT review; and to reject the national administration's "Nuclear Posture Review"; to the Committee on International Relations.

328. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Kansas, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1620 memorializing the United States Congress to adopt United States House of Representatives Concurrent Resolution No. 3 providing for a national holiday honoring Cesar Chavez and that this holiday be celebrated on Cesar Chavez's birthday, March 31; to the Committee on Government Reform.

329. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wyoming, relative to a Joint Resolution memorializing the United States Congress to request the Bureau of Land Management to develop and implement a coordinated resource management plan for the Jack Morrow Hills area that allows multiple use in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1972; to the Committee on Resources.

330. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, relative to House Joint Resolution No. 54 memorializing the United States Congress to authorize funding to construct 1,200-foot locks on the Upper Mississippi and Illinois River System; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 267: Mr. WYNN, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. EHLERS, and Mr. BOOZMAN.

H.R. 664: Mr. HILLEARY.
H.R. 858: Mr. KLECZKA.
H.R. 1037: Mr. HOEKSTRA.
H.R. 1109: Mr. GOSS.
H.R. 1122: Mr. CLYBURN, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. KUCINICH, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. OWENS, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Mr. FALDOMAVALA.
H.R. 1184: Mr. CALVERT, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, and Mr. FRANK.
H.R. 1296: Mr. BROWN of Ohio and Mr. SWEENEY.
H.R. 1305: Mr. BAIRD.
H.R. 1425: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 1433: Mr. HOLT.
H.R. 1452: Mr. BROWN of Ohio.
H.R. 1475: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 1541: Mr. FROST.
H.R. 1604: Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri.
H.R. 1861: Mr. WEXLER.
H.R. 1990: Mrs. MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 2035: Mr. KANJORSKI.
H.R. 2322: Mr. BAIRD.
H.R. 2349: Mr. SPRATT.
H.R. 2380: Mr. FROST.
H.R. 2484: Mr. BACA.
H.R. 2638: Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 2677: Ms. BALDWIN.
H.R. 2807: Mr. HULSHOF.
H.R. 2820: Mr. PASCRELL.
H.R. 3109: Mr. SOUDER, Mr. BAIRD, and Mr. BACA.
H.R. 3131: Mrs. THURMAN.
H.R. 3201: Mr. GEKAS.
H.R. 3320: Mr. MCHUGH and Mr. JONES of North Carolina.
H.R. 3360: Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri.
H.R. 3368: Mr. STARK, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. BROWN of Florida, and Mrs. DAVIS of California.
H.R. 3388: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina and Mr. GRUCCI.
H.R. 3407: Mr. GALLEGLY.
H.R. 3469: Mr. BLAGOJEVICH, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. BONIOR.
H.R. 3552: Mr. FILNER and Mr. SANDERS.
H.R. 3580: Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota.
H.R. 3612: Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 3771: Mr. KING.
H.R. 3831: Mr. BOEHLERT.
H.R. 3834: Mrs. MINK of Hawaii.
H.R. 3884: Mr. BERRY, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York.
H.R. 3932: Mr. LUTHER.
H.R. 3945: Mr. PAYNE, Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. CONYERS, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. FROST, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. BERKLEY.
H.R. 4010: Mr. LINDER and Mr. JEFF MILLER of Florida.
H.R. 4014: Mr. SAWYER.
H.R. 4025: Mrs. EMERSON.
H.R. 4026: Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin.
H.R. 4046: Mr. BONIOR.
H.R. 4066: Mr. MOORE.
H.R. 4075: Mr. POMEROY.
H.R. 4084: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California and Ms. LEE.
H.R. 4098: Mr. SCOTT.
H.R. 4515: Mr. LAHOOD.
H.R. 4575: Mr. DIAZ-BALART and Mr. DINGELL.
H.R. 4582: Mr. TIBERI and Ms. RIVERS.
H.R. 4600: Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. REGULA, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mrs. NORTHUP, Mr. WALSH, and Mr. LAHOOD.
H.R. 4643: Mr. CAPUANO.
H.R. 4646: Mr. DELAHUNT and Mr. ROTHMAN.
H.R. 4653: Mr. BENTSEN.
H.R. 4669: Mr. STARK.
H.R. 4693: Mr. ENGEL, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. MATSUI, and Ms. BERKLEY.
H.R. 4701: Mr. HOYER, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. BALDACCIO, Mr. LEACH, Mr. BACHUS, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mrs. BONO, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. MCKEON, and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 4711: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
 H.R. 4715: Mr. BACA.
 H.R. 4720: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
 H.R. 4738: Mr. HALL of Texas and Mr. FOSSELLA.
 H.R. 4748: Mr. McDERMOTT, Ms. McCOLLUM, Mr. WU, and Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri.
 H.R. 4760: Mr. GREEN of Texas.
 H.R. 4764: Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Mr. BONIOR.
 H.R. 4793: Mr. TOWNS.
 H.R. 4840: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota and Mr. HAYWORTH.
 H.R. 4857: Ms. HARMAN and Ms. WATSON.
 H.R. 4865: Mr. DOYLE.
 H.R. 4939: Mr. SHOWS.
 H.R. 4964: Mr. ENGLISH.
 H.R. 4965: Mr. FLETCHER, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. BALLENGER, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. COOKSEY, and Mr. RILEY.
 H.R. 5022: Mr. CAMP and Mr. COSTELLO.
 H.R. 5033: Mr. CALVERT, Mrs. NORTHUP, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. PENCE, and Mr. BARR of Georgia.
 H.R. 5047: Mr. DOYLE.
 H.R. 5050: Mr. KOLBE.
 H.R. 5064: Mr. BLUNT, Mr. PENCE, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. DELAY, Mr. RYUN of Kansas, and Ms. PRYCE of Ohio.
 H.R. 5070: Mr. SKELTON, Mrs. CAPPS, Mr. WEXLER, and Mr. BARRETT.
 H.R. 5076: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
 H.R. 5081: Mr. LEWIS of California.
 H.R. 5082: Mr. RAHALL.
 H.R. 5090: Mr. RYUN of Kansas, Mr. OTTER, and Mrs. MYRICK.
 H.R. 5095: Mr. McINNIS.
 H.R. 5100: Mrs. ROUKEMA.
 H.R. 5107: Mr. DINGELL, Ms. KILPATRICK, and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.
 H.R. 5112: Mr. FROST and Ms. BROWN of Florida.
 H.R. 5113: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.
 H.J. Res. 21: Mrs. CHRISTENSEN.
 H.J. Res. 97: Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
 H. Con. Res. 60: Mr. LIPINSKI, and Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas.
 H. Con. Res. 114: Mr. RUSH and Ms. BERKLEY.
 H. Con. Res. 127: Mr. KING Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. McGOVERN, Mr. HONDA, and Ms. BERKLEY.
 H. Con. Res. 182: Mr. FALCOMA VAEGA, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. ENGLISH, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, AND Mrs. JONES of Ohio.
 H. Con. Res. 199: Ms. NORTON, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Ms. LEE, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. WATT of North Carolina, and Mr. BACA.
 H. Con. Res. 269: Mr. LEVIN and Mr. SPRATT.
 H. Con. Res. 291: Mr. ROTHMAN.
 H. Con. Res. 349: Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mrs. CAPPS, and Mr. BONIOR.
 H. Con. Res. 367: Mr. RYUN of Kansas, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. PETRI, Mr. HAYES, and Mr. HUNTER.
 H. Con. Res. 385: Mr. BACHUS.
 H. Con. Res. 396: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. BACA.
 H. Con. Res. 410: Mr. EHLERS and Mr. MEEKS of New York.
 H. Con. Res. 439: Mrs. THURMAN, Mr. ROSS, Mr. SWEENEY, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Ms. KAPTUR, Mrs. BONO, and Mr. KILDEE.
 H. Res. 50: Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. HILLIARD, and Mr. CLYBURN.
 H. Res. 126: Mr. FROST, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Ms. WATSON, Mr. KING, Ms. BROWN of Florida, Mr. SABO, Mr. OWENS, Mr. McGOVERN, Ms. BERKLEY, and Mr. BACA.
 H. Res. 253: Ms. BERKLEY.
 H. Res. 410: Mr. GILMAN, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. McGOVERN, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. DOYLE, Mr. BERMAN, and Mr. ENGLISH.

H. Res. 437: Mr. SCOTT, Mr. ISSA, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, and Mr. SMITH of Texas.

H. Res. 448: Mr. REHBERG, Mr. OSBORNE, Mr. HINOJOSA, and Mr. BACA.

H. Res. 460: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, and Mr. OWENS.

H. Res. 482: Mr. GEKAS and Mr. STEARNS.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

H.R. 1577: Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma.

AMENDMENTS

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

H.R. 5093

OFFERED BY: MR. BLUMENAUER

AMENDMENT No. 1: Add at the end, before the short title, the following new section:

SEC. _____. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to enter into any new commercial agricultural lease on the Lower Klamath and Tule Lake National Wildlife Refuges in the States of Oregon and California that permits the growing of row crops or alfalfa.

H.R. 5093

OFFERED BY: MRS. CAPPS

AMENDMENT No. 2: At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following new section:

SEC. _____. None of the funds provided in this Act may be expended by the Department of the Interior to approve any exploration plan, any development and production plan, any application for permit to drill or to permit any drilling on Outer Continental Shelf Southern California Planning Area leases numbered OCS-P0443, OCS-P0445, OCS-P0446, OCS-P0449, OCS-P0499, OCS-P0500, OCS-P0210, OCS-P0527, OCS-P0460, OCS-P0464, OCS-P0409, OCS-P0396, OCS-P0397, OCS-P0402, OCS-P0403, OCS-P0408, OCS-P0414, OCS-P0319, OCS-P0320, OCS-P0322, OCS-P0323-A, OCS-P0426, OCS-P0427, OCS-P0432, OCS-P0435, OCS-P0452, OCS-P0453, OCS-P0425, OCS-P0430, OCS-P0431, OCS-P0433, OCS-P0434, OCS-P0415, OCS-P0416, OCS-P0421, and OCS-P0422.

H.R. 5093

OFFERED BY: MR. ISSA

AMENDMENT No. 3: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. Of the funds appropriated in title I under the heading "Insular Affairs—Assistance to Territories", not more than \$23,012,058 may be made available before September 30, 2003, for grants to the Government of American Samoa.

H.R. 5093

OFFERED BY: MR. ISSA

AMENDMENT No. 4: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. Of the funds appropriated in title I under the heading "Insular Affairs—Assistance to Territories", not more than \$22,012,058 may be made available before September 30, 2003, for grants to the Government of American Samoa.

H.R. 5093

OFFERED BY: MRS. MINK

AMENDMENT No. 5: Page 74, after line 23, insert the following new section:

SEC. 142. To the Office of Insular Affairs, for partial reimbursement to the State of

Hawaii for the costs incurred as a result of the Compact of Free Association from increased demands on educational and social services to migrants from the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau, \$10,000,000.

H.R. 5093

OFFERED BY: MR. MORAN

AMENDMENT No. 6: At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following new section:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to implement any sanction imposed by the United States on private commercial sales of agricultural commodities (as defined in section 402 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954) or medicine or medical supplies (within the meaning of section 1705(c) of the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992) to Cuba (other than a sanction imposed pursuant to agreement with one or more other countries).

H.R. 5093

OFFERED BY: MS. NORTON

AMENDMENT No. 7: Page 113, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert the following: "(reduced by \$5,500,000)".

H.R. 5093

OFFERED BY: MR. SANDERS

AMENDMENT No. 8: Page 95, line 14, insert "(reduced by \$3,000,000) (increased by \$3,000,000)" after "\$984,653,000".

H.R. 5093

OFFERED BY: MS. SLAUGHTER

AMENDMENT No. 9: Under the heading "DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT—SALARIES AND EXPENSES" in title I, insert after the dollar amount on page 49, line 16, the following: "(reduced by \$9,000,000)".

Under the heading "NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM" in title II, insert after the dollar amount on page 76, line 13, the following: "(reduced by \$6,000,000)".

Under the heading "NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES—GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION" in title II, insert after the dollar amount on page 114, line 18, the following: "(increased by \$5,000,000)".

Under the heading "CHALLENGE AMERICA ARTS FUND—CHALLENGE AMERICA GRANTS" in title II, insert after the dollar amount on page 115, line 14, the following: "(increased by \$10,000,000)".

H.R. 5120

OFFERED BY: MR. FLAKE

AMENDMENT No. 1: At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following new section:

SEC. _____. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to administer or enforce part 515 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations (the Cuban Assets Control Regulations) with respect to any travel or travel-related transaction.

(b) The limitation established in subsection (a) shall not apply to the issuance of general or specific licenses for travel or travel-related transactions, and shall not apply to transactions in relation to any business travel covered by section 515.560(g) of such part 515.

H.R. 5120

OFFERED BY: MR. FLAKE

AMENDMENT No. 2: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to provide any grant, loan, loan guarantee, contract, or other assistance to any entity (including a State or locality, but excluding any Federal entity) identified specifically by name as the recipient in a report of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives or

the Senate, or in a joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference, accompanying this Act unless the entity is also identified specifically by name as the recipient in this Act.

H.R. 5120

OFFERED BY: MR. MORAN

AMENDMENT NO. 3: At the end of title I of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following:

ADDITIONAL GENERAL PROVISIONS—
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

SEC. 151. Section 620(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2370(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: “, except as needed to promote and facilitate commercial exports of agricultural commodities from the United States to Cuba.”; and

(2) in the second sentence, by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: “, except that any such embargo shall not apply with respect to the commercial export of any agricultural commodity or with respect to travel or financing (or other transactions) incident to the commercial marketing, sale, or delivery of agricultural commodities. As used in this paragraph, the term ‘agricultural commodity’ has the meaning given the term in section 102 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978.”.

SEC. 152. Upon the enactment of this Act, any regulation, proclamation, or provision of law, including Presidential Proclamation 3447 of February 3, 1962, the Export Administration Regulations (15 CFR 730 and following), the Cuban Assets Control Regulations (31 CFR 515), and section 102(h) of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996 (22 U.S.C. 6032(h)), that authorizes sanctions with respect to Cuba or transactions involving exports to Cuba and that is in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, shall not apply with respect to the commercial export to Cuba of agricultural commodities, with respect to travel or financing (or other transactions) incident to the commercial marketing, sale, or delivery of agricultural commodities, or with respect to the receipt of payment for agricultural exports.

SEC. 153. After the enactment of this Act, the President may not restrict the commercial exportation to Cuba of agricultural commodities—

(1) under the Export Administration Act of 1979; or

(2) under section 203 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act.

SEC. 154. (a) TRADE SANCTIONS REFORM AND EXPORT ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2000.—

(1) INAPPLICABILITY.—The Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 (title IX of H.R. 5426, as enacted into law by section 1(a) of Public Law 106-387, and as contained in the appendix of such Public Law) shall not apply with respect to commercial exports to Cuba of agricultural commodities.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 is amended—

(A) in section 906(a)(2)—

(i) by striking “export of agricultural commodities” and inserting “commercial export of agricultural commodities to Cuba, or with respect to the export of agricultural commodities”; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following: “The commercial export of agricultural commodities to Cuba shall be allowed without the issuance of a specific license therefor.”;

(B) in section 908—

(i) by striking subsection (b);

(ii) in subsection (a)—

(I) by striking “PROHIBITION” and all that follows through “(1) IN GENERAL.—” and inserting “IN GENERAL.—”;

(II) by redesignating paragraph (2) as subsection (b) (and conforming the margin accordingly); and

(IV) by redesignating paragraph (3) as subsection (c) (and conforming the margin accordingly); and

(iii) in subsections (b) and (c) (as redesignated), by striking “paragraph (1)” each place it appears and inserting “subsection (a)”;

(C) in section 910—

(i) in subsection (a), by striking “The Secretary of the Treasury” and all that follows and inserting “The Secretary of the Treasury shall authorize travel to, from, or within Cuba for purposes of the marketing, sale, delivery, or financing of a sale of agricultural commodities to Cuba, and any related transactions thereto, without the issuance of a specific license therefor.”; and

(ii) in subsection (b)(2), by adding at the end before the period the following: “or that does not relate to travel to, from, or within Cuba incident to the marketing, sale, delivery, or financing of a sale of agricultural commodities to Cuba, or any related transactions thereto”

(b) SANCTIONS UNDER CUBAN DEMOCRACY ACT OF 1992.—

(1) INAPPLICABILITY.—Section 1706(b) of the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 6005(b); prohibiting certain vessels from entering United States ports) shall not apply with respect to vessels that transport agricultural commodities to Cuba on a commercial basis or that transport persons whose travel is incident to the delivery of agricultural commodities to Cuba on a commercial basis.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 1705(b) of the Cuban Democracy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 6004(b)) is amended—

(A) in the subsection caption by striking “, DONATIONS” and inserting “, EXPORTS”; and

(B) by striking “donations of food to non-governmental organizations or individuals in Cuba” and inserting “commercial exports of agricultural commodities to Cuba”.

SEC. 155. Subparagraph (A) of section 901(j)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to denial of foreign tax credit, etc., with respect to certain foreign countries) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new flush sentence:

“Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, this subsection shall not apply to Cuba with respect to income or excess profits taxes paid to Cuba that are attributable to activities with respect to articles permitted to be exported to Cuba, or travel or financing (or other transactions) incident thereto that is permitted, by virtue of the enactment of the Treasury Department Appropriations Act, 2003. The preceding sentence shall apply after the date which is 60 days after the date of the enactment of this sentence.”.

SEC. 156. (a) STUDY.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall conduct a study of United States agricultural export promotion and credit programs in effect as of the date of enactment of this Act to determine if changes to current law are needed to improve the ability of the Secretary of Agriculture to utilize United States agricultural export promotion and credit programs with respect to the consumption of United States agricultural commodities in Cuba, and to otherwise enhance, assist, and remove any limitations on, commercial sales and other agricultural exports to Cuba.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall submit to the

Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate a report containing the results of the study conducted under subsection (a).

SEC. 157. In this title, the term “agricultural commodity” has the meaning given the term in section 102 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5602).

H.R. 5120

OFFERED BY: MS. NORTON

AMENDMENT NO. 4: AT THE END OF THE BILL (BEFORE THE SHORT TITLE), INSERT THE FOLLOWING:

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain the closure to public traffic of E Street, NW, in the District of Columbia, south of the White House.

H.R. 5120

OFFERED BY: MR. RANGEL

AMENDMENT NO. 5: At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following new section:

SEC. ____ None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the economic embargo of Cuba, as defined in section 4(7) of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-114), except those provisions that relate to the denial of foreign tax credits or to the implementation of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

H.R. 5120

OFFERED BY: MR. RANGEL

AMENDMENT NO. 6: In title I, in the item relating to “TAX LAW ENFORCEMENT”, after the aggregate dollar amount, insert the following: “(increased by \$9,000,000)”.

In title I, in the item relating to “EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT COMPLIANCE INITIATIVE”, after the aggregate dollar amount, insert the following: “(reduced by \$10,000,000)”.

H.R. 5120

OFFERED BY: MR. SANDERS

AMENDMENT NO. 7: At the end of the bill before the short title, insert the following new section:

SEC. ____ None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used by the Internal Revenue Service for any activity that is in contravention of Internal Revenue Service Notice 96-8 issued on January 18, 1996, section 411(b)(1)(H)(i) or section 411(d)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, section 204(b)(1)(G) or 204(b)(1)(H)(i) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, or section 4(i)(1)(A) of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967.

H.R. 5120

OFFERED BY: MR. WYNN

AMENDMENT NO. 8: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following new section:

SEC. ____ (a) CENTRALIZED REPORTING SYSTEM.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, each agency shall establish a centralized reporting system in accordance with guidance promulgated by the Office of Management and Budget that allows the agency to generate periodic reports on the contracting efforts of the agency. Such centralized reporting system shall be designed to enable the agency to generate reports on efforts regarding both contracting out and contracting in.

(b) REPORTS ON CONTRACTING EFFORTS.—(1) Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, every agency shall generate and submit to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget a report on the contracting efforts of the agency undertaken during the 2 fiscal years immediately preceding the fiscal year during

which this Act is enacted. Such report shall comply with the requirements in paragraph (3).

(2) For the current fiscal year and every fiscal year thereafter, every agency shall complete and submit to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget a report on the contracting efforts undertaken by the agency during the current fiscal year. Such reports shall comply with the requirements in paragraph (3), and shall be completed and submitted not later than the end of the first fiscal quarter of the subsequent fiscal year.

(3) The reports referred to in this subsection shall include the following information with regard to each contracting effort undertaken by the agency:

(A) The contract number and the Federal supply class or service code.

(B) A statement of why the contracting effort was undertaken and an explanation of what alternatives to the contracting effort were considered and why such alternatives were ultimately rejected.

(C) The names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the officials who supervised the contracting effort.

(D) The competitive process used or the statutory or regulatory authority relied on to enter into the contract without public-private competition.

(E) The cost of Federal employee performance at the time the work was contracted out (if the work had previously been performed by Federal employees).

(F) The cost of Federal employee performance under a Most Efficient Organization plan (if the work was contracted out through OMB Circular A-76).

(G) The anticipated cost of contractor performance, based on the award.

(H) The current cost of contractor performance.

(I) The actual savings, expressed both as a dollar amount and as a percentage of the cost of performance by Federal employees, based on the current cost, and an explanation of the difference, if any.

(J) A description of the quality control process used by the agency in connection with monitoring the contracting effort, identification of the applicable quality control standards, the frequency of the preparation of quality control reports, and an assessment of whether the contractor met, exceeded, or failed to achieve the quality control standards.

(K) The number of employees performing the contracting effort under the contract and any related subcontracts.

(c) **REPORT ON CONTRACTING EFFORTS.**—(1) For the current fiscal year and every fiscal year thereafter, every agency shall complete and submit to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget a report on the contracting efforts undertaken by the agency during the current fiscal year. Such reports shall comply with the requirements in paragraph (2), and shall be completed and submitted not later than the end of the first fiscal quarter of the subsequent fiscal year.

(2) The reports referred to in paragraph (1) shall include the following information for

each contracting in effort undertaken by the agency:

(A) A description of the type of work involved.

(B) A statement of why the contracting in effort was undertaken.

(C) The names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the officials who supervised the contracting in effort.

(D) The cost of performance at the time the work was contracted in.

(E) The current cost of performance by Federal employees or military personnel.

(d) **REPORT ON EMPLOYEE POSITIONS.**—Not later than 30 days after the end of the current fiscal year and every fiscal year thereafter, every agency shall report on the number of Federal employee positions and positions held by non-Federal employees under a contract between the agency and an individual or entity that has been subject to public-private competition.

(e) **COMMITTEES TO WHICH REPORTS MUST BE SUBMITTED.**—The reports referred to in this section shall be submitted to the Committee on Government Reform of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

(f) **PUBLICATION.**—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall promptly publish in the Federal Register notices including a description of when the reports referred to in this section are available to the public and the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the officials from whom the reports may be obtained.

(g) **AVAILABILITY ON INTERNET.**—After the excision of proprietary information, the reports referred to in this section shall be made available through the Internet.

(h) **REVIEW.**—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall review the reports referred to in this section and consult with the head of the agency regarding the content of such reports.

(i) **DEFINITIONS.**—As used in this section:

(1) The term “employee” means any individual employed—

(A) as a civilian in a military department (as defined in section 102 of title 5, United States Code);

(B) in an executive agency (as defined in section 105 of title 5, United States Code), including an employee who is paid from non-appropriated funds;

(C) in those units of the legislative and judicial branches of the Federal Government having positions in the competitive service;

(D) in the Library of Congress;

(E) in the Government Printing Office; or

(F) by the Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

(2) The term “agency” means any department, agency, bureau, commission, activity, or organization of the United States, that employs an employee (as defined in paragraph (1)).

(3) The term “non-Federal personnel” means employed individuals who are not employees, as defined in paragraph (1).

(4) The term “contractor” means an individual or entity that performs a function for an agency under a contract with non-Federal personnel.

(5) The term “privatization” means the end result of the decision of an agency to exit a business line, terminate an activity, or sell Government owned assets or operational capabilities to the non-Federal sector.

(6) The term “outsourcing” means the end result of the decision of an agency to acquire services from external sources, either from a non-Federal source or through interservice support agreements, through a contract.

(7) The term “contracting out” means the conversion by an agency of the performance of a function to the performance by a non-Federal employee under a contract between an agency and an individual or other entity.

(8) The term “contracting in” is the conversion of the performance of a function by non-Federal employees under a contract between an agency and an individual or other entity to the performance by employees.

(9) The term “contracting” means the performance of a function by non-Federal employees under a contract between an agency and an individual or other entity. The term “contracting”, as used throughout this Act, includes privatization, outsourcing, contracting out, and contracting, unless otherwise specifically provided.

(10)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), the term “critical for the provision of patient care” means direct patient medical and hospital care that the Department of Veterans Affairs or other Federal hospitals or clinics are not capable of furnishing because of geographical inaccessibility, medical emergency, or the particularly unique type of care or service required.

(B) The term does not include support and administrative services for hospital and clinic operations, including food service, laundry services, grounds maintenance, transportation services, office operations, and supply processing and distribution services.

(j) **APPROPRIATION.**—There is appropriated \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 2003 to carry out this section, to be derived by transfer from the amount appropriated in title I of this Act for “Internal Revenue Service—Tax Law Enforcement”. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall allocate such amount among the appropriate accounts, and shall submit to the Congress a report setting forth such allocation.

(k) **APPLICABILITY.**—(1) The provisions of this section shall apply to fiscal year 2003 and each fiscal year thereafter.

(2) This section—

(A) does not apply with respect to the General Accounting Office;

(B) does not apply with respect to depot-level maintenance and repair of the Department of Defense (as defined in section 2460 of title 10, United States Code); and

(C) does not apply with respect to contracts for the construction of new structures or the remodeling of or additions to existing structures, but shall apply to all contracts for the repair and maintenance of any structures.