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House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PETRI).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
September 10, 2002.

I hereby appoint the Honorable THOMAS E. PETRI to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

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

MORNING HOUR DEBATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 23, 2002, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debates. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to not to exceed 25 minutes, and each Member, except the majority leader, the minority leader, or the minority whip, limited to not to exceed 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate extend beyond 9:50 a.m.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12, rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 10 a.m.

Accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 2 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess until 10 a.m.

□ 1000

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT) at 10 a.m.

PRAYER

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

Eternal God, there are not enough days in a year to dedicate just one prayerful day for each life lost on that fateful day a year ago tomorrow. But each day, we remember the crumbling towers, the battered Pentagon, and the cavern in Shanksville field. Each life consumed and each family wounded is commended once again today to Your tender mercy and lasting love.

Just Reward for the virtuous, we still hold dear the snapshots in our mind of the heroes and heroines You revealed to us in the action film of this past year. In You each act of courage and selfless generosity will never be forgotten.

Guardian of saint and sinner alike, guide government leaders now, protect our military forces today, and help all Americans realize their fullest potential in the time You give us. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further pro-

ceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. HEFLEY 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.

IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM A. SCHWARTZ

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

Mr. ISAKSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to mourn the passing of William A. Schwartz and to praise his tireless dedication on behalf of his fellow man.

William Schwartz, the CEO of the National Prostate Cancer Coalition, died last week; and he died of prostate cancer. Mr. Schwartz is the former president and CEO of Cox Enterprises and was president of Cancell Communications and First Media Television. He was an outstanding citizen of Atlanta, Georgia, and worked tirelessly on behalf of many organizations, including the Jewish Federation of Greater Atlanta, the Atlanta Ballet, and Temple Sinai, where he was an active member.

In 1994, Mr. Schwartz was diagnosed with prostate cancer, and from that day forward he dedicated himself to promoting awareness and increasing research to fight prostate cancer. As the volunteer chairman of the National Prostate Cancer Coalition, he lobbied effectively for increased funding for

□ 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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cancer research, and his advocacy benefited men throughout America.

Though prostate cancer took the life of William Schwartz, his spirit and tireless efforts will save the lives of many men.

UNJUSTIFIED WAR AGAINST IRAQ

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

Mr. KUCINICH. Madam Speaker, we owe it to the memories of those who lost their lives on 9-11 to remember, to reflect, and also to bring to justice those responsible. We also have a similar obligation not to use the events of 9-11 and the great losses which so many endured as a pretext for launching a war against Iraq.

Iraq was not responsible for 9-11. Iraq has not been linked to 9-11. Yet here we are on the anniversary of that grim day, and all the administration is attempting to do is reframe 9-11 by beating the drum for war against a nation not connected to 9-11.

America has had enough violence in the past year for our country to have to suffer even more violence to the truth which brings us into an unjustified war. Let us heal our Nation and heal it with truth and with justice. That is the American way.

CONGRESS SHOULD PASS AN ENERGY BILL

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

Mr. HEFLEY. Madam Speaker, we are approaching the end of this Congress without sending an energy bill to the President. The House passed H.R. 4, the Securing America's Future Energy Act of 2001; and unfortunately, we are not, after 1 year from that passage, celebrating the signing of H.R. 4 into law.

The President is still waiting to sign a comprehensive energy reform package that reduces our Nation's dependency on foreign oil. Why is the President still waiting, Madam Speaker? Not because of this House, who worked with the President to pass a comprehensive energy reform that increases America's national security. H.R. 4 was ignored by the party that controls the other body, who, instead, chose to take up and pass an energy package that did nothing to reduce our dependency on countries like Iraq and people like Saddam Hussein for our country's energy needs.

Madam Speaker, let us send the President an energy bill that he can sign with confidence, one that increases both our economic security and our national security. Let us pass one that looks very much like the one we passed a year ago August.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded not to characterize actions or inactions of the other body of the Congress.

STEEL HEALTH LEGACY COSTS

(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. Madam Speaker, the United States has become the world's steel dumping ground at the expense of U.S. jobs, U.S. families, and the U.S. economy.

Since 1997, 34 steel companies have filed for bankruptcy, 17 since January of 2001, since President Bush became President, including LTV in Cleveland and RTI in Lorain, Ohio. Unfair trade has victimized an entire generation of American steelworkers, who now depend on this industry, steelworkers and retirees, for their benefits.

It is time for our leaders in Washington, for a change, to stand up. The House Steel Revitalization Act, H.R. 808, has 229 cosponsors, more than a majority of this body. The Steel Revitalization Act will mean jobs, it will mean community revitalization, it will mean strengthening and improving the U.S. economy; yet Republican leadership has blocked this bill.

A majority of Members of Congress have cosponsored this Steel Revitalization Act, and the conservative Republican leadership will not let this bill come to a vote. I ask my Republican friends to push their leadership to do the right thing.

ALLOW RESPONSIBLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

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

Mr. GIBBONS. Madam Speaker, in the first 6 months of this year, wildfires have burned nearly 3 million acres out west. That 6-month total is significantly more than the annual averages, and even greater than the number of acres burned at the same point during the record-setting fire year of 2000. And thousands of acres of fire continue to burn as we speak.

So far, the State of Nevada has endured over 678 separate fires, turning nearly 81,000 acres into charcoal. Wildfires not only devastate our precious national forests but they endanger private property and the lives of thousands of residents in the West. It is time we give the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior the tools they need to expeditiously implement fuels-reduction work on tens of millions of acres of public land at risk of severe wildfire.

I urge my colleagues to support the efforts of the House Committee on Re-

sources to move the President's healthy forest initiative to reduce wildfire risk for the sake of our national resources, our property, and our lives.

DECREASE OF UNDERWEIGHT BABIES IN ORANGE COUNTY

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

Ms. SANCHEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commend the cities of Santa Ana and Anaheim for helping to bring down the rate of underweight babies in Orange County. Because of the high quality health care these cities have provided to women in my district, we have one of the lowest underweight birth rates in the Nation.

Santa Ana and Anaheim have proven that prenatal programs are the key to lowering the numbers of underweight babies and infant mortality. In fact, one such program, Maternal Outreach Management Systems, or MOMS, a nonprofit organization, has worked hard to improve infant health by working with women who are undereducated or may not have the proper information. MOMS comes together to help, in particular to help those with young children or about to give birth.

Out of the 46,000 born in Orange County this past year, only 5.5 percent of the babies were born underweight. Programs like MOMS have given more women opportunities to provide a better life for their unborn children and a better chance at being healthy. Again, I would like to commend our cities of Santa Ana and Anaheim in helping with this.

BANKRUPTCY REFORM LEGISLATION KILLS FREE SPEECH

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

Mr. PITTS. Madam Speaker, nothing is more important in our democracy than the right to free speech and peaceful assembly. No matter what they believe, we need to allow people to speak out. When we begin to hush people up because of what they believe, none of us is safe any longer.

Until recently, I thought all of us agreed on this. I guess I was wrong. I am sorry to say that the bankruptcy reform conference report contains a provision that singles out one group of people for unusually harsh punishment simply for what they believe. Under an amendment pushed through by one powerful Senator, peaceful, nonviolent pro-life protestors will face lifelong financial ruin if they have the temerity to stand outside an abortion clinic and protest the death of children inside.

Other groups can keep on speaking out and protesting, as they always have, environmental, labor, and civil rights. But if we pass this bill in its

present form, pro-lifers will no longer have the same rights as other Americans have. This is not fair, and this body should take no part in this. It is wrong.

I urge my colleagues to join me in opposing the bankruptcy conference report in its present form. We should reintroduce this bill without this abortion amendment and do the job right.

URGING MEMBERS TO JOIN CONGRESSIONAL MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN'S CAUCUS

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

Mr. LAMPSON. Madam Speaker, today I rise to again urge my colleagues, if they are not already members, to join the Congressional Missing and Exploited Children's Caucus.

In 1997, a little girl named Laura Kate Smither was abducted while jogging near her home in my congressional district. She was later found murdered. We have seen many of those stories, unfortunately too many of them lately. The pain that I saw and the terror that I saw my community go through, as well as the way they came together to search for this little girl, inspired me to want to do something to prevent this kind of loss in the future.

I came to Congress with a lot of ideas and issues on my mind, but soon realized the importance of one that was not being adequately addressed; and so I founded the Congressional Missing and Exploited Children's Caucus to serve as a loud and unified voice for children all over the world.

We have seen lots of stories recently on CNN and in our newspapers, elsewhere, during the summer. It is not that there are more but that we are becoming aware. I urge my colleagues to join this congressional caucus and to help us continue to fight child abduction and exploitation.

REMEMBERING SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

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

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, to state the obvious, tomorrow is September 11 again. Like many Americans, I will be home taking time with family and neighbors for a solemn reflection, remembrance and prayer, and so it should be for all Americans. But my earnest hope, Madam Speaker, is that September 11 of this year not be an anxious time; that in addition to remembering the lost, we actually, Madam Speaker, have much to commemorate.

In the past 12 months, our people have responded with selfless actions of courage and generosity, our military has responded with valor, our President with moral clarity and purpose, and this Congress, Republicans and

Democrats alike, have responded with resources and reform.

□ 1015

America is better prepared and safer this September 11 than the last. Let us also be confident in this, that He who sets this pilgrim's dream on this wilderness shore still watches over us. And I say like Americans have said throughout generations, I lift up my eyes to the hills, and where does my help come from, my help comes from the Lord.

DEFEAT H.R. 2357, ALLOWING CHURCHES TO FUND POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS

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

Mr. EDWARDS. Madam Speaker, the American people need to know that there is legislation pending in this House that would turn our churches into political campaign organizations. This bill would actually allow churches to endorse political candidates and even contribute church funds to political campaigns.

H.R. 2357 is an extraordinarily bad bill. It is a dangerous bill. This bill would demean the spiritual mission of our houses of worship by turning them into a vehicle for campaign contributions and partisanship. If someone wanted to maliciously tear our churches apart, I can think of few ways to do it better than to pit church members against church members each year as they debate which Federal, State, county and local candidates to endorse and how much to contribute to them.

This bill is opposed by numerous religious organizations, including the Baptist Joint Committee, the American Jewish Committee, the General Board of Church and Society, the United Methodist Church, the Congress of National Black Churches, the Interfaith Alliance Foundation and the Baptist General Convention of Texas, just to name a few.

If anyone thinks politicizing churches is a good idea, then they need to review the lessons of world history.

AMERICANS URGED TO REMEMBER SEPTEMBER 11

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

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Madam Speaker, this week it is important to remember those who lost their lives during the attack on America last year, as well as all of our first responders, our medics, our military personnel, and the people that volunteered and tried to help.

I think our Founding Fathers would be very proud of our new diligence in our quest to preserve liberty and freedom in this country. President Bush

has designated September 11 of each year to be Patriot Day, and calls on all Americans to observe it appropriately.

I urge my Michigan citizens and all Americans to spend some time thinking about what we need to do to protect our liberty and freedom, and to pray for the families of those that died in the terrorist attack in Pennsylvania, Washington and New York. This Wednesday marks the 1-year anniversary. Let us remember what our forefathers did, and what happened to us 1 year ago and our renewed vigor to make sure that we do what is important to sacrifice ourselves in the preservation of liberty and freedom.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 3210, TERRORISM RISK PROTECTION ACT

Mr. FOSSELLA. Madam Speaker, I offer a motion to instruct conferees on the bill (H.R. 3210) to ensure the continued financial capacity of insurers to provide coverage for risks from terrorism.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FOSSELLA moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Senate amendment to the bill H.R. 3210 be instructed to agree to the provisions contained in section 11 of the Senate amendment, relating to satisfaction of judgments from frozen assets of terrorists, terrorist organizations, and state sponsors of terrorism.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under rule XXII, the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FOSSELLA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 3210.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, as we all know, tomorrow marks the first anniversary of the greatest attack on the soil of the United States of America. In that attack, both at the Pentagon in Virginia, in Pennsylvania, and in downtown Manhattan, the Nation lost thousands of innocent human lives.

Since then I think our Nation has been on full alert and in the field combating the war on terrorism, seeking out those evil ones who committed those dastardly acts, so we can ensure that we can keep the peace for future generations. But at the same time, we need to get at the heart of these terrorist organizations in those states that sponsor terrorism.

Believe it or not, if an American citizen seeks a judgment in a court of law and is successful against some of these terrorist organizations or states that sponsor terrorism, and assets are frozen by the United States Government, some of those victims who are successful in a court of law may not and indeed are not recovering those assets.

It is a little ironic that American citizens can sue their neighbor for a mild act, obtain a judgment and recover, and yet we cannot sue a terrorist organization that killed people, and in this case thousands, and not recover unless the Federal Government on a petition or a case-by-case basis determines that those successful plaintiffs should recover. This motion to instruct will attempt to right that wrong.

Under current law, Americans who have been victimized by terrorist and state-subsidized terrorism and are eligible to enforce court judgments against the assets of a terrorist state have had to wait until Congress acts before they can receive their awarded funds. Some victims have gotten compensated, and many have not. As I mentioned today, thousands of Americans and their families are considering and have joined the class action lawsuit aimed at recovering and undermining the ability of these groups to perpetuate their acts of evil.

American victims of international terrorism will all have equal access to the courts and to block assets of terrorists, terrorist organizations, and state sponsors of terror as a small but important token of justice. We impose immediate financial costs on terrorists and states that sponsor terrorism, freezing assets for 20 years or 25 years or 30 years or even 5 years, and then giving them back to the terrorist state does not impose such costs, and that seems to be the policy today, dangling this carrot before these evildoers as if they are going to stop their evil ways.

At present, terrorism is a cheap way to pursue war against Americans. Unless America finds ways to make it more costly, terrorists and those states that sponsor terrorism have no economic incentive to stop. By imposing a direct and immediate cost, this provision represents one effective financial tool, one of many, against terrorists and those who help them, and this will seek to help the victims.

Finally, terrorist-sponsored states will no longer be able to use their diplomatic and intelligence agencies to support terrorists with financial impunity. In other words, hiding behind this veil of diplomatic or intelligence immunity, something that is too often abused and flies in the face of justice.

Terrorism-sponsoring states use those wholly owned and controlled agencies and instrumentalities to raise, to launder, and to distribute funds to terrorist cells, sometimes even in the United States of America. Ironically, these agencies and instrumentalities can claim foreign sovereign im-

munity against victims in U.S. courts because of their relationship with the terrorist-sponsoring states.

By exposing these agencies and instrumentalities to liability, the U.S. further increases the cost of sponsoring terrorism, and goes after the sources of funding for these organizations and cells.

Madam Speaker, tragically and regrettably, I lost a lot of friends and a lot of neighbors; and America lost a lot of friends and a lot of neighbors and brothers and sisters, more than 200 people from Staten Island and almost another 100 from the Brooklyn portion of my district. Those families right now are suffering the shock of it, the shock of losing a father or a mother or a sister or brother or uncle or aunt, and tomorrow marks the anniversary.

The notion that while brave men and women are fighting the war overseas in seeking out these terrorists and those who help them and harbor them and finance them because they are thinking of doing it again, the notion that this government, our government, could prevent my neighbors and friends one day, if successful in a court of law in obtaining judgment, to be unable to recover assets of a terrorist organization or a state that sponsors terrorism to me is the most unjust thing in this Nation.

Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to support this motion to instruct, to be compatible with the other body and bring justice to these families, these victims of terrorism.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I applaud the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA) for bringing this motion to instruct forward and pursuing a very good idea. I see that the gentleman has a number of speakers, so I am going to reserve my comments until some of his speakers can proceed.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FOSSELLA. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON), a man who deserves much, if not all, of the credit for bringing this to the floor today.

Mr. CANNON. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA) for moving this issue today and giving me an opportunity to speak.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 3210, the Terrorism Risk Protection Act, which provides for continued availability of insurance against terrorism risks and addresses multiple insurance and liability issues arising from the September 11 attacks.

The Senate passed a similar version overwhelmingly supported by the House, and this motion will allow the House to show its support for the issue with a vote to instruct conferees. I

would like to talk particularly about what I think is one of the most important issues in that bill which fell within the Committee on the Judiciary's jurisdiction.

Under current law, Americans who have been victimized by state-subsidized terrorism and are eligible to enforce court judgments against the assets of a terrorist state have had to wait for Congress to act before they could collect their awarded funds. Some victims have gotten compensated. However, most have not.

Under the Fossella-Cannon language in section 15(e) of the Terrorism Risk Protection Act passed by the House, American victims of international terrorism will have equal access to the courts and to blocked assets of terrorists, terrorist organizations, and state sponsors of terror as a small but important token of justice.

This language imposes immediate financial costs on the states that sponsor terrorism. Freezing assets for 20 years and then giving them back to the terrorist states does not impose such costs. At present, terrorism is a cheap way to pursue war against Americans. Unless the U.S. finds ways to make it more costly, terrorists and states which sponsor terrorism have less economic incentive to stop. By imposing a direct and immediate cost, this language represents one effective financial tool against terrorists and also helps their victims.

After the Senate pulled the language from their version of the Terrorism Risk Protection Act, the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA) and I introduced a stand-alone bill to ensure a solution to this problem. However, language identical to the bill introduced by the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA) and me was added to the Senate bill on the floor by a vote of 81-3. With this provision now included in both the Senate and the House version of the Terrorism Risk Protection Act, there is no reason why we should not be able to preserve the express will of both houses in conference by maintaining this language.

Madam Speaker, there are many people who would benefit from this, and with recent attacks on the World Trade Center, there are many from the district of the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA) which this legislation would directly affect.

□ 1030

Others affected by it include people like Terry Anderson and other former hostages held by Hezbollah who successfully sued and won judgments against Iran but have not been able to collect from the seized assets. The provision in this bill today will allow access to the frozen assets of terrorists, terrorist organizations and terrorist-sponsored states, and American victims of international terrorism who obtain judgments against those terrorists.

I would like to once again thank the gentleman from Ohio (Chairman

OXLEY); the gentleman from Wisconsin (Chairman SENSENBRENNER); my colleague and friend, the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA); and my colleague and friend, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT), for their efforts on this issue.

I urge my colleagues to support the motion to instruct conferees. Allowing victims to go directly after the frozen assets of terrorists and their sponsors will help us to allow our Nation and economy to go forward.

Mr. FOSSELLA. Madam Speaker, again I would like to thank the gentleman from Utah for his leadership.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GRUCCI).

Mr. GRUCCI. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleagues, the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT), for their leadership on this. I would like to thank our chairman, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. OXLEY), for his guidance and leadership on the Committee on Financial Services for bringing many pieces of legislation to reality that will help us to not only track the assets, to track the money of terrorists, but now, with this piece of legislation, hopefully we will be able to access that for the victims.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3210, in an attempt to locate the assets, to seize the assets, and to deliver them back to the victims of terrorists, terrorist nations, et cetera.

Tomorrow we will stand around and we will be in solemn prayer in some places, we will be at services at other places, and remember the tragic attacks on America of almost a year ago. Many of us have borne the pain of seeing families torn apart by this terrible, terrible tragedy. I myself have had over 70 families in my district torn apart. Two of them I knew personally.

It is a terrible ordeal for the families, not only to lose the ones they love, but then to face the uncertainty of what is going to happen to them economically. Their financial needs have all been torn apart. Their communities are reaching out to them, but they still do not have the strength of knowing what they have to go forward with.

Hopefully, if we can get this legislation moving forward, if we can move this piece of legislation forward, hopefully we can bring some peace to their minds, knowing that they will have access to not only the love and the compassion that has been contributed from Americans, but also they will be able to punish the terrorists even more by seizing their assets, seizing their money, which in turn will slow down their operations.

Madam Speaker, I could not be more in support of this legislation. Once again, I thank my colleagues for their leadership on this.

Mr. FOSSELLA. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. OXLEY), chairman of the

Committee on Financial Services, one who has been leading this effort, both before and after September 11, in tracking down the assets of terrorists and states that sponsor terrorism.

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

Mr. OXLEY. Madam Speaker, let me first recognize the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT) for their leadership on this very, very important issue.

The whole concept of taking terrorist assets that have been seized and compensating victims seems so elemental to our system of justice that it has clearly been one that has been incorporated in this legislation, both in the House and in the Senate; and I would say without the leadership of these two gentlemen, we would not be here today.

As we know, the House passed our version of the terrorism insurance legislation back last year. The Senate finally moved in June. We just appointed conferees right before the August recess. We are ready to go to work on this side.

I will say I have had some discussions with participants from the other body. They seem ready and prepared to move forward. There is no reason why we cannot get this legislation, this conference committee work, completed and on the President's desk as quickly as possible, I would hope certainly by the end of September. That is not an unrealistic possibility.

I just saw a study the other day that the amount of construction sites that are standing idle and the amount of money in those construction sites now is over \$10.5 billion. That is an awful lot of jobs that we are losing as a result of this. Somebody once predicted without terrorism insurance we could have a loss of 1 percent of our Gross Domestic Product off the growth numbers. That is an awful lot of jobs, an awful lot of economic activity.

So, Madam Speaker, let us dedicate ourselves today to first passing this excellent motion to instruct conferees. I want to assure both gentlemen that my main task over the next few weeks will be to bring this conference report to the floor of the House and get it signed by the President.

Mr. FOSSELLA. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BAKER), who again has been at the forefront and working closely with all of us to bring the terrorists to their heels.

Mr. BAKER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time and wish to express my appreciation to both the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from Ohio (Chairman OXLEY) for their leadership on this important issue.

Madam Speaker, in this country when we find someone engaged in the sale of drugs to minors, we think it is such a terrible offense that we not only give them jail time when convicted, we

seize all their assets. We take the car from which the material was hauled; we take anything we can find related to that activity.

How more appropriate when some state-sponsored activity takes the life of or tortures innocent individuals for no apparent reason, that we should go after not only those who commit the acts of terror, those who engage in it, but their assets as well?

The United States Government has seized millions of dollars of assets that could be made available to the victims of these heinous acts, but the Congress must act.

So I commend these individuals for taking the leadership in bringing forth this motion to instruct, which will, in some small way, bring relief to those who have been gravely harmed, and, more importantly, send a very strong message to those who engage in acts of terror: when you engage in these acts, there will be a very high price to pay. Money is not enough. We need more.

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I want to express my thanks again to the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA), to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GRUCCI), to the chairman of the Committee on Financial Services, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. OXLEY), the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BAKER), and to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON), all of whom have viewed this issue as being important enough to come and support this motion to instruct conferees.

I am personally not a big proponent of motions to instruct conferees, because our experience has shown that when we instruct the conferees, they seldom pay much attention to what we are instructing them to do anyway. They kind of have minds of their own. But this seems to me to be one of those situations where there is a growing sense of unanimity that this is a good idea; and I want to thank my friend, the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA), for picking up the idea and running with it.

Let me kind of trace the history of how we got here so that my colleagues will understand it. There have been several kinds of odd references to me as one of the moving forces in this. My colleagues should know that this was an idea that I originated in a very crude amendment which I offered to the terrorism bill when it was being considered a year or so ago in the Committee on Financial Services.

I had two objectives in offering the crudely drawn, quickly drawn amendment to that bill. One of those was the obvious kind of frustration and feeling of helplessness that all of us had in the aftermath of the events of September 11 and the feeling that, as the gentleman from Ohio (Chairman OXLEY) said, this was a pretty elementary notion, that if the Federal Government was going to freeze assets of terrorists

and terrorist groups, that it should not necessarily be the Federal Government that benefited from freezing those assets, but that those assets ultimately should be available to the individuals whose lives had been taken, the families of those individuals and the individuals who had been injured by acts of terrorism.

So the first reason that I had was just a sense of frustration and wanting to do something in response to the acts of September 11 and to other acts of terrorism.

The second rationale I had, really I have to reveal to my colleagues in honesty, was kind of to make a point, because when we were debating the terrorism reinsurance bill, one of the issues that came up in the committee was whether we would do some kind of tort reform in the context of the terrorism reinsurance bill.

I was frustrated by the notion that my colleagues would take a terrorism reinsurance bill and inject a highly political issue of tort reform in that bill, and I wanted to try to demonstrate to my colleagues how unreasonable I thought this whole concept of tort reform was. I thought the best way to do that was to point out to them that if they did tort reform, they would be capping as part of that tort reform the recoveries that individual citizens could obtain for acts of terrorism.

I could not imagine that my colleagues would want to put an arbitrary cap of \$250,000 in punitive damages, or any kind of arbitrary cap, on the recovery by the family of a constituent of mine who had been killed in the violence on the U.S.S. *Cole*. My constituent, Lakeina Francis, who had lost her life, her family was there in North Carolina, and my colleagues were playing politics with this bill. I thought that one of the ways I could illustrate to them that what they were doing was unreasonable was to offer this amendment in the context of that terrorism reinsurance bill, and I did.

Of course, as I thought, it did put my colleagues who were supporting tort reform in a pretty tough position. They finally started to understand that these arbitrary caps that they were talking about in this bill did not make sense when somebody gets blown up, or when somebody gets injured by extreme negligence of another party. My colleagues thought this was a good idea, and they adopted this amendment in the terrorism reinsurance bill. They adopted my amendment to the bill.

Well, I conceded at the outset that this was a crude effort, an effort that started to build steam right there in the committee. After the committee markup and the passage of the House terrorism reinsurance bill, I am happy to say that the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) picked up on this idea and introduced a free-standing bill that was much, much better than the crude language that I had offered in the committee; and when the

bill was considered in the Senate, the Senators put the language in the bill which was much better than I had introduced in the Committee on Financial Services and much better even than the free-standing bill that the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) introduced, which is why we are here with the motion to instruct conferees, to leave the provision in the bill.

□ 1045

That is how we got here. This is a great idea. Not because I started with the idea but just because of what the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. OXLEY) said, the chairman of the Committee on Financial Services, this is so elemental. Why would we freeze the assets of a terrorist group, a terrorist country, terrorist, and not make those assets available to satisfy a judgment that an individual who has been injured or the family of an individual who has been killed in a terrorist attack, why would we freeze the assets if we were not doing it for this honorable purpose?

So I just think this is something whose time has come. I do not think it is going to be controversial. The U.S. Treasury has blocked over \$3 billion from organizations or countries designated as terrorists or state sponsors of terrorism. Blocking this money may cripple these organizations and these terrorist states, but it does little to assist the victims of their terrorist acts unless we put this provision in the bill. The bill allows Americans who have suffered as a result of terrorist acts to receive compensation from these blocked assets. Compensating victims will not end terrorism as we know it, but it does raise the price, and it sends a message to terrorist organizations and the states that sponsor them, we will not stand for the murder of innocent Americans. Those who target Americans will be punished and not only will you be punished criminally, you will be punished financially as a result of this language. Using terrorists' assets to compensate victims punishes terrorists and deters future acts of violence, hopefully; maybe, may not, but whether it does or does not, we want them to pay for what they have done. Terrorist states and organizations should not go unpunished for murdering innocent Americans.

Just this past summer, five Americans were murdered in the cafeteria at Hebrew University, and the organization that claims responsibility for that has funds blocked by the U.S. Treasury. Those people ought to have access to those funds and be able to get to them.

The gentleman from New York's bill is fair. It gives all American victims of terrorism an opportunity to receive compensation from terrorist assets, and I urge my colleagues to retain this important provision in the final version of the terrorism insurance bill. By doing so, we demonstrate our com-

mitment to the victim of terrorist acts and show our resolve to punish those states and organizations that sponsor terrorism. This language holds terrorists accountable for their crimes against Americans. It is a great idea. I applaud the gentleman from New York and all of the people who picked it up and ran with it.

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

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

At the outset, let me really thank the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WATT). We really would not be here but for his efforts, his ideas, his support, and his leadership. And the victims of terrorism owe thanks to the gentleman from North Carolina as well as the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER), the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. OXLEY), the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BAKER), the gentleman from New York (Mr. GRUCC), and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON), who really brought us here today.

And underscore what we have all said, and I am not going to repeat it, but every day and especially tomorrow, September 11, 2002, we honor the heroes and the victims who perished last year, our fellow American citizens, those who just want an ordinary way of life, a peaceful life, who sought to raise a family in this great Nation, who sought to do a job and do it right, and those valiant heroes from EMS and the police department and the port authority and especially the firefighters, 78 of whom were from Staten Island alone, and names like Egan and Olsen and Curatola and Esposito and Siller and Leahy and Doyle, and tragically thousands of others. They are names, yes, but they are families. They have left behind children, they have left behind wives, husbands, parents, and grandparents, and what they were seeking is all what I think we are all about, the right to live in freedom with liberty and in peace, and that was robbed from them. That was robbed from them. It was robbed from their families. And, yes, we are a stronger and better country, and we are fortunate to have brave men and women to wear the uniform to go get those people, wherever they may be across the globe, with the commander in chief, President Bush, leading the way.

But at the same time, I think it is unbelievable that these families down the road, in the event that they will obtain a judgment, would have to come back to Congress or to their own government to petition against a terrorist organization or a state that sponsors terrorism to recover some of those assets.

We should not be here next year or 10 years from now debating this. We should end the subject right now, put it to a close, and bring justice to those victims who suffer today and will be suffering for a long time. But at least this Congress is speaking with one

voice and saying that we are going to right that wrong and provide equity for all.

Mr. SHAYS. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the motion offered by the gentleman from New York and the gentlemen from North Carolina.

Now and then, a proposal comes before Congress that makes such good sense, it's a wonder no one thought of it sooner. We have just such a proposal before us today.

Under Section 11 of the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act, Americans who are victims of cowardly terrorist acts will get the justice they deserve—not just an IOU.

Allowing victims to enforce judgments against terrorists and state sponsors of terrorism will serve two vital purposes. First, it will compensate the victims of terrorism and their families. These brave men and women have suffered unimaginable losses, and they shouldn't have to worry about whether the State Department will release frozen terrorist assets in the event they prevail in a lawsuit and be awarded funds.

Second, this provision will cut financing for terrorism off at the knees. The assets of terrorist states shouldn't simply be frozen—they should be seized. That's what we're doing here today.

Madam Speaker, I would like to thank Chairman MIKE OXLEY for his commitment to this legislation, and urge all of my colleagues to vote for this common-sense motion to instruct.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSELLA).

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 5011, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2003

Mr. HOBSON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 5011) making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

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

There was no objection.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT OFFERED BY MR. OLVER

Mr. OLVER. Madam Speaker, I offer a motion to instruct.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. OLVER moves that the managers on the part of the House on the conference of the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill, H.R. 5011, be instructed to insist on the higher of House or Senate funding levels, with regard to funding for planning, design, construction, alterations and improvements of military facilities; including environmental remediation, barracks, hospitals, childcare facilities, and family housing.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under rule XXII, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. OLVER) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HOBSON) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. OLVER).

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

Madam Speaker, this is a straightforward motion that all Members will be able to support. It instructs the House conferees to work toward the highest funding levels possible.

Madam Speaker, as the ranking member for this subcommittee, I have visited many military installations with the chairman, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HOBSON), installations which are both on shore and offshore.

We both agree that there is a tremendous backlog in providing decent housing, modern workplaces, and critical security for our service men and women and their families. The needs are well beyond the funding available in either the House or the Senate bill, but I strongly believe we need to get every cent available for military construction to the Department of Defense.

I urge Members to support this motion to instruct.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, we are willing to accept the gentleman's motion.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. OLVER).

The motion to instruct was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees: Messrs. HOBSON, WALSH, DAN MILLER of Florida, and ADERHOLT, Mrs. GRANGER, Messrs. GOODE, SKEEN, VITTER, YOUNG of Florida, OLVER, EDWARDS, FARR of California, BOYD, DICKS, and OBEY.

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 5010, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2003

Mr. LEWIS of California. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 5010) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT OFFERED BY MR. OLVER

Mr. OLVER. Madam Speaker, I offer a motion to instruct.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. OLVER moves that the managers on the part of the House on the conference of the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill, H.R. 5010, be instructed to insist on the higher funding levels permitted within the scope of conference with regard to chemical and biological defense programs, projects, and activities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to rule XXII, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. OLVER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. OLVER).

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

Madam Speaker, I offer this motion on behalf of the ranking subcommittee member, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA), who has been detained.

Madam Speaker, it has become obvious to all that chemical and biological warfare is a clear and present danger to our country.

□ 1100

The two gentlemen who lead the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MURTHA), have recognized this fact for many years and have steadfastly worked to increase the funding for the variety of promising technologies in development to protect us from these weapons of mass destruction. We want, through this motion, to continue this.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I am prepared to accept the gentleman's motion.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. OLVER).

The motion to instruct was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees:

Messrs. LEWIS of California, YOUNG of Florida, SKEEN, HOBSON, BONILLA, NETHERCUTT, CUNNINGHAM, FRELINGHUYSEN, TIAHRT, MURTHA, DICKS, SABO, VISLOSKEY, MORAN of Virginia and OBEY.

There was no objection.

MOTION TO CLOSE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE MEETINGS ON H.R. 5010, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2003, WHEN CLASSIFIED NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION IS UNDER CONSIDERATION

Mr. LEWIS of California. Madam Speaker, I offer a motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. LEWIS of California moves, pursuant to clause 12 of rule XXII, that meetings of the conference between the House and the Senate on H.R. 5010 be closed to the public at such times as classified national security information may be broached, providing that any sitting Member of Congress shall be entitled to attend any meeting of the conference.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. LEWIS).

On this motion, the vote must be taken by the yeas and nays.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, this vote on the motion to authorize closed meetings of the conference will be followed by two possible 5-minute votes on questions postponed earlier today.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 365, nays 0, not voting 67, as follows:

[Roll No. 378]

YEAS—365

Abercrombie	Bonior	Cooksey
Ackerman	Bono	Costello
Aderholt	Boozman	Cox
Akin	Boswell	Coyne
Allen	Boucher	Cramer
Andrews	Boyd	Crane
Armey	Brady (PA)	Crenshaw
Baca	Brady (TX)	Cubin
Bachus	Brown (OH)	Culberson
Baird	Brown (SC)	Cummings
Baker	Burr	Cunningham
Baldacci	Burton	Davis (CA)
Baldwin	Buyer	Davis (FL)
Ballenger	Calvert	Davis (IL)
Barcia	Camp	Davis, Jo Ann
Barr	Cannon	Davis, Tom
Bass	Cantor	Deal
Becerra	Capito	DeFazio
Bentsen	Capps	DeGette
Bereuter	Capuano	DeLauro
Berkley	Carson (IN)	DeLay
Berman	Carson (OK)	DeMint
Berry	Castle	Deutsch
Biggert	Chabot	Dicks
Bilirakis	Chambliss	Dingell
Bishop	Clay	Doggett
Blagojevich	Clayton	Dooley
Blumenauer	Clyburn	Doolittle
Blunt	Coble	Doyle
Boehner	Combest	Dreier
Bonilla	Conyers	Duncan

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

NOT VOTING—67

Barrett	Bryant	Crowley
Bartlett	Callahan	Delahunt
Barton	Cardin	Diaz-Balart
Boehler	Clement	Ehrlich
Borski	Collins	Fattah
Brown (FL)	Condit	Gilchrest

Miller, George	Sanders
Miller, Jeff	Schaffer
Mink	Serrano
Moran (VA)	Souder
Morella	Stump
Murtha	Sununu
Napolitano	Sweeney
Neal	Taylor (NC)
Nethercutt	Towns
Owens	Velazquez
Platts	Walsh
Pryce (OH)	Waters
Rahall	Weiner
Riley	Weller
Ros-Lehtinen	Wynn
Roukema	Young (AK)
Rush	

□ 1128

So the motion was agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 378 had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, the Chair will now put each question on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today in the following order:

On instructing conferees on H.R. 3210, the yeas and nays; and on approving the Journal, de novo.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic votes.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 3210, TERRORISM RISK PROTECTION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of agreeing to the motion to instruct on the bill, H.R. 3210, offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA) on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today.

The Clerk will designate the motion.

The Clerk designated the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA) on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 373, nays 0, not voting 59, as follows:

[Roll No. 379]

YEAS—373

Abercrombie	Barcia	Blumenauer
Ackerman	Barr	Blunt
Aderholt	Barton	Boehner
Akin	Bass	Bonilla
Allen	Becerra	Bonior
Andrews	Bentsen	Bono
Armey	Bereuter	Boozman
Baca	Berkley	Boswell
Bachus	Berman	Boucher
Baird	Berry	Boyd
Baker	Biggert	Brady (PA)
Baldacci	Bilirakis	Brady (TX)
Baldwin	Bishop	Brown (OH)
Ballenger	Blagojevich	Brown (SC)

Burr
Burton
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Hilliard
Capito
Capps
Capuano
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Clay
Clayton
Clyburn
Coble
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crenshaw
Cubin
Culberson
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Farr
Ferguson
Filner
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Frank
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Graves
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grucci
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Harman

Hart
Hastings (FL)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Hill
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoohey
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Keller
Kelly
Kennedy (MN)
Kerns
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
Kingston
Kirk
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latham
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Sessions
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Manzullo
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Menendez
Mica
Millender-
McDonald
Miller, Dan
Miller, Gary
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)

Moran (VA)
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Neal
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Oxley
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Portman
Price (NC)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reyes
Reynolds
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sanchez
Sandlin
Sawyer
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Sullivan
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)

NOT VOTING—59

Barrett
Bartlett
Boehert
Borski
Brown (FL)
Bryant
Callahan
Cardin
Clement
Collins
Crowley
Delahunt
Diaz-Balart
Ehrlich
Fattah
Gilchrest
Hastings (WA)
Herger
Hilleary
Hoyer
Istook
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Kaptur
Kennedy (RI)
King (NY)
Kleczka
LaTourette
Lynch
Maloney (NY)
Mascara
Meeks (NY)
Miller, George
Miller, Jeff
Mink
Morella
Napolitano
Nethercutt
Owens
Platts
Pryce (OH)
Riley
Ros-Lehtinen
Roukema
Sanders
Schaffer
Serrano
Souder
Stump
Sununu
Sweeney
Taylor (NC)
Towns
Velazquez
Walsh
Waters
Weiner
Weller
Wynn
Young (AK)

□ 1137

The motion was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:
Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 379, had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 378 and 379, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

THE JOURNAL

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

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 335, noes 35, answered "present" 1, not voting 61, as follows:

[Roll No. 380]
AYES—335

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Allen
Andrews
Armey
Baca
Bachus
Baker
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barton
Bass
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Boozman
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (TX)

Brown (OH)
Brown (SC)
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Calvert
Camp
Cannon
Cantor
Capito
Capps
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Clay
Clayton
Clyburn
Coble
Combest
Conyers
Cooksey
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crenshaw
Cubin
Culberson
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis, Jo Ann
Davis, Tom
Deal
DeGette
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Farr
Ferguson
Flake
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Frank
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Graves
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Grucci
Gutierrez
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hayes
Hayworth
Herger
Hill

Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoefel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hoohey
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hulshof
Hunter
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (IL)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Keller
Kelly
Kerns
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
Kingston
Kirk
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Langevin
Larson (CT)
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Manzullo
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Menendez
Mica
Millender-
McDonald
Miller, Dan
Miller, Gary
Mollohan
Moran (VA)
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Obey
Ortiz
Osborne
Ose
Otter
Oxley

Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pelosi
Pence
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Portman
Price (NC)
Putnam
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Rangel
Regula
Rehberg
Reyes
Reynolds
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sanchez
Sandlin
Sawyer
Saxton
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrock
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Solis
Spratt
Stark
Stearns
Strickland
Sullivan
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)

Wicker Wilson (SC) Woolsey
Wilson (NM) Wolf Young (FL)

NOES—35

Baird	Hart	Peterson (MN)
Baldwin	Hefley	Ramstad
Brady (PA)	Hilliard	Sabo
Capuano	Hinchey	Stenholm
Condit	Kennedy (MN)	Stupak
Costello	Kucinich	Taylor (MS)
Crane	Larsen (WA)	Thompson (CA)
DeFazio	Latham	Thompson (MS)
English	Moore	Udall (NM)
Filner	Moran (KS)	Visclosky
Green (TX)	Oberstar	Wu
Gutknecht	Oliver	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Tancredo

NOT VOTING—61

Barr	Jackson-Lee	Pryce (OH)
Barrett	(TX)	Riley
Bartlett	Jefferson	Ros-Lehtinen
Boehler	Kaptur	Roukema
Borski	Kennedy (RI)	Sanders
Brown (FL)	King (NY)	Schaffer
Bryant	Kleczka	Serrano
Callahan	Lantos	Souder
Cardin	LaTourrette	Stump
Clement	Lynch	Sununu
Collins	Maloney (NY)	Sweeney
Crowley	Mascara	Taylor (NC)
Delahunt	McCarthy (MO)	Thurman
Diaz-Balart	McDermott	Towns
Ehrlich	Meeks (NY)	Velazquez
Fattah	Miller, George	Walsh
Hastings (WA)	Miller, Jeff	Waters
Hilleary	Mink	Weiner
Hoyer	Morella	Weller
Istook	Owens	Wynn
	Platts	Young (AK)

□ 1146

Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall votes 378, 379 and 380, I was unavoidably delayed because of a malfunction with my paging system.

Had I been present, I would have voted aye on rollcall No. 378; aye on rollcall No. 379; and aye on rollcall No. 380.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions 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 postponed questions will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules.

RECOGNIZING HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND TIMELINESS OF UNITED STATES-IRELAND BUSINESS SUMMIT

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res.

513) recognizing the historical significance and timeliness of the United States-Ireland Business Summit, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 513

Whereas from September 4, 2002, to September 6, 2002, the United States-Ireland Business Summit was held at the Ronald Reagan Building International Trade Center in Washington D.C.;

Whereas global economic change and the war against international terrorism have challenged industries and governments throughout the world to look at new ways to resolve conflicts, eliminate barriers, and expand markets;

Whereas the Summit brought together senior level corporate, government, and academic leaders from across the United States, Ireland, and Northern Ireland for discussions on economic competitiveness and important issues that are confronting the sectors of information and communications technology, biotechnology, and financial services in the United States and European markets;

Whereas the discussions focused on new public and private sector priorities, market development and entry, regulatory issues, and opportunities for joint ventures and economic growth, generating alliances between businesses with operations in the United States, Ireland, and Northern Ireland;

Whereas increased economic growth and job creation in Northern Ireland can further help promote the peace and shared governance under the terms of the Good Friday Agreement of 1998;

Whereas President George W. Bush has offered a compelling new vision for peace in Northern Ireland that emphasizes private sector leadership and innovation to restore economic vitality and cooperation;

Whereas the United States-Ireland Business Summit was a bold step toward making the vision of President Bush a reality and creating new opportunities in the United States, Ireland, and Northern Ireland; and

Whereas approximately 44,000,000 citizens of the United States identify themselves as having Irish ancestry and the United States has a strong and enduring interest in maintaining close ties with the people of Ireland and in supporting efforts to ensure peace, justice, and prosperity in Northern Ireland: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Congress recognizes the historical significance and timeliness of the United States-Ireland Business Summit held in Washington, D.C. from September 4, 2002, to September 6, 2002.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam 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 the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, today we bring before the House H. Res. 513, recognizing the historical significance and timeliness of the United States-Ireland Business Summit which took place last week.

This groundbreaking economic forum, strongly supported by the Bush administration, brought together more than 400 key government officials and successful CEOs from the United States, Ireland and Northern Ireland to build upon the strong business relations existing between our nations, and to foster an even greater economic climate that will enable a just and lasting peace to take hold in Northern Ireland.

We know that for so much of its history Ireland's economic progress was tragically inhibited by British economic rule. In fact, it was pure economic conditions in Ireland that prompted millions of Irish to emigrate to the United States. The Irish who came to America helped build the infrastructure of our great Nation; they helped boost our young, industrial economy; and they played historic roles in the growth of our democracy.

Today there are at least 44 million Americans who trace their ancestry to Ireland. Irish Americans have leading roles in government, business and academia. A year ago this week, we again witnessed the strengths and unselfishness of many Irish American heroes who gave their lives as New York's firemen and policemen at the World Trade Center on September 11.

The U.S.-Irish Business Summit, convened last week here in Washington, marked a new chapter in our Nation's great friendship with the people of Ireland, both north and south. The 3-day forum promoted new venues for shared prosperity and new business partnerships especially in the areas of financial services, communications fields and biotech.

Next to human rights, economic progress in Ireland, especially in the north, is crucial to a just and sustainable peace. We know when prosperity abounds, strife and turmoil are often quelled. Increased economic investment in Northern Ireland is especially important now that we have worked to cement the peace and usher in the new human rights protections envisioned by the Good Friday Agreement. Despite strong support from the governments in the region, the U.S. Government, and most of the people in Northern Ireland itself, much more needs to be done to achieve a full implementation of the Good Friday Agreement.

The United States has known for some time that economic prosperity, so long as it is complemented by real protections in human rights, can be a key to peace. And we have put our money where our mouth is over these many years. Since 1986, the United States has contributed more than \$320 million to the International Fund for Ireland, a joint British-Irish government program designed to help create jobs. The Fund

has had a tremendous impact, especially in the north and the border communities where economic development and cross-community cooperation have been needed the most.

The private sector can join and build upon our government's investment in peace in Northern Ireland. I am hopeful that the U.S.-Ireland Business Summit will provide added momentum to the success of the International Fund for Ireland. Added private investment will mean that more people have jobs. It will ensure that more people, regardless of their political or religious affiliation, can have access to job creation and a greater quality of life.

Madam Speaker, I note that the manager's amendment to this resolution contains some minor technical and grammatical changes to reflect that the U.S.-Irish Business Summit occurred last week. I congratulate the gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH), a prime sponsor of this, for his tremendous leadership in the area not just of the summit, but in Irish affairs in general.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATSON of California. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 513. I first commend the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) for his leadership on this important resolution, and the gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH) for introducing it.

Madam Speaker, for decades the people of Ireland have longed for peace and stability. Since the signing of the Good Friday Agreement of 1998, this dream is closer to reality than ever before. The Good Friday Agreement is a testament to the leadership abilities of George Mitchell and is one of the great achievements of President Clinton's foreign policy. However, the implementation of the Good Friday Agreement has not been without its setbacks, and it is critically important that all parties continue to push strongly for progress on political, security and economic fronts.

Madam Speaker, just a few miles away business leaders from the United States, Ireland and Northern Ireland met last week at the United States-Ireland Business Summit. I am pleased to report that these leaders helped lay the groundwork for the economic prosperity for Northern Ireland which is so critical to the peace process. This summit focused on generating new opportunities for business between the United States, Ireland and Northern Ireland, including promoting foreign investment, reducing regulatory barriers and increasing bilateral trade. Progress on these critically important issues can create new jobs for those unemployed on both sides of the Atlantic and make a tangible contribution to the success of the Good Friday Agreement.

I commend the leaders who participated in the summit, and urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), the chairman emeritus of the Committee on International Relations.

Mr. GILMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 513, recognizing the historical significance and timeliness of the 3-day U.S.-Ireland Business Summit which was held last week in Washington in which I was pleased to participate.

That business summit brought together business leaders from the Republic of Ireland, from Northern Ireland and the United States to discuss the importance and the advancement of our bilateral commercial ties across the Atlantic, and I thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON) for bringing this measure to the floor at this time.

Our special relationship and history that our Nation enjoys with Ireland is reflected in the increased trade between our two nations over the past decade. This has produced mutual benefits both for Ireland as well as the United States, and continues to underscore our common values, our traditions and our commitment to free trade. Moreover, expanding international commercial links has underscored and reinforced the benefits of peace in Northern Ireland. An environment free of violence and fear is vital to fostering a prosperous business community. However, the hard-won peace in Northern Ireland still remains fragile, which is why last week's summit was so critical for continuing the positive changes which have been made to date.

Regrettably, the interface violence we saw this last summer demonstrates that we are not yet over all of the troubles in the north. Accordingly, I want to commend President Bush for his strong support of this U.S.-Ireland summit, and particularly the summit chairman, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DAVIS) and the Irish-American Republicans for their leadership on this summit initiative. I urge my colleagues to continue our support of this worthy endeavor.

□ 1200

Ms. WATSON of California. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE).

Mr. PAYNE. Madam Speaker, let me thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), who has really done such an outstanding job not only in his work in Ireland in general but in human rights throughout the world. Many people are much better off because of his interests, his compassion, and his tenacity in seeing that those who have

the least voice in the world are heard. Let me thank the ambassador for bringing forth this resolution.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to have the opportunity to have visited both Ireland and Northern Ireland on several occasions. Taking satisfaction that the peace process is moving forward, I would like to reiterate my support for the goals of the U.S.-Ireland summit, this summit designed to bring together senior-level corporate government and academic leaders for discussion on economic competitiveness, consider important issues in the areas of information and communications technology, biotechnology, and financial services in the United States and European markets.

The emphasis of the summit on new public and private sector opportunities, market development, joint ventures, and economic growth between businesses in the U.S., Ireland, and Northern Ireland is truly commendable. I solute its promotion of peace and shared governance under the terms of the Good Friday agreement of 1998. As well, I support the emphasis it places on private sector leadership and in its leadership.

It is important for the United States to maintain close ties with all people of Ireland in supporting mutual peace, justice, and prosperity. There has been, however, an apparent oversight in the resolution, I believe, that I would like to address at this time.

The resolution failed to mention the tireless effort of special envoy Senator George Mitchell, who negotiated the Good Friday agreement. Neither did it remark on the dedication and commitment of former President Clinton in bringing the peace process in Northern Ireland to a successful conclusion. So I would just like to highlight that and bring attention to my colleagues of the establishment of the William J. Clinton International Peace Center in Enniskillen, Ireland, and that Ms. Steller O'Leary and others who have been working so much for advocating peace are involved in this and we look forward to having Members of our Congress visit that. I trust that the present administration will continue this important effort so that the reconciliation process does not falter. So I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring Senator Mitchell and President Clinton for their crucial role that they played in bringing peace to Northern Ireland.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. QUINN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 513, 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. SMITH of New Jersey. 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.

INTELSAT IPO EXTENSION ACT

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2810) to amend the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 to extend the deadline for the INTELSAT initial public offering.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2810

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

SECTION 1. EXTENSION OF IPO DEADLINE.

Section 621(5)(A)(i) of the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 (47 U.S.C. 763(5)(A)(i)) is amended—

(1) by striking "October 1, 2001," and inserting "December 31, 2003,"; and

(2) by striking "December 31, 2002;" and inserting "June 30, 2004;".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 2810 and urge swift passage of this noncontroversial legislation. Prior to adjourning in August, the Senate passed legislation, S. 2810, to extend the deadline by which INTELSAT is required to conduct its IPOs. I commend my colleagues in the other body and thank them for addressing this important issue.

Under the Open-Market Reorganization for the Betterment of International Telecommunications (ORBIT) act, INTELSAT is required to privatize, and as part of that effort, INTELSAT is to conduct an IPO by December 31 of this year. As detailed by the FCC, INTELSAT has made significant progress in its privatization efforts. Moreover, INTELSAT has made substantial preparations to conduct its statutorily mandated IPO.

However, volatility in the financial markets in general, and the tele-

communications sector specifically, make this statutory deadline unrealistic. Indeed, one is hard-pressed to select a worse time for a satellite company IPO. Equally important, such an ill-timed IPO runs counter to one of the central policy objectives of ORBIT, dilution of foreign government ownership. If this IPO is forced to take place now, it is very likely that the foreign governments holding nonstrategic investments in INTELSAT will decide not to sell in this unattractive market. Rather, they will decide to hold on to their investments until a more attractive market price is available. The end result: no foreign government dilution in the near future.

S. 2810 would therefore give INTELSAT another year in which to conduct its IPO. It also provides the FCC authority to allow an additional extension of time if warranted by market conditions. Congress provided identical relief last year to Inmarsat. I urge all of my colleagues to support this important yet noncontroversial legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, the legislation before us is unopposed, and I support House passage of this bill today, as does the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL) and all of the members of the Committee on Commerce who sit on the Democratic side.

This legislation simply extends the date by which INTELSAT may have an IPO and offer advanced satellite services to U.S. customers. The IPO was put into the law to induce INTELSAT to diversify its ownership and vastly diminish the international governmental ownership and control of the organization, with all of the advantages and disadvantages such international governmental ownership brings. The new date for an IPO will now be December 31, 2003, rather than the end of this year.

I want to commend the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON) for his work on this bill and urge Members to support the legislation.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. QUINN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2810.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING TEMPORARY WAIVER FROM CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS UNDER CLEAN AIR ACT

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3880) to provide a temporary waiver from certain transportation conformity requirements and metropolitan transportation planning requirements under the Clean Air Act and under other laws for certain areas in New York where the planning offices and resources have been destroyed by acts of terrorism, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3880

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

SECTION 1. CLEAN AIR TRANSPORTATION CONFORMITY; TEMPORARY WAIVER FOR NEW YORK AREAS.

(a) TEMPORARY WAIVER.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, until September 30, 2005, the provisions of section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act, and the regulations promulgated thereunder, shall not apply to transportation projects, programs, and plans (as defined in 40 C.F.R. Part 93, Subpart A) for the counties of New York, Queens, Kings, Bronx, Richmond, Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, or the towns of Blooming Grove, Chester, Highlands, Monroe, Tuxedo, Warwick, and Woodbury in Orange County, New York. The preceding sentence shall not apply to the regulations under section 176(c)(4)(B)(i) of such Act relating to Federal and State interagency consultation procedures.

(b) INTERIM PROGRESS REPORT.—Not later than January 1, 2004, the Governor of New York shall submit to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Secretary of Transportation a report regarding the status of the State's progress towards achieving compliance with the provisions of law and regulation subject to the temporary waiver provided by subsection (a). Such report shall explain in detail the steps that the State has taken towards achieving such compliance and identify the necessary steps that remain to be taken by September 30, 2005, in order for the transportation projects, programs, and plans for the counties referred to in subsection (a) to be in compliance with the provisions of section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act, and the regulations promulgated thereunder, by September 30, 2005. The report shall also include a regional emissions analysis generally consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR 93.122, together with the relevant air quality data.

SEC. 2. METROPOLITAN PLANNING REQUIREMENTS; TEMPORARY WAIVER FOR NEW YORK AREAS.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, until September 30, 2005, the provisions of sections 134(h)(1)(D), 134(i)(3), 134(i)(5), and 134(l)(1) of title 23 of the United States Code and sections 5304(a)(1), 5305(c), and 5305(e)(1) of title 49 of the United States Code and the regulations promulgated thereunder, shall not apply to the New York Metropolitan Transportation Council or to the Metropolitan Planning Organization designated under section 134(b) of title 23 of the United States Code.

SEC. 3. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

(a) PROHIBITION ON CAPACITY EXPANSION.—During the period of the temporary transportation conformity waiver for transportation plans, programs, and projects under section 1, no regionally significant capacity expanding

highway project shall be added to the Regional Transportation Plan for the counties referred to in section 1 and no such project may be advanced from the out years of the Plan into the TIP, except as provided in subsection (b).

(b) EXCEPTION.—Any regionally significant capacity expanding highway project south of Canal Street and West of Broadway in Manhattan may be added to the Plan referred to in subsection (a) if—

(1) the project is part of a redevelopment plan for lower Manhattan subject to NEPA and the New York State Environmental Quality Act, as applicable; and

(2) any projected increases in transportation related emissions resulting from the project are offset by corresponding reductions within the affected county, with best efforts made to secure reductions from within the immediate area affected by the project's emissions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BOUCHER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON).

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

Mr. Speaker, today the House will consider important legislation that will help New York rebuild Lower Manhattan after the tragic events of September 11.

Before I briefly discuss the purpose and effect of H.R. 3880, I want to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA) and his fellow Committee on Energy and Commerce New York members, the gentleman from New York (Mr. TOWNS) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL), for their great leadership in developing this legislation and moving it through the committee in a very strong bipartisan manner.

As a result of this team effort, H.R. 3880 enjoys not only the support of the City and State of New York, but also the support of the Department of Transportation, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the environmental group Environmental Defense.

This legislation is needed because New York's transportation planning office was located in the World Trade Center and was destroyed on September 11. Three staff members were killed; and for all practical purposes, the planning office's records and complex computer models simply disappeared.

While tragic, this is not the sole reason New York needs a temporary extension from the Clean Air Act transportation conformity requirements. As we all know, September 11 changed the shape of New York. Thousands and thousands of offices have been moved to new places and commuters now travel different routes. Complying with the transportation conformity regulations and other metropolitan planning requirements would require a full understanding of these changes in the development of a new, corresponding computer model.

EPA and DOT all agree that this task would be impossible for New York to complete by next month, which is New

York's existing conformity deadline. Without H.R. 3880, when New York misses next month's conformity deadline, progress would cease on over \$4.6 billion worth of transportation projects, all at a time when the rebuilding of Lower Manhattan and its transportation infrastructure is of paramount importance.

So as to avoid this untenable outcome, H.R. 3880 provides a temporary 3-year waiver necessary for New York to develop new computer models and meet the requirements of the next conformity planning cycle in October of 2005.

I note that during full committee markup of H.R. 3880, the bill was amended in a bipartisan manner to address specific concerns raised by environmental groups with regard to regionally significant highway projects which now are generally prohibited unless they obtain emissions offset credits. Accordingly, H.R. 3880 has been endorsed by Environmental Defense.

In addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce's New York delegation, I wish to thank the chairman of the Subcommittee on Energy and Air Quality, the gentleman from Texas (Chairman BARTON); the subcommittee's ranking member, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BOUCHER); and, of course, the ranking member of the full committee, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL), for their bipartisan cooperation in providing this timely relief for the City of New York. I also wish to thank the gentleman from Alaska (Chairman YOUNG), chairman of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for his cooperation with our request that this measure be considered by the full House promptly after our full committee markup.

In addition to the committee's report filed on H.R. 3880, the committee understands that New York State is working on expanding ferry service into New York City from Westchester and Rockland Counties and encourages this process to move forward as a means of providing alternative mass transit options which help to reduce traffic and improve the air quality of the region.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I urge the House to vote for H.R. 3880, a bipartisan measure that will allow New York to continue the important task of rebuilding after the tragic events of 1 year ago.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managing of this bill go to my colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA).

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

There was no objection.

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

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

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise this morning in support of H.R. 3880,

which will provide to the New York City metropolitan area a temporary and necessary waiver of Clean Air Act conformity requirements until September 30, 2005.

□ 1215

Mr. Speaker, I urge approval of this measure by the House. Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act requires that transportation activities conform to State air quality plans before the Federal Government is authorized to fund those transportation activities.

The region-only mission analysis used to establish conformity and subsequent eligibility for Federal funding must be, under this statutory provision, less than 3 years old. New York's current regional emission analysis will reach its 3-year expiration date on October 1, 2002. Then, under the provisions of the Clean Air Act, the New York conformity determination will lapse, jeopardizing the area's Federal transportation funding for most projects. It is estimated that the region stands to lose up to \$1 billion in Federal transportation funding, should a conformity lapse occur.

The headquarters of the New York Metropolitan Transportation Council, and that is the agency that serves as the New York area's transportation planning office, was destroyed in the attacks of September 11. Due to the unprecedented loss of personnel, resources, and records, it will be impossible for New York to establish a current regional emissions analysis in order to meet the October 1, 2002 deadline for obtaining a conformity determination.

In addition to the loss at the New York Metropolitan Transportation Council headquarters, the attacks of September 11 have significantly altered the distribution of jobs and transportation patterns within the New York metropolitan area. These changes add to the impossibility of the data collection necessary to develop an accurate regional emissions analysis during the near term.

Given these extraordinary events, it is appropriate that we take action to provide temporary relief to the New York City area. The legislation before us today would grant a temporary waiver from the Clean Air Act transportation conformity requirements and selected metropolitan planning requirements of TEA-21 through September 30, 2005.

The bill received unanimous approval in the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and it is supported by the Environmental Protection Agency and by the U.S. Department of Transportation.

I urge that the House lend its approval to this necessary legislation, which will assist in easing the burden faced by the New York City area as the region continues to recover from the attacks of last September.

Mr. Speaker, I want to join my friend, the gentleman from Michigan

(Mr. UPTON), in commending the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA) and the other gentlemen from New York, Mr. ENGEL and Mr. TOWNS, for their sponsorship of this measure, which is most appropriate and deserves approval by this House.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, at the outset, let me thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BOUCHER), because he has been really great in his assistance and in his efforts to bring this to the floor, and the people in the city and in the State of New York are grateful for his support.

I thank as well my colleagues, the gentlemen from New York, Mr. RANGEL and Mr. TOWNS. We have tried to do this really in a nonbipartisan way because it is so critical to the future of rebuilding New York City.

I also thank the gentleman from Louisiana (Chairman TAUZIN) and the gentleman from Texas (Chairman BARTON), as well as the chairman, for being cooperative and understanding the plight of New York.

Mr. Speaker, I have a full statement that I will submit for the RECORD, but just to highlight, I think, as has been said by the gentleman from Michigan and the gentleman from Virginia, sadly, another consequence of September 11 was the fact that New York City almost was destroyed. The loss of life was tragic, but in addition, the infrastructure is destroyed.

Many Members in both the House and in the other body were in New York on Friday and saw what was once the World Trade Center, and saw underneath what was once the PATH station, the PATH train, or the 1 and 9 subway line, or so many of the buses that really interweave throughout downtown New York.

For all intents and purposes, things have changed in New York. New York was required to comply with the Clean Air Act as of October 1. Now, if the infrastructure has changed, the modeling to evaluate that infrastructure has changed, and the analysis, therefore, that was required has changed, so all bets are off.

In addition, and this is the saddest, obviously, some employees lost their lives in that attack.

So we have a combination of tragedies that brings us to this point. That, essentially, is to grant New York City and New York State temporary relief under the Clean Air Act. Without that, upwards of \$4 billion to \$5 billion, the estimates range, but the reality is that it is hard and it is real that those Federal dollars that fund needed Federal projects will stop, and it will stop the rebuilding efforts of New York City that have moved wonderfully in the last year. It will mean so many jobs will be put at risk, upwards of 200,000 jobs directly and indirectly related to the rebuilding of New York City.

This underscores, I think, what we all want to do; that is, to improve the quality of our air and the emissions surrounding New York City. But understand that this is a commonsense approach to a terrible accident that happened.

So I want to commend all those who recognized this necessary, really, legislation, and to thank all those in the staff that brought us here. I would hope, since time is of the essence, that the other body would join hands with us and give New York what it needs.

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

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL), one of the sponsors of this measure.

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

Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Energy and Commerce has worked in a truly bipartisan fashion to bring this legislation to the full House today. The three of us on the committee that represent New York City, myself and the gentlemen from New York (Mr. TOWNS and Mr. FOSSELLA) have all worked very closely with the leadership of the Committee to put this before our colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, helping New York has been something that has been done in a bipartisan fashion since the tragic events of last September 11. This, of course, is part and parcel of that. New York City was hit not because it was some random place that was picked, but because New York is a symbol of what this country is, a symbol. That is why when New York was hit, everyone responded, because everyone understands that New York is a symbol of our great country.

As we know, and was mentioned by my colleagues, New York is facing a conformity lapse on October 1 of this year. H.R. 3880 will grant a temporary limited waiver for New York's Clean Air Act conformity requirements.

Mr. Speaker, the New York Metropolitan Transportation Council is the main agency that conducts the regional emissions analysis for New York, and as my colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA), just mentioned, the NYMTC offices were on the 82nd floor of New York World Trade Center One, and were destroyed in the attacks of September 11. Three staff members are still missing and presumed dead, and all the vital data and institutional knowledge of the staff were lost on that fateful day.

As such, it is impossible for New York to meet its conformity requirements. I want to stress that without this waiver, New York will lapse out of conformity in less than a month, and many vital transportation projects will be halted, which threatens to cripple the region at a time when it is still struggling to recover.

The Clean Air Act sets out strict air quality standards to ensure that metropolitan areas remain at safe air qual-

ity levels. The Clean Air Act is vital to the health and welfare of residents across the country. That is why I have worked very hard to balance the need for the legislation with the best interests of my fellow New Yorkers and the environmental community, as well.

I have similarly been working to promote better and less polluting transportation throughout the New York metropolitan area, and have coordinated closely with Governor Pataki on this matter.

On July 22, 2002, I wrote to the Governor to urge his support for expanded ferry service from Rockland County to Manhattan and Westchester County to Manhattan, and I am pleased to announce that the Governor has responded favorably to my request and has assured me that he will make clean air transportation projects such as these a priority.

I want to also mention that in discussions with the chairman of our committee, the gentleman from Louisiana (Chairman TAUZIN), we were supposed to have report language about the ferry service from Rockland and Westchester Counties in the bill, and through an oversight it was omitted. But I want to assure my colleagues that the chairman of the Committee and others on the committee in a bipartisan fashion have assured me that they will work with us to make this ferry service a reality.

There are provisions in the legislation that require New York to report to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, EPA, and DOT on the air quality during the waiver period. These reports will allow us to monitor New York's progress to get back into conformity by the year 2005.

I am pleased that this legislation has the support of the Environmental Defense Fund and the environmental defense community, and I will continue to work with them and Governor Pataki to ensure that air quality standards will be of the utmost priority during the waiver period.

Mr. Speaker, it is truly fitting that the House of Representatives is considering this legislation today. It will be a year tomorrow since the terrorist attacks, and this great body has shown its solidarity with New York. In fact, it is 52 weeks today, to this very day, that the tragedy happened. It is important that the Congress continue its commitment to see us through as we continue our recovery in New York.

I was pleased to be with my colleagues just last Friday when we had this special session in New York. I want to thank, in conclusion, the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL), for all of their hard work on this issue, and I urge my colleagues to support this much-needed legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I would just thank, from the committee, Joe Stanko, Michael Geffroy, as well as those from Governor Pataki's office and the mayor's office and the city of New York; also, the gentlemen from New York (Mr. RANGEL and Mr. TOWNS), the chairman, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN), the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL), the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BARTON), and of course, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BOUCHER).

From my staff, I thank Julie Walker, who has really worked a lot and very hard on bringing this to the floor.

I would note, as well, if it has not been noted, that the 14 affiliated building and trade unions support this bill. I have a letter that I have been asked to submit for the RECORD from the Environmental Defense Fund.

The letter referred to is as follows:

ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE,

Washington, DC, September 10, 2002.

Hon. VITO FOSSELLA,
House of Representatives, Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN FOSSELLA: We are writing about H.R. 3880, The Clean Air Transportation Conformity Temporary Waiver for the New York Areas, as recently amended. That bill would provide certain counties of the New York City metropolitan region with an extension of deadlines under the transportation conformity provisions of the Clean Air Act while containing protections for continued efforts to improve air quality in New York City.

The State of New York requested this extension on the grounds that the events of September 11, 2001 directly and substantially affected the offices and staff of agencies involved in making conformity determinations. Offices of both the New York Metropolitan Transportation Council (NYMTC) and the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey were destroyed on September 11, and, tragically, both agencies suffered loss of life. According to the state, these agencies also suffered unprecedented loss of agency records and institutional capacity. New York has stated that it is seeking this extension in order to ensure that federal transit funds essential to the rebuilding of lower Manhattan are not placed at risk by these unfortunate circumstances.

In December 2001, the original version of H.R. 3880 was introduced in the House. Because of its unnecessarily broad scope and lack of air quality protections, Environmental Defense opposed that bill, as originally introduced. We requested that, if any flexibility in meeting federal clean air transportation planning requirements were to be granted, it be done in a narrowly crafted way that include protections for air quality and public health. We are pleased that the bill has now been narrowed, and that New York has committed to take new steps to protect air quality and health. The changes include:

No "free pass" for highway projects: Regionally significant capacity-expanding highway projects not already in the adopted Transportation Improvement Program are specifically excluded from the waiver and cannot be advanced during this period excepting projects related to reconstruction of Lower Manhattan (whose emissions must be offset locally).

Transportation Conformity only: It is clear, based on a recent change to the legis-

lative language, that H.R. 3880 applies only to "transportation projects, programs and plans as defined in 40 CFR Part 93 Subpart A", and that the waiver therefore does not apply to port projects, airports, or other transportation projects that are subject to the requirements of general conformity under Clean Air Act regulations.

Local emission offsets to protect public health in Lower Manhattan: New highway projects for lower Manhattan (i.e., the depressing of West Street) must include air quality offsets within the affected county (with best efforts to secure even more localized offsets).

Detailed Interim Milestones: New York has committed to meet detailed interim milestones on the way to attaining conformity by 2005. These include commitments to improved best practices transportation and air pollution modeling and other updated models and data for the region.

Report to Congress, EPA and DOT: New York must report to Congress, EPA and DOT on progress being made toward achieving conformity by the new 2005 deadline, including new emission reduction strategies adopted to offset revised estimates of air pollution emissions from cars and trucks that result from newer assumptions, data, and emission models.

Significantly, New York has also committed to take additional steps to protect air quality during the course of the waiver. These include:

A commitment to make the reconstruction of lower Manhattan a model for clean-air construction practice statewide, by using clean fuels and retrofits to cut emissions from non-road machinery throughout lower Manhattan. Non-road engines, like the construction machinery at work on the reconstruction of the World Trade Center site and transportation infrastructure in lower Manhattan, emit more fine particulate matter than cars, trucks and powerplants combined and are important sources of NOx, a precursor to the formation of urban smog.

Commitments by key state agencies, including for example the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Department of Transportation and the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, to identify and adopt new transportation control measures, such as incentives for increased use of transit, to be implemented in the new term to cut emissions from the transportation sector.

We recognize that September 11 has presented New York and the country with a unique and unprecedented set of circumstances. We further understand that the State of New York, at its highest executive leadership levels, has agreed to the conditions outlined above and is prepared to implement them vigorously. With these conditions, and under these unique circumstances, we support the amended version of H.R. 3880.

Sincerely,

JOHN BOWMAN,

Legislative Counsel, Environmental Defense.

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I'm very pleased to see the quick action of the House Leadership to bring this important legislation to the floor. H.R. 3880 is a bill that will provide a temporary limited waiver to the Clean Air Act's transportation conformity requirements within the New York City regional planning area (which includes, New York City, Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, Rockland and Putnam counties as well as seven towns in Orange County). This waiver is necessitated as a direct result of the tragic events of 9/11. The New York Metropolitan Transportation Council (NYMTC), the office responsible for compiling the transportation conformity plan—was lo-

cated in the World Trade Center, three of its staff members, and much of the progress that had been made in preparation for filing up to that date was lost in the terrorist attacks. In addition, as a result of the 9/11 destruction 100,000 jobs have been displaced and commuter and traffic patterns have changed significantly. For example, The World Trade Center PATH Train Station was lost and a number of businesses have relocated away from lower Manhattan. Without this waiver, New York's conformity will lapse on October 1, 2002. As a result, a number of non-exempt transportation and transit projects will come to a halt until a new conformity plan is filed.

New York should not be penalized any more for the disaster of 9/11. A halt to transportation and transit construction projects will be devastating to an economy that has already suffered significant losses. Moreover, this will likely have the unintended consequences of hindering New York's efforts to achieve improved air quality, as projects such as the 2nd Avenue Subway and the East Side Access will not be able to move on to a new phase of work because they are considered non-exempt.

It should go without saying that no one takes this request lightly. New York, similar to most metropolitan regions, struggles to conform to clean air requirements. The events of 9/11 have made clean air an even bigger issue for many New Yorkers. However, I believe there has been some confusion over this waiver request. This request has nothing to do with the post 9/11 EPA cleanup and everything to do with the need to rebuild lower Manhattan and continue important transportation and transit projects on their current schedules throughout the region. There have been erroneous claims that there is no need to provide a waiver because it takes eighteen months for the lapse to take effect. This is not an accurate claim. In fact, some projects will begin to stop in October depending upon their implementation phase. Projects will be able to complete their current phase but not be able to progress to the next phase. As you can see from the list before us, numerous projects would be impacted without this waiver.

Working in a bipartisan fashion with my New York committee colleagues, Mr. FOSSELLA and Mr. ENGEL, I believe we have reached an acceptable compromise with the Environmental Defense to address to any outstanding environmental issues. This legislation is an important step forward in rebuilding the infrastructure that was destroyed on 9/11, strengthening our economy, and allowing the New York Metropolitan Transportation Council the opportunity to develop a new conformity plan that reflects the new traffic patterns of the post September 11th city. I urge my colleagues to support this effort to keep New York moving and restore New York's economy to the driving force that it always has been, I would urge my Senator colleagues to move this bill with all delivered speed. We cannot afford for New York's transportation infrastructure to experience any delays because of Clean Air restrictions. I'm hopeful that final congressional action will occur before the October 1st deadline.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. QUINN). The question is on the motion

offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3880, as amended.

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

Mr. FOSSELLA. 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 today, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING SCLERODERMA

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 320) expressing the sense of Congress regarding Scleroderma, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 320

Whereas scleroderma is a debilitating and potentially fatal autoimmune disease with a broad range of symptoms which may be either localized or systemic;

Whereas scleroderma may attack vital internal organs, including the heart, esophagus, lungs, and kidneys, and may do so without causing any external symptoms;

Whereas more than 300,000 people in the United States suffer from scleroderma;

Whereas the symptoms of scleroderma include hardening and thickening of the skin, swelling, disfigurement of the hands, spasms of blood vessels causing severe discomfort in the fingers and toes, weight loss, joint pain, difficulty swallowing, extreme fatigue, and ulcerations on the fingertips which are slow to heal;

Whereas people with advanced scleroderma may be unable to perform even the simplest tasks;

Whereas 80 percent of the people suffering from scleroderma are women between the ages of 25 and 55;

Whereas scleroderma is the 5th leading cause of death among all autoimmune diseases for women who are 65 years old or younger;

Whereas the wide range of symptoms and localized and systemic variations of scleroderma make it difficult to diagnose;

Whereas the average diagnosis of scleroderma is made 5 years after the onset of symptoms;

Whereas the cause of scleroderma is still unknown and there is no known cure; and

Whereas the estimated annual direct and indirect costs of scleroderma in the United States are \$1,500,000,000: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)

That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) private organizations and health care providers should be recognized for their efforts to promote awareness of and research on scleroderma;

(2) the people of the United States, including the medical community, should make themselves aware of the symptoms of scleroderma and contribute to the fight against scleroderma;

(3) the National Institutes of Health should continue to take a leadership role in research efforts regarding the fight against scleroderma and should allow for broad dissemination of the information learned from such research; and

(4) the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention should consider additional methods to improve disease surveillance of scleroderma.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FOSSELLA. 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 matter on House Concurrent Resolution 320.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the House is considering today House Concurrent Resolution 320, introduced by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GUTIERREZ) to raise awareness about a terrible disease, Scleroderma. House Concurrent Resolution 320 was reported favorably by the Committee on Energy and Commerce last week, and I encourage my colleagues to express their support for the resolution on the floor today.

Over 100,000 Americans are affected by Scleroderma, a chronic connective tissue disease that is debilitating and potentially fatal. Scleroderma is actually a symptom of a group of rare diseases that involve the abnormal growth of connective tissue.

Scleroderma is derived from the Greek word sclerosis, literally meaning hard skin. The symptoms include hardening and thickening of the skin, swelling and disfigurement of the hands, weight loss, joint pain, difficulty swallowing, as well as extreme fatigue.

With this wide range of symptoms, scleroderma is often difficult to diagnose. For some patients, these diseases cause hard, tight skin; for others, the problem is much greater, affecting blood vessels and internal organs like the heart, lungs, and kidneys.

□ 1230

Scleroderma affects people of all races and ethnic groups, men, women and children. For some Americans affected by scleroderma, recovery comes with time. For many others, there is no treatment that controls or stops the progression effectively. While scientists at the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases continue to learn more about scleroderma, unfortunately, they do not know exactly what causes scleroderma, and there is still no cure.

The resolution before us today recognizes the work of private organizations and health care providers to raise awareness about scleroderma and encourages Americans to learn more about scleroderma. The resolution encourages the National Institutes of Health to continue to play a leadership role in discovering new treatments and disseminating information learned from their research. Finally, the resolution encourages the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to consider how to improve disease surveillance of autoimmune diseases, including scleroderma.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support the resolution.

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

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, we are considering an important resolution today sponsored by my colleague, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GUTIERREZ). I am pleased to be a co-sponsor of this legislation, which is intended to raise the profile of scleroderma, a debilitating autoimmune disease that affects around a third of a million Americans every year.

Diagnosis can be difficult in the early stages. Many symptoms of scleroderma are common to or may overlap those of other diseases. The disease is highly individualized. While scleroderma can show mild symptoms in some, it can also deliver a more life-threatening prognosis in others.

Scleroderma can show symptoms on the surface as in a skin rash or disguise itself by affecting the organs, the muscles or blood vessels. Diagnosis can require consultation with rheumatologists and dermatologists, in addition to blood studies and specialized tests depending on which organs are actually affected.

The Committee on Energy and Commerce last week passed this resolution unanimously. I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I am grateful that my bill, the Support Scleroderma Research bill (H. Con. Res. 320) has been scheduled to be considered in the suspension calendar today. The speed with which this bipartisan bill has traveled from the committee mark-up to Floor consideration is a testament to the importance of this bi-partisan and non-controversial measure.

Scleroderma is a chronic, often progressive autoimmune disease in which the body's immune system attacks its own tissues. The disease can manifest itself in two forms: localized scleroderma, affecting the skin and underlying tissue and systemic scleroderma, also known as systemic sclerosis, a potentially life-threatening disease that attacks internal organs including the lungs, heart, kidneys, esophagus and gastrointestinal tract.

The wide range of symptoms and localized and systemic variations of the disease make it especially hard to diagnose. In fact, the average diagnosis is made five years after the onset of symptoms. Once diagnosed, however, people with this incurable disease can only look forward to symptomatic relief.

More than 300,000 Americans suffer from scleroderma. More than 80 percent of them are women between the ages of 25 and 65 years old. Scleroderma is the 5th leading cause of death among all autoimmune diseases for women under 65 years of age. The estimated annual direct and indirect costs of scleroderma in the United States are \$1,500,000,000. In spite of these statistic and figures, we still don't know what causes scleroderma and we have yet to find a cure for it.

My bill seeks to move a step closer to finding a cure by bringing awareness to scleroderma and expressing our solid support for Federal efforts to fight this disease. As marked up last Thursday by the full Energy and Commerce Committee, this bill, among other things, expresses the sense of Congress that the National Institutes of Health (NIH) should continue to take a leadership role in research efforts regarding the fight against scleroderma and should allow for broad dissemination of the information learned from such research. The also believe that the Centers for Disease Control can, should, and must play a role regarding methods to improve disease surveillance of scleroderma.

Ideally, I believe that NIH should continue to play a leadership role in the fight of scleroderma by working more closely with private organizations and researchers and by funding research projects regarding scleroderma conducted by private organizations and researchers. I also urge NIH to hold a scleroderma symposium to bring together distinguished scientists and clinicians from across the U.S. to determine the most important priorities in scleroderma research and to support the formation of small workgroups composed of experts from diverse but related scientific fields to study this disease.

I would like to thank Chairman TAUZIN and Ranking Member DINGELL for their strong support for this resolution and their fast scheduling of it. I would also like to thank my colleague on the other side of the aisle, Congressman CHRISTOPHER SMITH of New Jersey, who has been a consistent and strong supporter of all initiatives on behalf of finding a cure for scleroderma, including an increase in Federal funding for research on scleroderma as being conducted by the National Institutes of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal Skin Disease. I would also like to recognize the hard work of my Legislative Assistant, Annie Grace Toro, on behalf of this bill.

Finally, I would like to thank the Scleroderma Foundation and the Scleroderma Research Foundation for their dedication and hard work on behalf of all individuals suffering from scleroderma.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. QUINN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 320, 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. FOSSELLA. 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will now put the question on motions to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

- H. Res. 513, by the yeas and nays;
- H.R. 3880, by the yeas and nays; and
- H. Con. Res. 320, by the yeas and nays.

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

RECOGNIZING HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND TIMELINESS OF UNITED STATES-IRELAND BUSINESS SUMMIT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 513, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H.R. 513, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 372, nays 0, not voting 60, as follows:

[Roll No. 381]
YEAS—372

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Abercrombie | Bono | Costello |
| Ackerman | Boozman | Coyne |
| Aderholt | Boswell | Cramer |
| Allen | Boucher | Crane |
| Andrews | Boyd | Crenshaw |
| Armey | Brady (PA) | Cubin |
| Baca | Brady (TX) | Culberson |
| Bachus | Brown (OH) | Cummings |
| Baird | Brown (SC) | Davis (CA) |
| Baker | Bryant | Davis (FL) |
| Baldacci | Burr | Davis (IL) |
| Baldwin | Burton | Davis, Jo Ann |
| Ballenger | Buyer | Deal |
| Barcia | Camp | DeFazio |
| Barr | Cannon | DeGette |
| Bartlett | Cantor | DeLauro |
| Barton | Capito | DeLay |
| Bass | Capps | DeMint |
| Becerra | Capuano | Deutsch |
| Bentsen | Carson (IN) | Dicks |
| Bereuter | Carson (OK) | Dingell |
| Berkley | Castle | Doggett |
| Berman | Chabot | Doyle |
| Berry | Chambliss | Dreier |
| Biggert | Clay | Duncan |
| Bilirakis | Clayton | Dunn |
| Bishop | Clyburn | Edwards |
| Blagojevich | Coble | Ehlers |
| Blumenauer | Combest | Emerson |
| Blunt | Condit | Engel |
| Boehner | Conyers | English |
| Bonilla | Cooksey | Eshoo |

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Etheridge | LaHood | Reynolds |
| Evans | Lampson | Rivers |
| Everett | Langevin | Rodriguez |
| Farr | Lantos | Roemer |
| Fattah | Larsen (WA) | Rogers (KY) |
| Ferguson | Larson (CT) | Rogers (MI) |
| Filner | Latham | Rohrabacher |
| Flake | Leach | Ross |
| Fletcher | Lee | Rothman |
| Foley | Levin | Sabo |
| Forbes | Lewis (CA) | Royce |
| Ford | Lewis (GA) | Rush |
| Fossella | Lewis (KY) | Ryan (WI) |
| Frank | Lipinski | Ryun (KS) |
| Frelinghuysen | LoBiondo | Sabo |
| Frost | Lofgren | Sanchez |
| Gallegly | Lowe | Sandlin |
| Ganske | Lucas (KY) | Sawyer |
| Gekas | Lucas (OK) | Schakowsky |
| Gephardt | Luther | Schiff |
| Gilchrest | Maloney (CT) | Schrock |
| Gillmor | Manzullo | Scott |
| Gilman | Markey | Sensenbrenner |
| Gonzalez | Matheson | Sessions |
| Goode | Matsui | Shadegg |
| Goodlatte | McCarthy (MO) | Shaw |
| Gordon | McCarthy (NY) | Shays |
| Goss | McCollum | Sherman |
| Graham | McDermott | Sherwood |
| Granger | McGovern | Shimkus |
| Graves | McHugh | Shows |
| Green (TX) | McInnis | Shuster |
| Green (WI) | McIntyre | Simmons |
| Greenwood | McKeon | Simpson |
| Grucci | McKinney | Skeen |
| Gutierrez | McNulty | Skelton |
| Hall (TX) | Meehan | Slaughter |
| Hansen | Meek (FL) | Smith (NJ) |
| Harman | Menendez | Smith (TX) |
| Hart | Mica | Smith (WA) |
| Hastings (FL) | Millender-McDonald | Snyder |
| Hayes | Miller, Dan | Solis |
| Hayworth | Miller, Gary | Spratt |
| Hefley | Mollohan | Stark |
| Herger | Moore | Stearns |
| Hill | Moran (KS) | Stenholm |
| Hilliard | Moran (VA) | Strickland |
| Hinchee | Murtha | Stupak |
| Hinojosa | Myrick | Sullivan |
| Hobson | Nadler | Tancredo |
| Hoeffel | Napolitano | Tanner |
| Hoekstra | Neal | Tauscher |
| Holden | Nethercutt | Tauzin |
| Holt | Ney | Taylor (MS) |
| Honda | Northup | Terry |
| Hooley | Norwood | Thomas |
| Horn | Hostettler | Thompson (CA) |
| Hostettler | Houghton | Thompson (MS) |
| Hoyer | Hoyer | Thornberry |
| Hulshof | Hulshof | Thune |
| Hunter | Hunter | Thurman |
| Hyde | Hyde | Tiahrt |
| Inslee | Inslee | Tiberi |
| Isakson | Isakson | Tierney |
| Israel | Issa | Toomey |
| Issa | Istook | Turner |
| Istook | Jackson (IL) | Udall (CO) |
| Jackson (IL) | Jackson-Lee (TX) | Udall (NM) |
| Jackson-Lee (TX) | Jefferson | Upton |
| Jefferson | Jenkins | Visclosky |
| Jenkins | John | Vitter |
| John | Johnson (CT) | Peterson (MN) |
| Johnson (CT) | Johnson (IL) | Peterson (PA) |
| Johnson (IL) | Johnson, E. B. | Petri |
| Johnson, E. B. | Johnson, Sam | Phelps |
| Johnson, Sam | Jones (OH) | Pickering |
| Jones (OH) | Kanjorski | Pitts |
| Kanjorski | Keller | Platts |
| Keller | Kelly | Pombo |
| Kelly | Kennedy (MN) | Pomeroy |
| Kennedy (MN) | Kerns | Portman |
| Kerns | Kildee | Price (NC) |
| Kildee | Kilpatrick | Pryce (OH) |
| Kilpatrick | Kind (WI) | Putnam |
| Kind (WI) | Kingston | Quinn |
| Kingston | Kirk | Radanovich |
| Kirk | Knollenberg | Rahall |
| Knollenberg | Kolbe | Ramstad |
| Kolbe | Kucinich | Rangel |
| Kucinich | LaFalce | Regula |
| LaFalce | | Rehberg |
| | | Reyes |

NOT VOTING—60

- | | | |
|----------|------------|---------|
| Akin | Borski | Cardin |
| Barrett | Brown (FL) | Clement |
| Boehlert | Callahan | Collins |
| Bonior | Calvert | Cox |

Crowley Kleczka Roukema
 Cunningham LaTourette Sanders
 Davis, Tom Linder Saxton
 Delahunt Lynch Schaffer
 Diaz-Balart Maloney (NY) Serrano
 Dooley Mascara Smith (MI)
 Doolittle McCrery Souder
 Ehrlich Meeks (NY) Stump
 Gibbons Miller, George Sununu
 Gutknecht Miller, Jeff Sweeney
 Hastings (WA) Mink Taylor (NC)
 Hilleary Morella Towns
 Jones (NC) Obey Velazquez
 Kaptur Owens Walsh
 Kennedy (RI) Riley Waters
 King (NY) Ros-Lehtinen Wynn

□ 1256

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
 PRO TEMPORE**

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

**PROVIDING TEMPORARY WAIVER
 FROM CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS
 UNDER CLEAN AIR ACT**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 3880, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3880, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 377, nays 0, not voting 55, as follows:

[Roll No. 382]

YEAS—377

Abercrombie Bishop Carson (IN)
 Ackerman Blagojevich Carson (OK)
 Aderholt Blumenauer Castle
 Allen Blunt Chabot
 Andrews Boehner Chambliss
 Arney Bonilla Clay
 Baca Bono Clayton
 Bachus Boozman Clyburn
 Baird Boswell Coble
 Baker Boucher Combest
 Baldacci Boyd Condit
 Baldwin Brady (PA) Conyers
 Ballenger Brady (TX) Cooksey
 Barcia Brown (OH) Costello
 Barr Brown (SC) Coyne
 Bartlett Bryant Cramer
 Barton Burr Crane
 Bass Burton Crenshaw
 Becerra Buyer Cubin
 Bentsen Calvert Culberson
 Bereuter Camp Cummings
 Berkley Cannon Davis (CA)
 Berman Cantor Davis (FL)
 Berry Capito Davis (IL)
 Biggert Capps Davis, Jo Ann
 Bilirakis Capuano Deal

DeFazio Keller Pryce (OH) Wilson (SC) Woolsey Young (AK)
 DeGette Kelly Putnam Wolf Wu Young (FL)
 DeLauro Kennedy (MN) Quinn
 DeLay Kerns Radanovich
 DeMint Kildee Rahall
 Deutsch Kilpatrick Ramstad
 Dicks Kind (WI) Rangel
 Dingell Kingston Regula
 Doggett Kirk Rehberg
 Doyle Knollenberg Reyes
 Dreier Kolbe Reynolds
 Duncan Kucinich Rivers
 Dunn LaFalce Rodriguez
 Edwards LaHood Roemer
 Ehlers Lampson Rogers (KY)
 Emerson Langevin Rogers (MI)
 Engel Lantos Rohrabacher
 English Larsen (WA) Ross
 Eshoo Larson (CT) Rothman
 Etheridge Latham Roybal-Allard
 Evans LaTourette Royce
 Everrett Leach Rush
 Farr Lee Ryan (WI)
 Fattah Levin Ryan (KS)
 Ferguson Lewis (CA) Sabo
 Filner Lewis (GA) Sanchez
 Flake Lewis (KY) Sanders
 Fletcher Linder Sandlin
 Foley Lipinski Sawyer
 Forbes LoBiondo Saxton
 Ford Lofgren Schakowsky
 Fossella Lowey Schiff
 Frank Lucas (KY) Schrock
 Frelinghuysen Lucas (OK) Scott
 Frost Luther Sensenbrenner
 Gallegly Maloney (CT) Sessions
 Ganske Manzullo Shadegg
 Gekas Markey Shaw
 Gephardt Matheson Shays
 Gilchrest Matsui Sherman
 Gillmor McCarthy (MO) Sherwood
 Gilman McCarthy (NY) Shimkus
 Gonzalez McCollum Shows
 Goode McDermott Shuster
 Goodlatte McGovern Simmons
 Gordon McHugh Simpson
 Goss McInnis Skeen
 Graham McIntyre Skelton
 Granger McKeon Skelton
 Graves McKinney Slaughter
 Green (TX) McNulty Smith (NJ)
 Green (WI) Meehan Smith (TX)
 Greenwood Meeke (FL) Smith (WA)
 Grucci Menendez Snyder
 Gutierrez Mica Solis
 Hall (TX) Millender Spratt
 Hansen McDonald Stark
 Harman Miller, Dan Stearns
 Hart Miller, Gary Stenholm
 Hastings (FL) Mollohan Strickland
 Hayes Moore Stupak
 Hayworth Moran (KS) Sullivan
 Hefley Moran (VA) Tancredo
 Herger Murtha Tanner
 Hill Myrick Tauscher
 Hilliard Nadler Tauscher
 Hinchey Napolitano Tauzin
 Hinojosa Neal Taylor (MS)
 Hobson Nethercutt Terry
 Hoefel Ney Thomas
 Hoekstra Northup Thompson (CA)
 Holden Norwood Thompson (MS)
 Holt Nussle Thornberry
 Honda Oberstar Thune
 Hooley Obey Thurman
 Horn Olver Tiahrt
 Hostettler Ortiz Tiberi
 Houghton Osborne Tierney
 Hoyer Osbourne Toomey
 Hulshof Otter Turner
 Hunter Oxley Udall (CO)
 Hyde Pallone Udall (NM)
 Insee Pascrell Upton
 Isakson Pastor Visclosky
 Israel Paul Vitter
 Issa Payne Walden
 Istook Pelosi Watson (CA)
 Jackson (IL) Pence Watt (NC)
 Jackson-Lee Peterson (MN)
 (TX) Peterson (PA)
 Jefferson Petri
 Jenkins Phelps
 John Pickering
 Johnson (CT) Pitts
 Johnson (IL) Platts
 Johnson, E. B. Pomo
 Johnson, Sam Pomeroy
 Jones (OH) Portman
 Kanjorski Price (NC)

Akin Gibbons Riley
 Barrett Gutknecht Ros-Lehtinen
 Boehlert Hastings (WA) Roukema
 Bonior Hilleary Schaffer
 Borski Jones (NC) Serrano
 Brown (FL) Kaptur Smith (MI)
 Callahan Kennedy (RI) Souder
 Cardin King (NY) Stump
 Clement Kleczka Sununu
 Collins Lynch Sweeney
 Cox Maloney (NY) Taylor (NC)
 Crowley Mascara Towns
 Cunningham McCrery Velazquez
 Davis, Tom Meeks (NY) Walsh
 Delahunt Miller, George Waters
 Diaz-Balart Miller, Jeff Watkins (OK)
 Dooley Mink Wynn
 Doolittle Morella
 Ehrlich Owens

NOT VOTING—55

□ 1305

Mr. THOMAS changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 378, 379, 380, 381 and 382, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

**EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS
 REGARDING
 SCLERODERMA**

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. QUINN). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 320, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 320, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 369, nays 2, not voting 61, as follows:

[Roll No. 383]

YEAS—369

Abercrombie Bereuter Burr
 Ackerman Berman Burton
 Aderholt Berry Buyer
 Akin Biggart Calvert
 Allen Bilirakis Camp
 Andrews Bishop Cannon
 Army Blagojevich Cantor
 Baca Blumenauer Capito
 Bachus Blunt Capps
 Baird Boehner Capuano
 Baker Bonilla Carson (IN)
 Baldacci Bono Carson (OK)
 Baldwin Boozman Castle
 Ballenger Boswell Chabot
 Barcia Boucher Chambliss
 Barr Boyd Clay
 Bartlett Brady (PA) Clayton
 Barton Brady (TX) Clyburn
 Bass Brown (OH) Coble
 Becerra Brown (SC) Combest
 Bentsen Bryant Condit

Conyers Jackson-Lee
Cooksey (TX) Peterson (PA)
Costello Jefferson Petri
Coyne Jenkins Phelps
Cramer John Picking
Crane Johnson (CT) Pitts
Crenshaw Johnson (IL) Platts
Cubin Johnson, E. B. Pombo
Culberson Johnson, Sam Portman
Cummings Jones (OH) Price (NC)
Cunningham Kanjorski Pryce (OH)
Davis (CA) Keller Putnam
Davis (FL) Kelly Quinn
Davis (IL) Kennedy (MN) Radanovich
Davis, Jo Ann Kerns Ramstad
Deal Kildee Rangel
DeFazio Kilpatrick Regula
DeGette Kind (WI) Rehberg
DeLauro Kingston Reyess
DeLay Kirk Reynolds
DeMint Knollenberg Kolbe
Deutsch Knollensberg Rodriguez
Dicks Kucinich Roemer
Dingell LaFalce Rogers (KY)
Doggett LaHood Rogers (MI)
Doyle Lampson Rohrabacher
Dreier Langevin Ross
Duncan Lantos Rothman
Dunn Larsen (WA) Royce
Edwards Larson (CT) Rush
Ehlers Latham Ryan (WI)
Emerson LaTourrette Ryun (KS)
Engel Leach Sabo
English Lee Sanchez
Eshoo Levin Sanders
Etheridge Lewis (CA) Sandlin
Everett Lewis (GA) Sawyer
Farr Lewis (KY) Saxton
Fattah Linder Schakowsky
Ferguson Lipinski Schiff
Filner LoBiondo Schrock
Fletcher Lofgren Scott
Foley Lowey Sensenbrenner
Forbes Lucas (KY) Sessions
Ford Lucas (OK) Shadegg
Fossella Luther Shaw
Frank Maloney (CT) Shays
Frelinghuysen Manzullo Sherman
Frost Markey Sherwood
Gallegly Matheson Shimkus
Ganske Matsui Shows
Gekas McCarthy (MO) Simmons
Gephardt McCollum Simpson
Gilchrest McDermott Skeen
Gillmor McGovern Skelton
Gilman McHugh Smith (NJ)
Gonzalez McInnis Smith (TX)
Goode McIntyre Smith (WA)
Goodlatte McKeon Snyder
Gordon McKinney Solis
Goss McNulty Spratt
Graham Meehan Stark
Granger Meek (FL) Stearns
Graves Menendez Stenholm
Green (TX) Mica Strickland
Green (WI) Millender-Stupak
Greenwood McDonald Sullivan
Grucci Miller, Dan Tancredo
Hall (TX) Miller, Gary Tanner
Hansen Mollohan Tauscher
Harman Moore Tauzin
Hart Moran (KS) Taylor (MS)
Hastings (FL) Moran (VA) Terry
Hayes Morella Thomas
Hayworth Murtha Thompson (CA)
Hefley Myrick Thompson (MS)
Herger Nadler Thornberry
Hill Napolitano Thune
Hilliard Neal Thurman
Hinchey Nethercutt Tiahrt
Hinojosa Ney Tiberi
Hobson Northup Tierney
Hoeffel Norwood Toomey
Hoekstra Nussle Turner
Holden Oberstar Udall (CO)
Holt Obey Udall (NM)
Honda Oliver Upton
Hooley Ortiz Visclosky
Hostettler Osborne Vitter
Houghton Ose Walden
Hoyer Otter Wamp
Hulshof Oxley Watkins (OK)
Hyde Pallone Watt (NC)
Inslee Pascrell Watts (OK)
Isakson Pastor Waxman
Israel Payne Weiner
Issa Pelosi Weldon (FL)
Istook Pence Weldon (PA)
Jackson (IL) Peterson (MN)

Weller
Wexler
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson (NM)
Wilson (SC)
Wolf
Woolsey

Wu
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—2

Flake Paul
NOT VOTING—61

Barrett
Berkley
Boehrlert
Bonior
Borski
Brown (FL)
Callahan
Cardin
Clement
Collins
Cox
Crowley
Davis, Tom
Delahunt
Diaz-Balart
Dooley
Doolittle
Ehrlich
Evans
Gibbons
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hastings (WA)
Hilleary
Horn
Hunter
Jones (NC)
Kaptur
Kennedy (RI)
King (NY)
Klecicka
Lynch
Maloney (NY)
Mascara
McCarthy (NY)
McCrery
Meeks (NY)
Miller, George
Miller, Jeff
Mink
Owens
Riley

Ros-Lehtinen
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Schaffer
Serrano
Shuster
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Souder
Stump
Sununu
Sweeney
Taylor (NC)
Towns
Velazquez
Walsh
Waters
Watson (CA)
Wynn

□ 1314

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the concurrent resolution was amended so as to read: "Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding scleroderma."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 383, having been on official business, had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 378, on closing portions on the conference on H.R. 5015, Department of Defense Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2003. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 379, on motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 3210, the Trade Act of 2002. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 380, on approving the Journal. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 381, H. Res. 513, Recognizing the Historical Significance and Timeliness of the United States-Ireland Business Summit. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 382, H.R. 3880, a Temporary Waiver for New York Areas for Clean Air Transportation Conformity and Metropolitan Planning Requirements. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

I was also unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 383, H. Con. Res. 320, expressing the sense of the Congress regarding Scleroderma. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced

that the Senate has passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 4687 An act to provide for the establishment of investigative teams to assess building performance and emergency response and evacuation procedure in the wake of any building failure that has resulted in substantial loss of life or that posed significant potential of substantial loss of life.

□ 1315

REMEMBERING THOSE KILLED ON SEPTEMBER 11, 2001

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

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in a solemn way I recognize that this week will be a week that America turns toward each other seeking to embrace and seeking to love, mourning those whom we lost on September 11, 2001, and celebrating the unsung heroes, and the families who have survived.

I stand before this House today to simply offer my deepest sympathy and that of my constituents of the 18th Congressional District of the State of Texas to all of those who experience this great loss as we come upon September 11, 2002. It is my desire to simply offer these words of sympathy because I love you and appreciate the sacrifice you made for this Nation. I conclude by simply saying, The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want.

SPECIAL ORDERS

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

QUESTIONS THAT WILL NOT BE ASKED ON IRAQ

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

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, soon we hope to have hearings on the pending war with Iraq. I am concerned that there are some questions that will not be asked and maybe not even allowed to be asked. Here are some questions I would like answered by those who are anxious to start this war: Is it not true that the reason we did not bomb the Soviet Union at the height of the Cold War was because we knew they could retaliate?

Is it not also true that we are willing to bomb Iraq now because we know it cannot retaliate, which just confirms that there is no real threat?

Is it not true that those who argue that even with inspections we cannot be sure that Hussein might be hiding

weapons, at the same time implying that we can be more sure that weapons exist in the absence of inspections?

Is it not true that the U.N.'s International Atomic Agency was able to complete its yearly verification mission to Iraq just this year with Iraqi cooperation?

Is it not true that the intelligence community has been unable to develop a case tying Iraq to global terrorism at all, much less the attacks on the United States last year? Does anybody remember that 15 of the 19 hijackers came from Saudi Arabia and that none came from Iraq?

Was former CIA counterterrorism chief Vincent Cannistraro wrong when he recently said there was no confirmed evidence of Iraq's links to terrorism?

Is it not true that the CIA has concluded there is no evidence that a Prague meeting between 9-11 hijacker Atta and Iraqi intelligence took place?

Is it not true that northern Iraq, where the administration claimed that al Qaeda was hiding out, was in control of our allies, the Kurds?

Is it not true that the vast majority of the al Qaeda leaders who escaped appear to have safely made their way to Pakistan, another of our so-called allies?

Has anyone noticed that Afghanistan is rapidly sinking into total chaos, with bombings and assassinations becoming daily occurrences; and that is according to a recent U.N. report, the al Qaeda "is, by all accounts, 'alive and well' and poised to strike again, how, when and where it chooses"?

Why are we taking precious military resources away from tracking down those who did attack the United States, who may again attack the United States, and using them to invade countries that have not attacked the United States?

Would an attack on Iraq not just confirm the Arabs' worst suspicions about the United States, and is this not just what Osama bin Laden wanted to have happen?

How can Hussein be compared to Hitler when he has no navy or air force, and now has an army one-fifth the size it was 12 years ago, which even then proved itself totally inept in defending itself?

Is it not true that the constitutional power to declare war is exclusively given to Congress? Should presidents, contrary to the Constitution, allow Congress to concur only when pressured by public opinion? Are presidents permitted to rely on U.N. permission to go to war?

Are you aware of a Pentagon report studying charges that thousands of Kurds in one village were gassed by Iraqis, which found no conclusive evidence that Iraq was responsible, that Iran occupied the very city involved, and that evidence indicated, according to this Pentagon report, the type of gas used was more likely controlled by Iran, not Iraq?

Is it not true that between 100,000 to 300,000 soldiers have suffered from Persian Gulf War syndrome from the first Gulf War, and that thousands may have died?

Are we prepared for possibly thousands of American casualties in a war against a country that does not have the capacity to attack the United States?

Are we willing to bear the economic burden of a \$100 billion war against Iraq, with oil prices expected to skyrocket and further rattle an already shaky American economy? How about an estimated 30 years occupation of Iraq that some have deemed necessary to build democracy there?

Iraq's alleged violations of U.N. resolutions are given as reason to initiate an attack, yet is it not true that hundreds of U.N. resolutions have been ignored by various countries without penalty?

Did former President Bush not cite the U.N. resolution of 1990 as the reason he could not march into Baghdad, while supporters of a new attack assert that is the very reason that we can march into Baghdad?

Is it not true that, contrary to current claims, the no-fly zones were set up by Britain and the United States without specific approval by the United Nations?

If we claim membership in the international community and conform to its rules only when it pleases us, does this not serve to undermine our position, directing animosity toward us by both friend and foe?

How can our declared goal of bringing democracy to Iraq be believable when we prop up dictators throughout the Middle East and support military dictators like Musharaf in Pakistan who overthrew a democratically elected President?

Are you familiar with the 1994 Senate Hearings that revealed the United States knowingly supplied chemical and biological materials to Iraq during the Iran-Iraq war and as late as 1992—including after the alleged Iraqi gas attack on a Kurdish village?

Did we not assist Saddam Hussein's rise to power by supporting and encouraging his invasion of Iran? Is it honest to criticize Saddam now for his invasion of Iran, which as the time we actively supported?

Is it not true that preventive war is synonymous with an act of aggression, and has never been considered a moral or legitimate U.S. policy?

Why do the oil company executives strongly support this war if oil is not the real reason we plan to take over Iraq?

Why is it that those who never wore a uniform and are confident that they won't have to personally fight this war are more anxious for this war than our generals?

What is the moral argument for attacking a nation that has not aggressed against us nor is able to, even if it so wished?

Where does the Constitution grant us permission to wage war for any reason other than self-defense?

It is not true that a war against Iraq rejects the sentiments of the time-honored Treaty of Westphalia, nearly 400 years ago, that countries should never go into another for the purpose of regime change?

Is it not true that the more civilized a society is, the less likely disagreements will be settled by war?

Is it not true that since World War II Congress has not declared war and—not coincidentally—we have not since then had a clear-cut victory?

Is it not true that Pakistan, especially through its intelligence services, was an active supporter and key organizer of the Taliban?

Why do those who want war not bring a Declaration of War Resolution to the floor?

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

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

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

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

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

NO LINK BETWEEN SADDAM HUSSEIN AND AL QAEDA

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

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, today's press reveals that the Bush administration has decided that they can find no linkage between Saddam Hussein and al Qaeda, despite some of the offhand remarks of Secretary Rumsfeld and Vice President CHENEY to the contrary. The intelligence agencies, turning all of their resources to this, cannot find existing links.

So that means that the President and his administration will have to make the case against Saddam Hussein to this Congress because the authorization passed by this Congress last fall was for the President to respond to those who were involved in the attacks and those who harbored or sponsored such attacks. That means a straight-up debate on the floor of the House of Representatives, hopefully a free and fair debate, over the wisdom of the first-

ever preemptive war by the United States of America against Iraq.

I believe that the burden the administration has to prove that the United States should break from all precedents in more than 200 years of history, should break from all precedents set lawfully under the United Nations conventions since the end of World War II and actually launch a preemptive war, is an extraordinary burden. They have to prove a very real, credible threat by the Saddam Hussein regime.

Now Saddam Hussein is a despicable individual. He has murdered tens of thousands, and all effective opposition. He has murdered people ethnically, religiously. He has used weapons of mass destruction. He has an absolutely horrible record, and obviously we would not trust this gentleman one inch.

But the question in this case becomes what is different today than a year ago or 2 years ago in terms of Saddam Hussein. It seems, when asked honestly and privately, the generals and admirals at the Pentagon feel containment is working, that he did not pose a credible and immediate threat to the United States of America or its allies in that region.

So the question becomes then if he is credibly threatened with a preemptive war, would he become more of a threat? Then there is the issue of our allies. Would any allies support the United States in this endeavor? Then there are the questions from 10 years ago, the same questions that President Bush's father had to confront, and Colin Powell as chairman of the joint chiefs, which is what if they went to Baghdad and took out Hussein, what then? They were confronted with a long and problematic occupation of Iraq and further destabilization in the region. And even with all the allies, including Arab nations at the time, they felt it was not worth the risk of doing that.

□ 1330

Well, the same question needs to be asked today. In fact, I witnessed on "Face the Nation," where one Republican Senator said, "Well, we don't need any allies. We will just go and do this. We will take them out." And then he said, "We will rule Iraq."

I do not know who he has been talking to or what he is thinking, but the United States being involved intimately in that region and trying to rule a country, a very large country, in an extraordinarily volatile area, is a recipe for disaster. So they need not only a credible plan for what if and how and why; but they need to explain that, both to Congress, some of it can be confidentially, but, for the most part, these should be things that could be laid out.

Prime Minister Chretien said yesterday that the President had nothing new to say. It was just the same rhetorical sort of "we have got to remove him sooner or later," the same thing we have been hearing from Ms. Rice and other advisers to the President.

So I have sent a letter to the President, signed by 17 other Members of Congress, which lays out a series of about 20 questions that I believe are critical that this administration address before they would undertake to ask even for authorization for a preemptive war, the first ever in our history; and I am hopeful that the administration will in good faith answer those questions. Most of them are questions that could be answered in public, could be given to the American people, and could, if they answer them I believe convincingly, as they have not thus far, lead to some sort of authorization from the United States Congress.

But we cannot just sort of have this shadow boxing and discussion in private. This is an extraordinary issue, a constitutional issue, an issue that breaks with all precedent of this country; something that needs to be fully, freely, and fairly debated before the American people before we commit our sons and daughters to lengthy involvement in a war against Iraq and a subsequent occupation and rebuilding of that country. We are not doing such a great job of stabilizing and rebuilding Afghanistan. One has to question what we would do with a much larger nation in a much more volatile region of the world.

A YOUNG MARINE RESTORED MY FAITH

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

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, the "Orange Register" in California every week recognizes a writer who eloquently expresses a viewpoint or engenders a debate on a topic of public interest. It is known as the Golden Pen Award.

The title of this letter to the editor of the "Orange Register," written by Ann Baker, a real estate agent of Huntington Beach, California, is "A Young Marine Restores My Faith."

"It was our normal Thursday morning business meeting at our real estate office. No big deal. Before the meeting, we hung around the bagel table, as usual, with our coffee. He stood aside, looking a little shy and awkward and very young, a new face in the room full of extroverted salespeople. An average looking guy, maybe 5 foot 8 inches. A clean-cut, sweet-faced kid. I went over to chat with him. Maybe he was a new salesman?

"He said he was just back from Kabul, Afghanistan. A Marine. Our office (and a local school) had been supportive by sending letters to him and other troops, which he had posted at the American Embassy door in Kabul. He stood guard there for 4 months and was shot at daily.

"He had come to our office to thank us for the support, for all the letters

during those scary times. I couldn't believe my ears," she said. "He wanted to thank us? We should be thanking him. But how? How can I ever show him my appreciation?"

"At the end of the sales meeting he stepped quietly forward, no incredible hulk. As a matter of fact, he looked all the world 15 years old to me.

"This young Marine, this clean-faced boy, had no qualms stepping up to the plate and dodging bullets so that I may enjoy the freedom to live my peaceful life in the land of the free. No matter the risk. Suddenly the most stressful concerns of my life seemed as nothing. My complacency flew right out the window with his every word. Somewhere, somehow, he had taken the words honor, courage and commitment into his very soul and laid his life on the line daily for me and us. A man of principle. He wants to do it. Relishes it. And he came to thank us? For a few letters. I fought back the tears as he spoke so briefly and softly.

"He walked forward to our manager and placed a properly folded American flag in his hands. It had flown over the Embassy in Kabul. He said thanks again. You could hear a pin drop. As I looked around, I saw red faces everywhere fighting back the tears.

"In a heartbeat, my disillusionment with young people today quickly vanished. In ordinary homes, in ordinary towns, kids like him are growing up proud to be an American and willing to die for it. Wow. We will frame the flag and put it in the lobby. He only came to my office once, for just a few minutes, but I realize I rubbed shoulders with greatness in the flesh and in the twinkling of an eye my life is forever changed. His name is Michael Mendez, a corporal in the United States Marine Corps. We are a great Nation. We know because the makings of it walked into my office that day."

That is by Ann Baker of Huntington, California. I think that properly summarizes our Nation's respect for the men and women in uniform. We take for granted the sacrifices they and their families make to serve this country. We assume freedom comes without price at times; and September 11, which we rapidly approach, taught us a lesson, that America's freedom depends on the strong and vigilant men and women who fight our battles for our freedoms and fight for the integrity of this Nation.

Parents who allow their children to enter harm's way for the flag that flies behind me do so knowing for the freedom of a Nation men and women must offer themselves in sacrifice. Ann Baker's letter touched me as well because it signified from an average citizen that she recognized that day that that young man, Michael, who came to her office, changed her life; but it was also shaping the lives of future American leaders.

We pray for the safety of our troops here and abroad; but we also thank those special individuals who have

character, who stand up for the flag and the Nation and fight the good fight for all Americans.

STATUS REPORT ON CURRENT SPENDING LEVELS OF ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FY 2003 AND THE 5-YEAR PERIOD FY 2003 THROUGH FY 2007

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

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, I am transmitting a status report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal year 2003 and for the five-year period of fiscal years 2003 through 2007. This report is necessary to facilitate the application of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act and section 301 of House Concurrent Resolution 353, which is currently in effect as a concurrent resolution on the budget in the House. This status report is current through September 6, 2002.

The term "current level" refers to the amounts of spending and revenues estimated for each fiscal year based on laws enacted or awaiting the President's signature.

The first table in the report compares the current levels of total budget authority, outlays, and revenues with the aggregate levels set forth by H. Con. Res. 353. This comparison is needed to enforce section 311(a) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the budget resolution's aggregate levels. The table does not show budget authority and outlays for years after fiscal year 2003 because appropriations for those years have not yet been considered.

The second table compares the current levels of budget authority and outlays for discretionary action by each authorizing committee with the "section 302(a)" allocations made

under H. Con. Res. 353 for fiscal year 2003 and fiscal years 2003 through 2007. "Discretionary action" refers to legislation enacted after the adoption of the budget resolution. A separate allocation for the Medicare program, as established under section 231(d) of the budget resolution, is shown for fiscal year 2003 and fiscal years 2003 through 2012. This comparison is needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the section 302(a) discretionary action allocation of new budget authority for the committee that reported the measure. It is also needed to implement section 311(b), which exempts committees that comply with their allocations from the point of order under section 311(a).

The third table compares the current levels of discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2003 with the "section 302(b)" suballocations of discretionary budget authority and outlays among Appropriations subcommittees. The comparison is also needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Budget Act because the point of order under that section equally applies to measures that would breach the applicable section 302(b) suballocation.

The fourth table gives the current level for 2004 of accounts identified for advance appropriations under section 301 of H. Con. Res. 353 printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on May 22, 2002. This list is needed to enforce section 301 of the budget resolution, which creates a point of order against appropriation bills that contain advance appropriations that are: (i) not identified in the statement of managers or (ii) would cause the aggregate amount of such appropriations to exceed the level specified in the resolution.

REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET—STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2003 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ADOPTED IN H. CON. RES. 353

(Reflecting action completed as of September 6, 2002—on-budget amounts, in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal year 2003	Fiscal year 2003–2007
Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	1,784,073	(1)
Outlays	1,765,225	(1)
Revenues	1,531,893	8,671,656
Current Level:		
Budget Authority	1,045,600	(1)
Outlays	1,313,395	(1)
Revenues	1,535,638	8,695,897
Current Level over (+)/ under (-) Appropriate Level:		
Budget Authority	-738,473	(1)
Outlays	-451,830	(1)
Revenues	3,745	24,241

¹ Not applicable because annual appropriations Acts for fiscal years 2004 through 2007 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

BUDGET AUTHORITY

Enactment of measures providing new budget authority for FY 2003 in excess of \$738,473,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2003 budget authority to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 353.

OUTLAYS

Enactment of measures providing new outlays for FY 2003 in excess of \$451,830,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2003 outlays to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 353.

REVENUES

Enactment of measures that would result in revenue reduction for FY 2003 in excess of \$3,745,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause revenues to fall below the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 353.

Enactment of measures providing in revenue reduction for the period FY 2003 through 2007 in excess of \$24,241,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause revenues to fall below the appropriate levels set by H. Con. Res. 353.

DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATIONS FOR DISCRETIONARY ACTION, REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF SEPTEMBER 6, 2002

(Fiscal years, in millions of dollars)

House Committee	2003		2003–2007 total		2003–2012 total	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
Agriculture:						
Allocation	7,825	7,271	37,017	34,479	(2)	(2)
Current Level ¹	8,532	8,406	49,206	47,592	(2)	(2)
Difference	707	1,135	12,189	13,113	(2)	(2)
Armed Services:						
Allocation	516	516	5,804	5,804	(2)	(2)
Current Level	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)
Difference	-516	-516	-5,804	-5,804	(2)	(2)
Education and the Workforce:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)
Current Level	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)
Difference	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)
Energy and Commerce:						
Allocation	95	59	2,709	2,649	(2)	(2)
Current Level	776	776	-795	-795	(2)	(2)
Difference	681	717	-3,504	-3,444	(2)	(2)
Financial Services:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)
Current Level	40	36	404	395	(2)	(2)
Difference	40	36	404	395	(2)	(2)
Government Reform:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)
Current Level	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)
Difference	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)
House Administration:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)
Current Level	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)
Difference	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)
International Relations:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)
Current Level	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)
Difference	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)
Judiciary:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)
Current Level	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)
Difference	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)
Resources:						
Allocation	0	0	700	700	(2)	(2)
Current Level	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)

DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATIONS FOR DISCRETIONARY ACTION, REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF SEPTEMBER 6, 2002—Continued

[Fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

House Committee	2003		2003–2007 total		2003–2012 total	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
Difference	0	0	-700	-700	(2)	(2)
Science:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)
Current Level	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)
Difference	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)
Small Business:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)
Current Level	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)
Difference	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)
Transportation and Infrastructure:						
Allocation	0	0	17,476	0	(2)	(2)
Current Level	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)
Difference	0	0	-17,476	0	(2)	(2)
Veterans' Affairs:						
Allocation	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)
Current Level	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)
Difference	0	0	0	0	(2)	(2)
Ways and Means:						
Allocation	2,203	174	7,855	5,861	(2)	(2)
Current Level	388	312	3,018	2,876	(2)	(2)
Difference	-1,815	138	-4,837	-2,985	(2)	(2)
Medicare:						
Allocation	4,650	4,575	(2)	(2)	347,270	347,270
Current Level	0	0	(2)	(2)	0	0
Difference	-4,650	-4,575	(2)	(2)	-347,270	-347,270

¹ HR2646, the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, was enacted May 13, 2002, prior to the adoption of the FY2003 House Budget Resolution on May 22, 2002.

² Not applicable.

DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE 302(b) SUBALLOCATIONS

[In millions of dollars]

Appropriations Subcommittee	Revised 302(b) suballocations as of July 11, 2002 (H. Rpt. 107-567)		Current level reflecting action completed as of September 6, 2002 ¹		Current level minus suballocations	
	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT
Agriculture, Rural Development	17,601	17,907	12	5,020	-17,589	-12,887
Commerce, Justice, State	40,303	43,104	0	13,755	-40,303	-29,349
National Defense	354,447	346,110	0	105,059	-354,447	-241,051
District of Columbia	517	581	0	112	-517	-469
Energy & Water Development	26,027	25,824	0	8,876	-26,027	-16,948
Foreign Operations	16,350	16,481	0	10,650	-16,350	-5,831
Interior	19,730	19,369	36	6,431	-19,694	-12,938
Labor, HHS & Education	129,902	125,701	19,128	84,594	-110,774	-41,107
Legislative Branch	3,413	3,467	0	612	-3,413	-2,855
Military Construction	10,083	10,058	0	7,349	-10,083	-2,709
Transportation ²	19,411	60,767	20	38,860	-19,391	-21,907
Treasury-Postal Service	18,501	18,237	45	4,375	-18,456	-13,862
VA-HUD-Independent Agencies	91,811	97,713	3,448	53,158	-88,363	-44,555
Unassigned	0	271	0	-227	0	-498
Grand Total	748,096	785,590	22,689	338,624	-725,407	-446,966

¹ The House Budget Committee has revised the 302(a) allocation for outlays to reflect the difference between the House-passed and enacted versions of HR 4775, making supplemental appropriations for further recovery from and response to terrorist attacks on the United States. That adjustment, which equals—\$2,322 million, has not yet been reflected in the 302(a) suballocations.

² Does not include mass transit BA.

Statement of FY2004 advance appropriations under section 301 of H. Con. Res. 353 reflecting action completed as of September 6, 2002

[In millions of dollars]

Appropriate Level Budget authority
23,178

Current Level:
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee:
Employment and Training Administration 0
Education for the Disadvantaged 0
School Improvement 0
Children and Family Services (head start) 0
Special Education 0
Vocational and Adult Education 0
Transportation Subcommittee:
Transportation (highways; transit; Farley Building) 0
Treasury, General Government Subcommittee: Payment to Postal Service 0

Budget authority
Veterans, Housing and Urban Development Subcommittee:
Section 8 Renewals 0
Total 0

Current Level over (+)/under (-)
Appropriate Level -23,178

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, September 9, 2002.

Hon. JIM NUSSLE,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The attached report shows the effects of Congressional action on the fiscal year 2003 budget and is current through September 6, 2002. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of H. Con. Res. 353, the Concurrent Resolution on

the Budget for Fiscal Year 2003. The budget resolution figures incorporate revisions submitted by the Committee on the Budget to the House to reflect funding for emergency requirements. These revisions are required by section 314 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

Since my last letter dated July 12, 2002, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following acts that changed budget authority, outlays, or revenues for 2003: the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-204), the 2002 Supplemental Appropriations Act for Further Recovery From and Response to Terrorist Acts on the United States (Public Law 107-206), and the Trade Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-210). The effects of these new laws are identified in the enclosed table.

Sincerely,
BARRY B. ANDERSON
(For Dan L. Crippen, Director).

Attachment.

FISCAL YEAR 2003 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 6, 2002

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in previous sessions:			
Revenues	0	0	1,536,324
Permanents and other spending legislation	1,090,473	1,038,707	0

FISCAL YEAR 2003 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 6, 2002—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Appropriation legislation	0	313,127	0
Offsetting receipts	-346,866	-346,866	0
Total, previously enacted	743,607	1,004,968	1,536,324
Enacted this session:			
Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-147)	3,524	3,587	0
Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-171)	8,532	8,406	0
Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-188)	1	1	0
Auction Reform Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-195)	775	775	0
Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-204)	40	36	43
2002 Supplemental Appropriations Act for Further Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Acts on the United States (P.L. 107-206)	0	8,342	-60
Trade Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-210)	388	312	-699
Total, enacted this session	13,260	21,459	-686
Entitlements and Mandatories: Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	288,733	286,968	0
Total Current Level	1,045,600	1,313,395	1,535,638
Total Budget Resolution	1,784,073	1,765,225	1,531,893
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	0	0	3,745
Current Level Under Budget Resolution	-738,473	-451,830	0
Memorandum:			
Revenues, 2003-2007:			
House Current Level ¹	0	0	8,695,897
House Budget Resolution	0	0	8,671,656
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	0	0	24,241

¹ The revenue effects of the Clergy Housing Allowance Clarification Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-181) begin in 2004 and are included in this revenue figure.

Notes.—P.L. = Public Law.

Section 314 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, requires that the House Budget Committee revise the budget resolution to reflect funding provided in bills reported by the House for emergency requirements. To date, the Budget Committee has increased the outlay allocation in the budget resolution by \$8,793 million for this purpose. Of this amount, \$400 million is not included in the current level because the funding has not yet been enacted.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

IMMIGRATION CONCERNS

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

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I rise this afternoon in order to bring to the attention of the body a serious, in fact I think an extremely dangerous, problem that the United States faces in the area of immigration and immigration reform and specifically the problems we face on our borders with people coming across this country without our permission, people we do not know, people we do not know why they are coming, we do not know who they are, we do not know what they are going to do here; and they are coming through in huge numbers.

The face of illegal immigration in my district may be people wanting to do work in the entertainment industry, people wanting to do work in the landscaping area, people working in restaurants; but the face of illegal immigration on the borders is much uglier, much nastier.

The face of illegal immigration on our borders is one of murder, one of drug smuggling, one of vandalism for all the communities along the border, and one of infiltration of people coming into this country for purposes to do us great harm. Most recently, an incident occurred in Arizona near the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument that I want to begin our discussion with today.

The situation in that part of the country is actually incredible. I cannot think of a way to describe it except to say that we are under siege, that there is an invasion. Near the Tohono O'odham Indian Reservation in Arizona, we have about a 76-mile coterminous border with Mexico and this particular reservation.

The Tohono O'odham are the second largest tribe in the United States, second only to the Navajo; and they have been living peacefully in this area for centuries. But in the last several months, things have gotten very, very bad in this particular area as a result of the fact that there have been some efforts on the part of the INS, and also the Border Patrol, to strengthen our border security posts around Nogales and Tucson and San Diego. As a result, we have created sort of a funnel effect where 1,500 people a day are now coming across that 76-mile border, coming across illegally, through the Tohono O'odham Indian Reservation and up into Arizona, and, of course, spreading across the United States.

These are not just people looking for a job. They are not just folks coming because they are seeking the American dream. These people, many of them are coming because they are transporting drugs, working for Mexican drug cartels. Many of them are coming for purposes, as I say, that have nothing to do with the benign or even, some might suggest, positive intent of seeking work in the United States.

Just a few weeks ago, in this same area, we had a situation where two Mexicans had committed a series of murders in Mexico that were connected to drug activity. These people were evidently professional assassins. They killed four people in Mexico that were in a rival gang, in a rival drug cartel; and they were escaping into the United States where they were confronted by a member of the Border Patrol and a member of the Park Service, a park ranger.

When they stepped out of their cars, when our folks stepped out of their cars to go and confront these people, they were met by two individuals who opened fire with automatic weapons; and one man, Christopher Eggle, was killed.

A 28-year-old park ranger was killed. He was killed in the line of duty. He laid down his life in the defense of others, in the defense of this country, just exactly the same way men and women in Afghanistan, in the Gulf War, in wars throughout our history have done. Yet very little has been heard about his death here in this country, very little news has been made by this death, and I wonder why.

Well, I am here today, along with my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA), who has in his district the parents of Mr. Eggle; and we are here today to make sure that people do hear about this event and that we do bring to the attention of the Nation and our colleagues the fact that people like Mr. Eggle are in fact putting their lives on the line on our borders; and they deserve every bit as much of our support and attention and concern as we approach 9-11 as all of the other folks who heroically defend America, whether they are the fire and police people in New York, or whether they are our troops that are perhaps being readied to go off to war in Iraq.

□ 1345

We need to bring Mr. Eggle and his comrades to the attention of our body.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA) to also say a few words here in this regard.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding, and I think that over the last period of time my colleague has been heroic in his efforts to educate the Congress on the challenges that face our Nation as a result of the conditions on our border. The conditions as we view them, the face of illegal immigration is one thing. In West Michigan it is another when one actually takes a look at it from the border and it is a very different reality that Kris Eggle faced in August.

Let me give a little bit of background about Kris. Kris was a 28-year-old National Park Service ranger. He was assigned to the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument at the time of his death. My colleague has given us a little bit of the details about that, but if we go back, Kris was one of the best of the best. He graduated as valedictorian of Cadillac High School in 1991. He was an accomplished cross-country runner at Cadillac High School. He went on to be a top cross-country runner at the University of Michigan, where he graduated with honors in 1995.

After the graduation he chose Government service as the field where he was going to commit his life to. He joined the National Park Service. He served at the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, where he served as a ranger on both the North and South Manitou Island. He had been stationed in Arizona since 2000. That is a little bit of background about Kris Eggle.

A little bit of background on Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument. It is one of our finest national parks. It has over, I believe, 327,000 visitors per year. It is just an awesome area that my colleague has visited on a number of occasions that we are trying to preserve. The disappointing thing is that over the last number of years as our border patrol has tried to control illegal immigration and illegal border crossings at the urban centers, what that has resulted in is that we have not stopped the illegal border crossings as we have just moved them from one part of the border to the other, and in this case we moved them to Kris.

I met with some of his supervisors this morning who indicated that one of the reasons that these types of individuals were in the area, these types of hit men, is that individuals like Kris were maybe doing their job too well. Last year they seized close to 750,000 pounds of drugs in the park, and this is the reason that folks on the south side of the border were maybe behind in their drug payments and these types of things which got them in trouble. But folks like Kris were going about doing their job and going above and beyond doing their job. Kris's love was the environment, in making sure that Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument lived up to our expectations for what we want our national parks to be.

As the border crossings and the illegal border crossings moved over to Organ Pipe, what he found was that he not only had to deal with 327,000 legal visits to the park, he also had to deal with over 200,000 illegal aliens.

Let me read a little bit about what Michelle Malkin says about what happened here. She writes and she talks about why Kris did not get much attention, or his death, while other seemingly less important events get more focus in today's society. Whereas someone like Kris is a true hero, some others that maybe make the national media are not. Here is part of what she had written: "The park where Kris had

been stationed for 2 years, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument in southern Arizona, is considered the most dangerous national park system in the Nation, according to a national survey conducted by the Fraternal Order of Police. It is a magnet for illegal aliens and Mexican smugglers; some 200,000 illegal border-crossers and 700,000 pounds of drugs were intercepted at the park last year.

"Nonetheless, Eggle embraced his job. He was always cheerful, his coworkers said. A 'model citizen.' A 'quintessential American boy-turned-ranger.' He baked chocolate chip cookies for fellow rangers and entertained them with songs while on duty. Eggle's father, Robert, said, 'Kris was where he wanted to be, and he did what he wanted to do.' A native of Cadillac, Michigan, where he grew up on his family's 130-year-old farm, Eggle was an Eagle Scout, a high school valedictorian, a devout Baptist, and a champion cross-country runner for the University of Michigan. Former coworkers called the fleet-footed Eggle the 'Coyote' in honor of his running prowess.

"On August 9, Eggle's speed and dedication may have cost him his life. He and three U.S. border patrol officers responded after Mexican police reported that two armed fugitives had fled across the border into the U.S. A border patrol helicopter gave chase and directed Eggle and the other officers to where three suspects had ditched their vehicle. The American officers pursued the fugitives on foot as they ran into nearby bushes. One of the Mexican nationals was caught; in the attempt to apprehend the other two, Eggle was ambushed and shot by one of the suspects with an AK-47.

"The gunfire hit Eggle below his bulletproof vest. He died at the scene before an emergency helicopter arrived. At the memorial service in tiny Ajo, Arizona, this week, Eggle's casket was draped with an American flag and topped with the Stetson hat he wore on the job." He was buried in his hometown in Cadillac, Michigan, following services there.

Kris Eggle, after graduating, decided that he would serve the country that he loved. The folks that knew Kris said that he had one of the brightest futures possible at the National Park Service. The award that he is shown receiving here I believe was given to him in Arizona because where he earned the awards were during a training session, and rather than staying for the awards portion of the training session, he said "I want to get back to Organ Pipe. I want to get back to my job. I want to get back to my coworkers. I want to get back and do the job that I have been hired to do."

Kris, like all other fellow employees, took an oath to swear his allegiance to this country. Kris did his job. He did it magnificently.

The challenge that my colleague from Colorado and that Kris's parents have laid out to me is let us make sure

that we give Kris's coworkers the resources, the protection, and whatever tools they need to minimize the risk that national park rangers take. They know the risks when they take the job. They are armed, they are given bulletproof vests. But we need to make sure that we give them a job that minimizes that risk, that we really do have border security. I am sure my colleague may touch on that, but when we take a look at the issues that are associated with the border there, we recognize that we have given Kris and his coworkers a very, very tough and very, very difficult job. A small number of national park rangers supported and complemented with border patrol folks, but a small number of park rangers and 80 border patrol folks is a small number compared to 200,000 illegal aliens, many of whom are Mexican nationals who are coming to America, looking for a better life and really with no intent to do any harm or danger to our folks patrolling the border, but a small number of whom have used that border location and that border-crossing as a market of opportunity, coming across the border in SUVs, coming across the border heavily armed and with one intent, to get the drugs to market at whatever the cost. And if the costs are the lives of our national park rangers, our border patrol agents, or a gunfight with these individuals, those individuals are willing to take that risk and kill Americans for them to move their drugs into our cities, into our communities, into our schools, and to our kids.

Kris was at the front line trying to make sure that that did not happen. To him we owe a great debt of gratitude, to his service. We extend our deepest sympathy to his family, his coworkers, and all that knew Kris, and I think that this Congress then also owes the family, the national park rangers, and American communities and schools and our children all over America the commitment that we will do what needs to be done on the border to ensure that these types of incidents hopefully will be eliminated or will be minimized. We know we can do it. The reason that there are fewer illegal border-crossings in the urban areas is that we put a focus and an emphasis on that. We now need to provide the border patrol and the national park service with the same resources that are essential to close and protect this section of the border as well as other sections of the border because as I talked with the rangers this morning, they recognize that if they close the border and are successful in getting the funding to make the border secure along Organ Pipe, that does not solve the problem. It may solve it for them, but they recognize that that is not enough because the land directly adjacent to Organ Pipe I believe is controlled by the Fish and Wildlife Service. So they do not want to put their folks at the Fish and Wildlife Service at risk just because they have gotten the resources to secure the border here.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my colleague for giving me time, for sharing this, and for the commitment that he made. He made the commitment to be in Arizona before this incident ever happened. He has been back in Washington showing us pictures of the border, describing the conditions, telling us what has been going on there. I believe he was at Organ Pipe just briefly or shortly before these tragic events of August 9, and he also took the time, the effort, and the energy that he attended the services back in Arizona for Kris, and I very much appreciate the gentleman's doing that and being a representative of this Congress to the National Park Service, to Kris's family, in demonstrating our concern and our commitment to them, and I can personally convey to him their appreciation for his being there and participating and leading these efforts to make sure that the risks of something like this happening in the future will be very, very much reduced.

□ 1400

I thank my colleague, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDO), very much.

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I thank my dear friend and colleague, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA).

This is something that, when I say it is a pleasure in terms of being able to represent this body, it is certainly not a pleasurable experience, but being able to represent us at the funeral of Kris Eggle, I was glad to be able to do that, because I wanted his parents to see that someone does know, someone does care; that the Congress of the United States, at least many Members of it, are well aware of the sacrifice, the ultimate sacrifice that was given by their son, Kris, and by them giving their son in that regard.

The statements that were made that day, it was an enormously emotional funeral, as Members can imagine, of a young man well loved by all of his colleagues. There must have been a couple of hundred people there, 90 percent of whom were members of the Border Patrol, members of the Park Service, Forest Service employees and customs agents, all of them comrades-in-arms with Kris, and all of them talking about him in the most loving and glowing terms, those that knew him personally.

I remember his colleagues talking about how each day they would go out and he would be so enthusiastic about the job, about his responsibilities for the day. He would turn to his colleague and his co-worker and almost every day say something to the effect of, is there anything I can do for you today? That was one way of describing what Kris was like.

I also remember that his supervisor, the head of the Park Service in that area, got up and said, this death cannot be in vain. We have to recognize that there are things that this country

needs to do in order to assure that someone else's son or daughter does not face the same fate.

We are at war on our borders. There is no other way of describing it. We ask men and women to go down there and put their lives on the line, just like we ask men and women to do it in the Armed Forces of the United States. But the difference with the war on our borders and perhaps the war that we are pressing, let us say, against terrorism is that I do not know if we have the will as a government to actually win that war.

I yield to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA).

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to just build off of that comment.

Obviously, today is September 10, September 11 we will again remember, as we have for almost every day over the last year, the heroism of the firefighters and the emergency personnel in New York City; the same at the Pentagon; the folks on United Flight No. 93. They very much deserve that recognition, and I am pleased that we are able to do that. We recognize that we are now in a war on terrorism.

But as we have noticed, during the month of August, I had the opportunity to travel to central Asia and met with our troops in Uzbekistan, met with our troops in Afghanistan, saw our troops on the U.S.S. *George Washington*, saw them in Bahrain. There are a whole lot of people who have their lives on the front line each and every day in central Asia. Then we have individuals like Kris, who have their lives on the line each and every day along our borders.

America has so many people to be grateful for who are willing to make that sacrifice and that commitment to our country. They have very, very many different faces. It is the responsibility of this Congress that in each of those wars that we are engaged in, whether it is the war on homeland security to make sure that we are safe in our homes and in our communities, and those are emergency first responders; whether it is the face of the American troops that have taken the war to the terrorists, they have their lives on the line; or whether it is the individuals like Kris, who maybe come into a war unexpectedly, who are going in and wanting to protect our national environmental treasures and are finding out that all of a sudden they are in the drug war, we need to remember each of these.

It is a commitment and responsibility of Congress that in each of these situations where we ask our young men and women, and Kris was maybe one of the older ones. He was 28, and he would have been 29 on his parents' anniversary in the month of August. If we take a look at the young people on the U.S.S. *George Washington*, more than 5,000, and I call them kids, because the average age is 20 years old, and my oldest daughter is 20, we ask our young people, in many cases, to fight our wars.

We need to make sure that if we are going to declare these kinds of wars, that we need to be serious about equipping them and giving them all of the resources that are necessary to fight the war effectively. We cannot have them go in without the proper resources, and I think this is an area where we need to take a look that says that we have declared a war on drugs, we have had it for a long time, but are we really properly equipping our borders to stop the flow of drugs into this country when through this 30-mile stretch of border there are, what is it, eight to 10 national park rangers there?

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I would tell the gentleman, it is nine rangers.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Nine rangers, along with some Border Patrol, who have pretty much single-handedly stopped over close to three-quarters of a million pounds of drugs, 700,000 to 750,000 pounds of drugs, in a single year.

Mr. TANCREDO. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Speaker, it is a fascinating thing, because I do not know if a lot of our colleagues, and I certainly do not believe a lot of the citizens of the United States, know the exact situation that we face on these borders, in our parks and in our national monuments.

Not too long ago I went down to the Coronado National Forest, not too far from Organ Pipes. The Coronado is one of the oldest national forests in the land. In 1906 it was created, a beautiful, beautiful environment that is being completely despoiled by the same thing, by massive numbers of people coming across illegally.

These people find that the terrain is rugged. They can hide more easily; and now actually we can fly over that and we can see where tracks have been worn into the land by so many people, by hundreds of thousands of people, so it looks actually like a spider web going out all over that particular forest area. Those tracks will not go away for many, many, many years.

Then they make a track and they think that we monitor it, so they will move over a little bit and move over a little. They think we put sensors out, so it just spreads out like that.

Trash, and it is the same thing in all our national parks in this area, the trash is enormous. The problem is with plastic water bottles strewn everywhere, hundreds of thousands, and clothing just tossed aside. They come through and they start warming fires in the night and walk away in the morning leaving them go.

When we got back from the Coronado, we left on a Sunday morning, and by the time we had gotten back, when I got back home to Colorado, 35,000 acres had been consumed in Coronado by one of these fires.

I am told by these folks who have been fighting these incursions, I guess there is no other way to put it, for years, that we have always had a lot of

people bringing drugs through in our southern and northern borders; and, by the way, it is not unique to the southern border, but before when they would confront them, by and large they would drop what they were carrying.

They carry these 60- or 70-pound loads on their backs in these homemade backpacks, which, by the way, once they get to a part of the national park where another road has been cut in by their accomplices, a road used by trucks coming in to pick up the drugs, when they reach that, they unload the drugs and discard all of this back-packing material. They pile it up in huge, massive piles of this stuff all over the place.

He said that before when they would confront them, they would simply drop it and run. But now they are not. Now they are fighting back. Now they are opening fire. They are preceded by a guy with an M-16 leading a bunch of people carrying the drugs, and he is followed by a guy with an M-16.

Our park rangers, park rangers, for heaven's sakes, this is not really what they have been trained to deal with. Their responsibilities do not go to fighting drug cartels, but that is the position we have placed them in.

To their credit, as my colleague, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA), has said, they have interdicted hundreds of thousands of pounds of illegal drugs over the course of just the last year. But it is getting rougher. It is getting tougher. It is getting meaner. The cartel members are actually holding hostage some of the family members of the people who are transporting the stuff for them, so unless they make it all the way across and to their appointed site where they dump it off to a truck, their family member in Mexico is killed.

So that is why, that and other reasons, why we are now facing a different kind of threat down there.

Besides that, we were told, there is an ever-increasing number of what they refer to as OTMs, other than Mexicans, coming across the border. Now we see what they call an alarming number of people coming through from China and from the Middle East, coming through these areas. For what purpose?

What is our ability and desire to try to interdict it and try to stop it? If we do not intend to defend these borders, then we should not be putting people like Kris in harm's way.

If it is not our intent to actually secure the border, and if that means putting the military in there to help Kris and his compatriots until we can stabilize the INS, until we can actually reform that organization and get the Border Patrol, and believe me, the folks on the line are doing a great job. These guys and the ladies down there who are Border Patrol agents, they are park rangers, they are Forest Service personnel, I take my hat off to them. It was my pleasure, as I say, to go down there and talk to them and see and

visit them as often as I could during the break, both borders. But they need help. They cannot do this alone. We have asked them to try to hold back a flood, and we have given them a sieve.

Unfortunately, this flood is getting more dangerous all the time. Not a month prior to this particular event, or no, I am sorry, it was May 27, again, not far from where this happened, not far from Organ Pipes in a place called Papago Farms, a Border Patrol agent on patrol confronted a Mexican military vehicle in the United States, a Mexican HMMWV with several members of the Mexican military on board.

When he confronted them, they got out. He decided that discretion was the better part of valor, since he was certainly outgunned and outmanned. When he was turning around to go get help, a shot rang out from the Mexicans. It went through his back window, hit the metal grate that separates him from the back part of his vehicle, and went out the right rear window.

That was on May 27. We have had up to this point in time 127 incursions of that nature since 1997, where Mexican military, Mexican federal police have come into the United States. Usually it is for the purpose of protecting a drug shipment. There is usually a large shipment coming through, so they will actually act as the protection for it, or they act as a diversionary tactic. They come in over here, and we naturally send people to find out what this is all about when we have Mexican military coming in; and a drug shipment comes through where we have pulled our people away.

This is what has been happening. Again, nobody has talked about it. An American, a person that is a member of our Border Patrol, is actually fired upon by another person who is a member of a foreign military service, and nothing is said or done around here, all because we are fearful of discussing this issue of immigration and immigration control; all because we are fearful of the politics of it.

I will tell the Members, and I know the gentleman feels this way, too, this issue, it is our responsibility, even if it is to our political peril, it is our responsibility as Members of Congress of the United States to live up to the oath of office that says we are going to protect this country, the people and the property of this country, from all those who intend to do us harm.

Part of that duty is to defend this border, or, as I say, to leave it. But we cannot continue in this halfway mode of creating a facade of protection, sending people down there like Kris, telling them to hold back that flood, but not really and truly doing what is necessary for fear that we would actually stop the flow of illegal immigrants into the country.

There are all kinds of ramifications of that, political and economic. We do not want to deal with that, and we do not want to adjust our policies because we are afraid of the politics. I am not,

and I know the gentleman is not, and I know there are other Members of this body who are not afraid to address this issue. There are hundreds of thousands of people like Kris who serve every day on that line who look to us for that kind of leadership and support. They see us as their only hope to ever get the job done.

□ 1415

And we have a duty to them to do everything we can. We ask them to do everything they can. We asked Kris Eggle to do everything he could do to protect that national monument, that national park; and he did everything that he could do. It is up to us to do everything that we can do in this body to make sure that his death was not in vain.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to my colleague. Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, there has been a lot of talk around the country lately about leadership. In corporate America we have seen where, for some, leadership had evolved from serving others, serving those who had given you the opportunity to lead, serving and recognizing that with leadership came a certain responsibility, and for that limited number of corporate executives it had moved from serving others. Leadership now means what can I get out of it for myself? Leadership began to mean more about, what's in it for me, than what is in it for others?

The gentleman is absolutely correct that for the folks that put their lives on the line each and every day, for them leadership is about service. Chris was doing this in service of his country. For our troops in central Asia, they are doing this in service to their country. For the firefighters and rescue workers in New York and at the Pentagon, they gave their lives because they recognize leadership and responsibility meant serving others and not serving myself. For the folks on United Flight 93, again, service meant, I am going to take the risk. I am in leadership. This is my opportunity to lead. And when leadership presented itself to those people on United 93, they went and they sacrificed their lives knowing that they would serve their country. That is exactly what Kris did.

The story of the incident is that he never forgot the responsibilities of his job. When they got to the place where the road ended and the tracks went off the road of the folks that they were pursuing, Kris recognized that to follow those tracks would do more harm to the environment so he parked the truck. He said, we do not take trucks out there. And because of his experience in running, he went after them on foot and then was ambushed and that is how he lost his life. But he never thought about what was in it for him. He said, this is the job that I have agreed to do. I am here to serve my country. I am here because I love the National Park Service, and he ended up sacrificing his life.

But the same thing that they have to do is that we have to recognize is that

the individuals that we put on the front line as they have defined leadership to mean service, we need to view it the same way.

Leadership now means not what is in this for me politically, what are the political costs and consequences, but it is how do we serve our constituents, how do we serve this country and how do we serve those we put on the front line? The way we serve those on the front line is to provide them with clarity of what we want them to do. I think they have that. At least in that 30-mile section they have clarity. They see it as our job to secure that border. That is what we thought borders were for.

What maybe has not been so clear back to us here in Washington is taking the steps in leadership that will actually equip these individuals to do that job. Kris saw it. It was my duty to serve my country, protecting the borders and maintaining the integrity of the borders and stopping drugs from coming in here illegally and stopping others from coming in here illegally. That is my job. There is no lack of clarity there.

The only lack of clarity that they may have within the National Park Service is if they are asking us to do all of this, why does the rhetoric out of Washington not always match what they are asking us to do. They may be a little confused about that. And then in some cases, and maybe too often, it is why have they not given us the resources to properly do our job? There is no question that for any sovereign nation protecting the borders and providing integrity to the borders is a key component to your sovereign nation and keeping your nation safe. That is a well established fact. That is one of things that governments do. We just need to make sure that the folks that we ask to do that, we recognize and give them the resources to make sure that they can do that job and do it very, very effectively.

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, one of the ways in which this whole issue can be described includes a connection to the war on terrorism. Because it is not only the southern border where we see this kind of activity, but, as I say, I just returned a little bit ago from the northern border, a place near the Canadian border called Bonners Ferry, Idaho. And all of the activities up there of the border patrol, of the U.S. Forest Service, and in this case, there were 100 Marines that had been assigned the task of trying to determine whether they could interact with the border patrol and the U.S. Forest Service for the purpose of trying to defend one little chunk of border. Just see what we can do if we combine our efforts. One hundred Marines, 3 drones. They were using old UAVs, those unmanned aerial vehicles, flying along the border. It is the same ones, the first generation type we used in the first Gulf War, and a couple of radar towers. And, of course, what we saw was a large amount of drug activity, a large

amount of people coming across that area carrying drugs.

When I was up there I was told that there is a very large Muslim population in Calgary, Canada. Again, kind of surprising in a way. Almost 25,000 people, Muslims living there. They were connected, a large number of them are connected with the trade in the component parts of methamphetamines, shipping them into the United States through Canada. They took it down here, make the drugs, sell it, and the money goes back to the Muslims in Calgary to this group, the drug trade group, and they use the money to support terrorist activities all over the world.

When we keep talking about this, about there being a war on our borders, it is quite literally a war. Again, something I think that so few of our colleagues even perhaps understand. They look at it again as just what they see in their own districts. That is understandable. But when you get to the border, as we say, you see illegal immigration in the form of drug trafficking, drug running, illicit sex trade, human smuggling, economic crimes. These are all part of what is going on on the border.

Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to say that it is a pleasure to be here with my colleague, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA), to honor as little as we can here. As I said at Kris's funeral, when someone has given the full measure of devotion, what word can we possibly use to try and salve the wounds that are created by that event? There are few, if any, that we can utter that will give solace to his parents, give comfort to his friends, and rest to his soul. God is in charge of that, and we place his family, his friends, and all of the people who work every single day in the same capacity as Kris to help defend America, we place them in God's hands and ask for His blessing on them all; and for us here in this body, for the task that lays ahead of us, to help support him and America.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend for joining me today.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I went to Central Asia and I know my colleague has spent a lot of time on the border, and sometimes our constituents ask us why we go. They think it is some kind of a junket. It is to go to see a couple of things. It is to go to see these Krises around the borders, around the world who are on the front lines each and every day, to put a face with the people on the front line.

Central Asia, I was over there and I took a video camera, and I ran into about 10 or 12 constituents who are in K-2, who were at the Moscow embassy, who were on the U.S. George Washington, who were in Bahrain, and what we did is we just asked them to send a message back home. And we asked them, who do you want me to call? And you end up calling parents, husbands, grandparents; and each of these Krises around the world have loved ones that

care deeply about them. So we have got to, number one, just to meet our constituents and to demonstrate that we care and we are concerned about the environment that we have put them in.

The second reason we go, and my colleague has gone along the border, is to find out whether we have given them the resources to do the job. What my colleague has tragically found out in Arizona is maybe we have not given them the resources, and maybe we have not paid as much attention to this issue as we should have. And for us to put our front line folks in that type of a position, my colleague has identified it, Congress can no longer say we did not know. We now know. And it is now our responsibility to respond. And we will have the opportunity to do that through the appropriations process. I think this year maybe we can move more human resources down to Organ Pipe and also where we can help construct some type of barrier to allow the more sophisticated illegal crossings to stop.

Mr. TANCREDO. Mr. Speaker, I certainly hope we will do that. I hope we will begin a process that will eventually lead to our being able to tell our constituents that we are living up to the commitments we have made to try to protect and defend this Nation.

No matter what we do, it is possible, of course, that someone may come across these borders to do us harm. We may not be able to get everyone who tries, that is true. But we can do so much more than we are presently doing.

We can use technology along with human resources so much more effectively than what we are presently doing. It just takes will power. In many ways I look at Chris and others and I think of them as the folks who went to serve in Vietnam. We asked them to go. We put them in harm's way. We told them the country needed them but there was no real will to win the war, and we left them sort of out on a limb. And we are still paying the price for that, for what we did to the men and women who served in the armed forces in Vietnam by sending them to a war that we really and truly were not committed to win.

That is how I view the situation on the border with Kris, the border patrol, the Park Service, Customs agents, Forest Service people. We put them there, but I do not know whether or not we have the will to really win this war. It tests our mettle here as well as theirs to determine how far are we willing to go, what are we willing to do here in this body to say that this is not going to happen again or to say that, in fact, we are serious about trying to defend the Nation.

We are about, well, perhaps, we are going to be sending men and women off again into harm's way into Iraq. We are told that this is a distinct possibility. The President may be coming to the Congress in a very short time asking for our support of that endeavor.

Do we think for a moment that if we in fact move forward on that, and I tend to believe that we have to do that, but do we think for a moment that there will not be ramifications in the United States? Do we think for a moment that Saddam Hussein believes he can win a war in Iraq against our military might? No. He knows that is not possible. He knows that we are most vulnerable here. And he will try to bring the battle to us.

We are told every day that another attack in the United States is imminent. Well, how logical does it seem to you or any of our colleagues, I wonder, that we will spend an enormous amount of our treasury and our human resources in places thousands of miles away which, again, I am not going to argue right now as to whether or not it is appropriate. I tend to think it is. But we are doing nothing significant on our own border. Is this not the height of folly?

Is this not so irresponsible to us to not recognize that we are laying ourselves bare, laying ourselves open to greater attacks? And, yes, we are looking internally on how to deal with it. Maybe we will try to find them when they are here. Why not try to stop them before they get here? We may not absolutely be able to do it for every single person, for every single threat, but we can do far more than we are doing.

□ 1430

Just that, if we do that, if we commit to it. If we put the troops, if we use the military on our border to help support the Park Service, the border patrol and the forest service, we will have done, I think, a service to Kris Eggle and to the others who face danger every single day down there, and we will be doing our job. It is our responsibility here. It is not asking us to go the extra mile, for heaven's sake. It is asking us and the President of the United States to do exactly what we are supposed to do as well as the folks who are supposed to direct the resources of the Nation to its defense, and I fear that we are not doing it today.

I, of course, represent Columbine, the school in which such a tragedy occurred just a few years ago, and it was the most horrendous event I have ever gone through in public life, and I keep thinking about the fact that there were some good things that happened, and in every single horrible event something good does come out of it. We have to pray that this is the case, and it usually is.

Out of Kris's death, something good has got to happen here, and that is that we will, in fact, redouble our efforts, triple our efforts to protect his colleagues and our constituents from the forces of evil that are directed against us. I feel that that is what he would want us to do, and I do not mean just the al Qaeda agents, the cells that are operating. I mean the forces of evil that are importing drugs, sex slaves,

all the rest that are coming across this border for the purposes of poisoning our children and our culture.

We also have a responsibility internally to do what we can to restructure the culture, to reinvigorate our own culture and to imbue it with what is good and right and just, but at the same time, we must do everything we can to make sure that these people cannot just come into the country at their will; just as my colleague said, what he was talking about the fact that this is our, as a Congress, it is our responsibility. We cannot ignore it. We cannot walk away from it, and it would be the best possible memorial we could give, I think, to Kris Eggle.

OUR NATION'S ECONOMY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. OTTER). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I have come to the floor to speak this afternoon because of my concern about the nature of the conversation about our country that is taking place at this time.

This is a complicated country. I have prodded myself on serving in this body in no small part because this body and the other body have been so good at grappling with the full range of issues that confront our country. Yet, as I stand back and look at the kind of conversation we were having before we recessed, conversation about corporate abuse, about the economy and about world affairs, I see a very different picture from the picture I see now.

All of the oxygen in this place and in the media has been taken up with Iraq. Iraq is a matter of major concern. I have not heard or read a single analyst or member of this body that does not believe that Saddam is a man to be taken seriously and to have a serious strategy for dealing with. There may be differences about how to deal with him, but the danger he poses ultimately is not a matter of debate. What to do about him is, of course, a matter of serious debate.

The fact is that there is almost no chance wherever a person stands on Iraq and Saddam Hussein that we will enter Iraq before the election. That kind of wag-the-dog approach to foreign affairs is something I do not believe this President would engage in. Indeed, Mr. BIDEN of the other body has indicated that in his conversations with the administration he certainly does not believe that there would be some quick entry of our country into a preemptive strike. That is why we are having a conversation now that I predict will go on for some time, because the case has not even begun to be made.

Our President is going to the U.N. only tomorrow or this week. Yet, talk

of Iraq has completely displaced what I think my colleagues at home have found is what the American people believe is a clear and present danger now. The clear and present danger now is the absence of a domestic agenda on the screen for them to see as we approach November.

As for Iraq, the President himself has said he has not even made up his mind what to do. The President says he thinks we will have to strike Saddam at some point, but then is quick to say but I have not made up my mind what to do.

My question is, has the President made up his mind and have we made up our mind what to do about what confronts the American people each and every day, and that is the economy that drives how they live their lives. We cannot allow debate about the possibility of a war abroad to foreclose debate about urgent issues right here at home.

Unless my colleagues have not been listening to their constituents, I know they are hearing what I am hearing. Is this a jobless recovery? Because we still see people losing jobs. Some people do not like the use of the words jobless recovery, but even the most conservative analyst will use the words slow recovery, and there is a reason for that.

We have got unemployment now at 5.7 percent. That is a huge jump up from this time a year ago, 9.6 percent for blacks. People are seeing shifts in the cost of health insurance from their employer straight to them so that they are having to bear more of the cost of health insurance than they had to bear this time last year, always a danger signal that there is something happening in the economy that I better be careful about.

Perhaps the greatest and most conclusive evidence that something is wrong with the economy is what is happening to States and localities throughout the United States faced with huge deficits. My own city has found that the effect of the slow recovery or this recovery in many places, people no longer pay the kinds of capital gains they were paying, for example, no longer have the kind of disposable income yielding taxes of various kinds to State and local government. The effect of that is that State and local budgets are plummeting all over the country, and States are scrambling simply to find enough money to make it through with the bare necessities that State and local governments must provide.

That is something that virtually every State and local government in the United States is experiencing now. We have it in this region which is one of the most prosperous in the country. We have it in Maryland. We have it in Virginia. We have it in the District of Columbia, and we have it in virtually every State of the Union.

We know why there is this effect on State and local budgets, the effect on

our own deficit which is growing like Topsy. We know it from bankruptcy and airlines. We know it from the fact that companies employ a million people less than they employed a year ago. We know it from layoffs in major sectors. Layoffs continue in manufacturing. Layoffs continue in retail.

We know it because of the higher cost of terrorism insurance, something we must get completed before this House and Senate go home for the elections because every place now which is exposed to the public is beginning to experience increases in the insurance, increases that are quite extraordinary, not only here in the Nation's capital where some might have expected it, but anyplace there is a facility where large numbers of people meet or even in rural areas where there may be some sensitive facilities nearby.

I am particularly concerned that in the face of this situation, with virtually no conversation going on in the media or in this body about the economy, we see that the American people turn on the television and say when is somebody going to talk about me. Our claims for unemployment were 33 percent above what they were a year ago. Most States have not kept the recommended reserves in their unemployment trust funds, just when they are most needed, and pathetically, 19 States have increased the earnings requirement in order to qualify for unemployment insurance while only 1 State has reduced the earnings requirement. This at a time when in a recent article we learned that if a person makes less than \$50,000 per year, their chance of being laid off is 43 percent greater than if they earned more than \$50,000 a year. I do not know how the lower middle class and low income people make it in times like this, and I do not understand why we would not be talking about these issues, why they are off the radar screen, because they are on the minds of all of our constituents.

Last year, only 38 percent of the jobless even qualified for unemployment insurance. If a person is a part-time worker, if they are a lower paid worker, if they are a temporary worker, they have been written off for unemployment insurance very often because when the great statute was passed, those kinds of workers were far less numerous, and we have not done our job to revise our own statutes, to take into account the new employment trends, employment trends that have been with us now for a full generation.

One of the reasons, of course, for this jobless recovery is that after September 11, the economy seemed to ride along just fine, and we thought, well, is not this something, they hit us and it did not make much difference. We owe a lot to the American people for making sure that they continued to live their lives, including live their lives in the economy, because this economy was driven or has been driven along for some time by consumer spending and consumers continue to stand after September 11.

It is clear as the nose on our face, however, that consumers have now lost confidence in the economy, and the reason we know it is because they have stopped spending. Consumers account for two-thirds of all the economic activity in our economy in the first place, so let them stop spending and we begin to feel it very quickly, and that is what they have stopped doing.

□ 1445

And I say to my colleagues, have you not stopped spending as much as you were spending? I do not know anybody who is spending the way they were 5 years ago, because there are too many uncertainties in the economy. And there is too little discussion here or elsewhere about what to do about those uncertainties.

After 9-11, in order to keep people spending, we had all kinds of approaches among retailers, reductions, the no-interest financing on cars; but it seems pretty clear that consumers have had it up to here, and I can understand why. Household debt is now 75 percent of the gross domestic product. When you get that much debt, I do not care how much you want to spend, you are probably going to think very hard before continuing on the all-American spending spree that the country has been on for some years now.

Now, I am not at all criticizing Americans either for spending or for deciding that the time to spend should end. I believe that they have a right to expect guidance from us on what we are going to do about it, and I believe they are getting guidance neither from us nor the Bush administration. We have to look forward and not only look backward to the good old days when the economy was so flush it looked like it would never stop expanding. The economy has been jolted to understand that that kind of expansion cannot go on forever. And if it cannot go on forever, we have to explain to the American people what to expect.

One thing we can expect is that the terrible budget cuts that the States and localities are having to do this year will continue for the indefinite future. Because when we cut this year, we find the problem rolls over for 2, 3, maybe even 4 or 5 years. In my own district, the chief financial officer has said that he thinks that the city must have a 5-year plan that indicates that our budget will be balanced not only this year, by making the kind of terrible cuts that we here and all across the country are having to make, but that we will not simply roll over the problem to other years. And so we have to look at a series of cuts that are going to continue for some time, because the kind of exuberance one saw in the market was indeed reflected in State and local budgets, and, yes, in spending by the American people.

I do not come to the floor today to say to my colleagues, all right, what is the answer? Let us write the answer clearly so the American people can see

it. What I do come to the floor to say is that we should be debating not only foreign affairs but domestic affairs. We should not only be debating what should happen in Iraq, in Afghanistan, where we still have a theater of war, in the Middle East. All of these are of top concern and priority, but there are equal priority concerns on the domestic front.

When we have been at our greatest has been when we have shown the world we know how to walk and chew gum at the same time. That is the challenge before us today, not to short-change the domestic agenda at a time when we have a slow recovery, when Americans do not know where their next health care premium is coming from, when the corporate abuse statute we will pass has yet to prove itself, when companies are still coming forward with restatements of earnings. All that is still on the screen and our constituents still need to hear from us a balanced debate: What are you going to do about Iraq and what are you going to do about home?

So I come to the floor as we ask that we initiate that debate; that the relevant committees help us to become involved in that debate; that we ourselves take on the role of restoring confidence in the consumer so that the consumer feels that it is safe again to spend because they have in Washington a Congress and a President who knows how to guide us during troubled times. They do not have that now.

When we have a balanced conversation and a balanced debate about the two great bookends, the domestic and the foreign, I think we will restore the confidence in the economy that we know now has vanished.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mrs. KELLY (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for September 11 on account of congressional business.

Mr. WALSH (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) today and September 9 on account of congressional business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. FILNER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SCHIFF, for 5 minutes, today.

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

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. FOLEY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. NUSSLE, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. FOLEY, for 5 minutes, today.

ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 51 minutes

p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, September 11, 2002, at noon.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

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

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2002

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Steve Nixon	3/23	4/2	United Kingdom		1,354.16						1,354.16
Commercial airfare							345.81				345.81
Susan Firth	4/2	4/8	Bosnia/Herzegovina		1,300.00						1,300.00
Commercial airfare							5,100.00				5,100.00
Hon. Robert E. Cramer, Jr.	3/23	3/24	Cyprus		169.00						169.00
	3/24	3/26	Uzbekistan		666.00						666.00
	3/26	3/28	Pakistan		524.00						524.00
	3/28	4/3	India		1,650.00						1,650.00
	4/3	4/5	Syria		522.00						522.00
	4/5	4/7	Turkey		536.00						536.00
	4/7	4/8	Switzerland		284.00		(9)				284.00
Hon. C.W. Bill Young	4/1	4/5	Italy		1,942.00						1,942.00
	4/5	4/8	Russia		1,083.65						1,083.65
	4/8	4/9	Netherlands		303.95		(9)				303.95
Hon. Henry Bonilla	4/1	4/5	Italy		1,942.00						1,942.00
	4/5	4/8	Russia		1,083.65						1,083.65
	4/8	4/9	Netherlands		303.95		(9)				303.95
Hon. Rodney Frelinghuysen	4/1	4/5	Italy		1,942.00						1,942.00
	4/5	4/8	Russia		1,083.65						1,083.65
	4/8	4/9	Netherlands		303.95		(9)				303.95
Douglas Gregory	4/1	4/5	Italy		1,942.00						1,942.00
	4/5	4/8	Russia		1,083.65						1,083.65
	4/8	4/9	Netherlands		303.95		(9)				303.95
Hon. Jim Kolbe	4/2	4/3	Mali		262.00						262.00
	4/3	4/5	Ethiopia		361.00						361.00
	4/5	4/7	Mozambique		467.00						467.00
	4/7	4/8	South Africa		165.00						165.00
Commercial airfare							2,281.75				2,281.75
Hon. Jim Moran	4/2	4/3	Mali		262.00						262.00
	4/3	4/5	Ethiopia		361.00						361.00
	4/5	4/7	Mozambique		467.00						467.00
	4/7	4/8	South Africa		165.00						165.00
Commercial airfare							2,281.75				2,281.75
Hon. Dan Miller	4/2	4/3	Mali		262.00						262.00
	4/3	4/5	Ethiopia		361.00						361.00
	4/5	4/7	Mozambique		467.00						467.00
	4/7	4/8	South Africa		165.00						165.00
Commercial airfare							2,281.75				2,281.75
Charles Flickner	4/2	4/3	Mali		262.00						262.00
	4/3	4/5	Ethiopia		361.00						361.00
	4/5	4/7	Mozambique		467.00						467.00
	4/7	4/8	South Africa		165.00						165.00
Commercial airfare							2,281.75				2,281.75
Alice Grant	4/2	4/3	Mali		262.00						262.00
	4/3	4/5	Ethiopia		361.00						361.00
	4/5	4/7	Mozambique		467.00						467.00
	4/7	4/8	South Africa		165.00						165.00
Commercial airfare							2,281.75				2,281.75
Mark Murray	4/2	4/3	Mali		262.00						262.00
	4/3	4/5	Ethiopia		361.00						361.00
	4/5	4/7	Mozambique		467.00						467.00
	4/7	4/8	South Africa		165.00						165.00
Commercial airfare							2,281.75				2,281.75
Scott Lilly	4/2	4/3	Mali		262.00						262.00
	4/3	4/5	Ethiopia		361.00						361.00
	4/5	4/7	Mozambique		467.00						467.00
	4/7	4/8	South Africa		165.00						165.00
Commercial airfare							2,281.75				2,281.75
James W. Dyer	4/3	4/5	Argentina		841.50						841.50
	4/6	4/7	Brazil		538.00						538.00
Commercial airfare							5,166.80				5,166.80
John T. Blazey	4/3	4/5	Argentina		841.50						841.50
	4/6	4/7	Brazil		538.00						538.00
Commercial airfare							5,196.87				5,196.87
Hon. Jack Kingston	5/3	5/6	Israel		1,086.00						1,086.00
Hon. Dan Miller	5/25	5/27	France		760.24						760.24
	5/27	5/29	Italy		486.00						486.00
	5/29	5/30	Greece		240.43						240.43
	5/30	5/31	Slovakia		180.00						180.00
James W. Dyer	5/28	5/27	USA		21.00						21.00
	5/30	5/30	Netherlands		480.00						480.00
	5/30	6/1	Germany		352.00						352.00
	6/1	6/4	France		897.00						897.00
Commercial airfare (Part)							4,720.31				4,720.31
Frank Cushing	5/27	5/27	USA		21.00						21.00
	5/28	5/30	Netherlands		480.00						480.00
	5/30	6/1	Germany		352.00						352.00
	6/1	6/4	France		897.00						897.00
Commercial airfare (Part)							4,720.31				4,720.31
Scott Lilly	5/30	6/1	Germany		263.28						263.28
	6/1	6/4	France		826.50						826.50
Commercial airfare							5,698.20				5,698.20
Gregory Dahlberg	5/28	6/1	England		1,376.00						1,376.00
Commercial airfare							5,236.00				5,236.00
Valerie Baldwin	5/28	5/29	Brussels		207.00						207.00
	5/29	5/30	Germany		214.00						214.00
	5/30	5/31	Crotia		268.00						268.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2002—

Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Commercial airfare	5/31	6/1	Bosnia		154.00		4,829.00				154.00 4,829.00
John Blazey	5/25	5/28	Italy		1,110.00						1,110.00
	5/28	5/30	Croatia		636.00						636.00
	5/30	6/2	Bosnia		612.00						612.00
Commercial airfare							6,672.70				6,672.70
Therese McAuliffe	5/25	5/28	Italy		1,110.00						1,110.00
	5/28	5/30	Croatia		636.00						636.00
	5/30	6/2	Bosnia		612.00						612.00
Commercial airfare							6,672.70				6,672.70
Alice E.H. Grant	5/28	5/29	Bolivia		91.00						91.00
	5/29	6/01	Peru		735.00						735.00
Commercial airfare							3,188.50				3,188.50
Hon. Charles H. Taylor	5/28	6/4	Russia		2,084.00						2,084.00
Commercial airfare							5,537.78		188.36		5,537.78 188.36
Hon. Jim Moran	5/28	6/3	Russia		1,803.00						1,803.00
Commercial airfare							5,476.89		188.36		5,476.89 188.36
Hon. Jim Kolbe	5/31	6/2	Singapore		502.00						502.00
Hon. Frank Wolf	5/27	5/30	Jordan		705.00						705.00
Commercial airfare							6,639.06				6,639.06
Hon. Carrie Meek	5/25	5/26	Russia		687.00						687.00
	5/27	5/27	Uzbekistan		333.00						333.00
	5/28	5/31	China		1,104.00						1,104.00
	6/1	6/3	South Korea		536.00						536.00
Committee total					55,096.01		87,173.18		449.72		142,718.91
Thomas K. Baker	4/29	5/2	Germany		559.25		6,622.00		2,567.34		9,748.59
	5/2	5/5	Turkey		669.00						669.00
Carroll L. Hauer	4/29	5/2	Germany		559.25		6,622.00		27.00		7,208.25
	5/2	5/9	Turkey		1,616.75						1,616.75
	5/9	5/12	Turkey		408.00						408.00
Robert J. Reitwiesner	4/29	5/2	Germany		559.25		6,622.00		699.55		7,880.80
	5/2	5/9	Turkey		1,616.75						1,616.75
	5/9	5/12	Germany		408.00						408.00
Committee total					6,396.25		19,866.00		3,293.89		29,556.14

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ Military air transportation.

⁴ Agency aircraft (Part).

BILL YOUNG, Chairman, July 31, 2002.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2002

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Travel to Italy, Bosnia, Russia and Netherlands, April 2-9, 2002:											
Hon. Neil Abercrombie	4/2	4/3	Italy		2,061.81						2,061.82
	4/3	4/5	Bosnia								
	4/5	3/14	Russia		1,010.00						1,010.00
	3/14	4/9	Netherlands		317.00						317.00
Hon. Ken Calvert	4/2	4/3	Italy		2,061.82						2,061.82
	4/3	4/5	Bosnia								
	4/5	3/14	Russia		1,058.00						1,058.00
	3/14	4/9	Netherlands		317.00						317.00
Travel to Japan, April 8-9, 2002:											
Hon. Robert A. Underwood	4/8	4/9	Japan		265.00						265.00
Travel to Israel, May 3-6, 2002:											
Hon. Jim Saxton	5/3	5/6	Israel		1,086.00						1,086.00
Travel to the Philippines, May 11-14, 2002:							5,148.22				5,148.22
Hon. Robert A. Underwood	5/11	5/14	Philippines		732.00						732.00
Commercial Airfare							4,806.50				4,806.50
Travel to Russia, Uzbekistan, China and South Korea, May 25-June 3, 2002:											
Hon. Curt Weldon	5/25	5/27	Russia		687.00						687.00
	5/27	5/28	Uzbekistan		333.00						333.00
	5/28	6/1	China		1,104.00						1,104.00
	6/1	6/3	South Korea		536.00						536.00
Hon. Solomon P. Ortiz	5/25	5/27	Russia		687.00						687.00
	5/27	5/28	Uzbekistan		333.00						333.00
	5/28	6/1	China		1,104.00						1,104.00
	6/1	6/3	South Korea		536.00						536.00
Hon. Roscoe G. Bartlett	5/25	5/27	Russia		687.00						687.00
	5/27	5/28	Uzbekistan		333.00						333.00
	5/28	6/1	China		1,104.00						1,104.00
	6/1	6/3	South Korea		536.00						536.00
Hon. Silvestre Reyes	5/25	5/27	Russia		687.00						687.00
	5/27	5/28	Uzbekistan		333.00						333.00
	5/28	6/1	China		1,104.00						1,104.00
	6/1	6/3	South Korea		536.00						536.00
Hon. Jim Turner	5/28	6/1	China		1,104.00						1,104.00
	6/1	6/3	South Korea		536.00						536.00
Hon. Joe Wilson	5/25	5/27	Russia		687.00						687.00
	5/27	5/28	Uzbekistan		333.00						333.00
	5/28	6/1	China		1,104.00						1,104.00
	6/1	6/3	South Korea		536.00						536.00
Carl D. Commeyator	5/25	5/27	Russia		687.00						687.00
	5/27	5/28	Uzbekistan		333.00						333.00
	5/28	6/1	China		1,104.00						1,104.00
	6/1	6/3	South Korea		536.00						536.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2002—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Peter M. Steffes	5/25	5/27	Russia		687.00						687.00
	5/27	5/28	Uzbekistan		333.00						333.00
	5/28	6/1	China		1,104.00						1,104.00
Douglas C. Roach	6/1	6/3	South Korea		536.00						536.00
	5/25	5/27	Russia		687.00						687.00
	5/27	5/28	Uzbekistan		333.00						333.00
	5/28	6/1	China		1,104.00						1,104.00
B. Ryan Vaart	6/1	6/3	South Korea		536.00						536.00
	5/25	5/27	Russia		687.00						687.00
	5/27	5/28	Uzbekistan		333.00						333.00
	5/28	6/1	China		1,104.00						1,104.00
	6/1	6/3	South Korea		536.00						536.00
Delegation expenses	5/25	5/27	Russia				798.75		1,642.62		2,441.37
Travel to Russia and Germany, May 25–31, 2002:											
Hon. John M. Spratt, Jr.	5/25	5/30	Russia		1,350.10						1,350.10
	5/30	5/31	Germany		288.00						288.00
Travel to Singapore, May 31–June 2, 2002:											
Hon. Vic Snyder	5/31	6/2	Singapore		502.00						502.00
Hon. Ellen O. Tauscher	5/31	6/2	Singapore		502.00						502.00
Travel to United Kingdom, June 18–20, 2002:											
Robert W. Lautrup	6/18	6/20	United Kingdom		688.00						688.00
Roger M. Smith	6/18	6/20	United Kingdom		688.00						688.00
William H. Natter	6/18	6/20	United Kingdom		688.00						688.00
Committee total					39,194.74		10,753.47		1,642.62		51,590.83

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Represents fiscal year 2000.

BOB STUMP, Chairman, July 31, 2002.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON BUDGET, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2002

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

FOR HOUSE COMMITTEES
 Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JIM NUSSLE, Chairman, July 25, 2002.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2002

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

FOR HOUSE COMMITTEES
 Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JOHN BOEHNER, Chairman, July 31, 2002.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2002

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Albert Wynn	4/19	4/22	Spain		934.00						934.00
Hon. George Radanovich	5/23	5/26	United Kingdom		738.00		4,530.00				5,268.00
Hon. George Radanovich	5/26	5/28	Belgium		564.06		279.00				843.06
Hon. Karen McCarthy	4/2	4/3	Mali		262.00						262.00
Hon. Karen McCarthy	4/3	4/5	Ethiopia		361.00						361.00
Hon. Karen McCarthy	4/5	4/7	Mozambique		467.00						467.00
Hon. Karen McCarthy	4/7	4/8	South Africa		165.00		2,281.75				2,446.75
Hon. Peter Deutsch	5/2	5/6	Israel		1,248.00						1,248.00
Hon. Chris Knauer, Minority	4/10	4/12	France		600.00		767.20				1,367.20
Hon. Ray Shepherd, Majority	4/10	4/12	France		600.00		767.20				1,367.20
Committee total					5,939.06		8,625.15				14,564.21

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

BILLY TAUZIN, Chairman, July 31, 2002.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JULY 2, 2002

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Joseph Pinder	4/2	4/6	Argentina		1,800.00		5,433.47				7,233.47

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JULY 2, 2002—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Kevin MacMillan	4/3	4/5	Argentina		1,134.00		5,433.47				6,567.47
Scott Morris	4/2	4/6	Argentina		1,800.00		5,433.47				7,233.47
Roy Dye	4/2	4/6	Argentina		1,800.00		5,433.47				7,233.47
Thomas Montgomery	5/23	5/31	Ethiopia		1,400.00		7,076.45				8,476.45
Vito Fossella	6/28	7/2	Bermuda		1,569.00		1,402.25				2,971.25
Robert Gordon	6/28	7/2	Bermuda		1,569.00		1,542.75				3,111.75
Committee total					11,072.00		31,755.33				42,827.33

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

MICHAEL G. OXLEY, Chairman, July 29, 2002.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2002

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Kevin Long	4/20	4/21	Japan		872.00		7,129.28				8,001.28
Sharon Pinkerton	4/19	4/21	Japan		1,308.00		6,783.78				8,091.78
Nicholas Coleman	4/19	4/21	Japan		1,308.00		7,129.28				8,437.28
Julian Haywood	4/19	4/21	Japan		1,308.00		7,355.78				8,663.78
Christopher Dones	4/19	4/21	Japan		1,308.00		7,129.28				8,437.28
Brian Cohen	5/15	5/17	England		722.00		647.22		1,027.59		2,396.81
J. Vincent Chase	5/26	5/30	Russia		1,470.00						1,470.00
	5/30	5/31	Germany		234.00						234.00
Christopher Shays	5/26	5/30	Russia		1,470.00						1,470.00
	5/30	5/31	Germany		234.00						234.00
Christopher Dones	5/29	6/1	Canada		715.00		2,243.24				2,958.24
Roland Foster	5/29	6/1	Canada		715.00		2,243.24				2,958.24
Nicholas Coleman	5/29	6/1	Canada		715.00		2,243.24				2,958.24
Mark Souder	5/29	5/30	Canada		258.00						258.00
Stephen Horn	5/25	5/27	Russia		687.00						687.00
	5/27	5/28	Uzbekistan		333.00						333.00
	5/28	6/1	China		1,104.00						1,104.00
	6/1	6/3	South Korea		536.00						536.00
Christopher Shays	6/16	6/20	England		1,667.03		6,315.92				7,982.95
Adam Putnam	6/16	6/19	England		763.60		5,136.33				5,900.93
Bernard Sanders	6/16	6/19	England		747.46		5,136.33				5,883.79
Kristine McElroy	6/16	6/19	England		759.38		5,136.33				5,895.71
Larry Halloran	6/16	6/20	England		1,924.88		5,136.33				7,061.21
Sharon Pinkerton	5/26	5/27	France		760.24		5,958.57				6,718.81
	5/27	5/29	Italy		486.00						486.00
	5/29	5/30	Greece		240.43						240.43
	5/30	5/31	Slovakia		180.00						180.00
Tom Davis	5/26	5/27			132.00						132.00
Committee total					22,958.02		75,724.15		1,027.59		99,709.76

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

DAN BURTON, Chairman, July 25, 2002.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2002

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

FOR HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

BOB NEY, Chairman, July 23, 2002.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2002

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
David Adams	5/25	5/27	Kyrgystan		418.00						418.00
	5/27	5/30	Uzbekistan		849.00						849.00
	5/30	6/02	Kazakhstan		815.00						815.00
Commercial airfare							9,457.00				9,457.00
Lara Alameh	4/19	4/22	Spain		783.00		(³)				783.00
Douglas Anderson	3/23	3/30	China		1,261.00						1,261.00
	3/30	4/2	South Korea		654.00						654.00
Commercial airfare							4,833.50				4,833.50
Hon. Cass Ballenger	4/2	4/4	Colombia		412.00						412.00
	4/4	4/6	Bolivia		232.00		(³)				232.00
	4/6	4/8	Grenada		632.00		(³)				632.00
	4/6	4/8	Venezuela		137.61		(³)				137.61
Jessica Baumgarten	4/2	4/4	Colombia		367.00		(³)				367.00
	4/4	4/6	Bolivia		257.00		(³)				257.00
	4/6	4/8	Grenada		652.00		(³)				652.00
Deborah Bodlander	5/25	6/2	Israel		2,523.00						2,523.00
Commercial airfare							4,902.00				4,902.00
Ted Brennan	4/2	4/4	Colombia		280.00		(³)				280.00
	4/4	4/6	Bolivia		182.00		(³)				182.00

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2002—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Steve Chabot	4/6	4/8	Grenada		489.00		(³)				489.00
	5/29	6/1	China		828.00						828.00
	6/1	6/3	South Korea		536.00						536.00
Malik Chaka							4,914.70				2,914.70
	3/25	3/29	Guinea		603.00						603.00
	3/29	4/1	Liberia		745.00						745.00
Commercial airfare	4/1	4/4	Sierra Leone		324.00						324.00
							8,959.57				8,959.57
	5/25	5/28	Dem. Rep. of Congo		750.00						750.00
	5/28	5/29	South Africa		77.00						77.00
Commercial airfare	5/29	6/1	Zimbabwe		525.00						525.00
William Delahunt	4/26	4/28	Venezuela		302.00						302.00
Eni Faleomavaega							4,128.03				1,283.03
	4/2	4/4	Colombia		442.00		(³)				442.00
	4/4	4/6	Bolivia		332.00		(³)				332.00
	4/6	4/8	Grenada		328.00		(³)				328.00
	5/25	5/27	Russia		687.00						687.00
	5/27	5/28	Uzbekistan		333.00						333.00
	5/28	5/29	China		276.00						276.00
	5/29	5/31	Malaysia		314.00						314.00
Paul Gallis							4,312.53				3,412.53
	5/24	5/28	Bulgaria		938.00						938.00
	5/28	5/29	Ireland		329.00						329.00
	5/29	6/1	Belgium		696.00						696.00
Kirsti Garlock	4/2	4/4	Brazil		228.00						2,790.47
Commercial airfare	4/4	4/6	Argentina		905.50						228.00
							5,539.47				905.50
Hon. Benjamin Gilman	4/19	4/22	Spain		934.00		(³)				5,539.47
Hon. Dennis Halpin	3/23	3/30	China		1,261.00						934.00
Commercial airfare	3/30	4/2	South Korea		654.00						1,261.00
							4,783.50				654.00
Joseph Hoeffel	5/3	5/6	Israel		995.00		(³)				4,783.50
Hon. Darrell Issa	4/19	4/22	Spain		934.00		(³)				995.00
Kenneth Katzman	5/26	5/27	Lebanon		132.00		(³)				934.00
	5/25	5/27	Kyrgystan		418.00						132.00
	5/27	5/30	Uzbekistan		849.00						418.00
Commercial airfare	5/30	6/2	Kazakhstan		875.00						849.00
							9,457.03				875.00
Hon. Brian Kerns	5/25	5/27	Russia		687.00		(³)				9,457.03
	5/27	5/28	Uzbekistan		333.00		(³)				687.00
	5/28	6/1	China		1,104.00		(³)				333.00
	6/1	6/3	South Korea		536.00		(³)				1,104.00
Kay King	4/19	4/22	Spain		934.00		(³)				536.00
John Mackey	4/2	4/7	Colombia		1,150.00						934.00
							4,127.00				1,150.00
Commercial airfare	4/16	4/18	Ireland		558.00						4,127.00
	5/28	6/2	Peru		979.00						558.00
							5,274.15				979.00
Alan Makovsky	5/25	6/2	Israel		2,523.00						5,274.15
Pearl Alice Marsh	3/25	3/29	Guinea		603.00						2,523.00
	3/29	4/1	Liberia		745.00						3,036.50
Commercial airfare	4/1	4/4	Sierra Leone		324.00						2,523.00
							8,959.57				4,902.50
	5/25	5/28	Dem. Rep. of Congo		750.00						603.00
	5/28	5/29	South Africa		89.00						745.00
Commercial airfare	5/29	6/1	Zimbabwe		525.00						324.00
Caleb McCarr	4/3	4/6	Colombia		613.00						8,959.57
							10,018.01				750.00
Vince Morelli	4/26	4/27	Venezuela		265.00		(³)				750.00
Paul Oostburg Sanz	5/29	6/1	Belgium		753.77						89.00
							4,530.61				525.00
Commercial airfare	4/2	4/7	Columbia		1,618.00						1,018.01
	4/15	4/18	Ireland		558.00						10,018.01
							5,120.15				613.00
Yleem Poblete	4/26	4/27	Venezuela		600.00		(³)				1,889.50
Commercial airfare	3/24	4/6	Switzerland		3,211.84						265.00
							7,373.46				753.77
Patrick Prisco	4/19	4/22	Spain		783.00		(³)				4,530.61
	5/29	6/1	Belgium		621.00						1,618.00
			Dublin/Belgium/US				2,790.00				2,113.50
Frank Record	4/2	4/4	Brazil		238.00						558.00
Commercial airfare	4/4	4/6	Argentina		905.50						512.015
							5,539.47				600.00
Joseph Grover Rees	4/19	4/22	Spain		658.00		(³)				3,211.84
Commercial airfare	3/28	4/5	Switzerland		1,751.00						7,373.46
Hon. Dana Rohrabacher	5/30	6/3	Philippines		320.00						783.00
Commercial airfare	5/25	5/30	Dem. Rep. of Congo		1,060.00						621.00
Thomas Sheehy	5/25	5/29	South Africa		89.00						2,790.00
Commercial airfare	5/29	6/2	Belgium		696.00						238.00
							5,539.47				905.50
Valerie Van Buren	4/19	4/22	Spain		658.00		(³)				5,539.47
Commercial airfare	3/28	4/5	Switzerland		1,751.00						658.00
Jo Weber	5/30	6/3	Philippines		320.00						1,751.00
Hillel Weinberg	5/25	5/27	Kyrgystan		418.00						5,019.34
Commercial airfare	5/27	5/30	Uzbekistan		849.00						320.00
	5/30	6/2	Kazakhstan		875.00						3,553.00
							6,879.46				1,060.00
							5,019.34				6,879.46
							3,553.00				1,060.00
							6,879.46				6,879.46
							5,727.61				696.00
							5,727.61				5,727.61
							(³)				837.00
											837.00
											724.00
											418.00
											418.00
											849.00
											875.00
							9,457.03				875.00
Committee total					58,749.22		161,814.20				220,563.42

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.
⁴ Commercial and military air transportation.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON RULES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2002

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. David Dreier	4/19	4/22	Spain		934.00		(3)				934.00
Brad Smith	4/19	4/22	Spain		934.00		(3)				934.00
Hon. Alcee Hastings	5/25	5/27	Russia		687.00		(3)				687.00
	5/27	5/28	Uzbekistan		333.00		(3)				333.00
	5/27	6/1	China		1,104.00		(3)				1,104.00
	6/1	6/3	S. Korea		536.00		(3)				536.00
Committee total					528.00						4,528.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ Military air transportation.

DAVID DREIER, Chairman, July 26, 2002.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2002

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Corrine Brown	5/25	5/27	Russia		687.00						687.00
	5/27	5/28	Uzbekistan		333.00						333.00
	5/28	6/1	China		1,104.00						1,104.00
	6/1	6/3	South Korea		536.00						536.00
Hon. Bob Filner	4/14	4/16	Mexico		550.00						550.00
Hon. Dan Miller	5/25	5/27	France		760.24						760.24
	5/27	5/29	Italy		486.00						486.00
	5/29	5/30	Greece		240.43						240.43
	5/30	5/31	Slovakia		180.00						180.00
Hon. Mac Collins	5/25	5/27	France		760.24						760.24
	5/27	5/29	Italy		486.00						486.00
	5/29	5/30	Greece		240.43						240.43
	5/30	5/31	Slovakia		180.00						180.00
Hon. John Mica	5/25	5/27	France		760.24						760.24
	5/27	5/29	Italy		486.00						486.00
	5/29	5/30	Greece		240.43						240.43
	5/30	5/31	Slovakia		180.00						180.00
Hon. Bob Borski	5/25	5/27	France		760.24						760.24
	5/27	5/29	Italy		486.00						486.00
	5/29	5/30	Greece		240.43						240.43
	5/30	5/31	Slovakia		180.00						180.00
Hon. Eddie Bernice Johnson	5/25	5/27	France		760.24						760.24
	5/27	5/29	Italy		486.00						486.00
	5/29	5/30	Greece		240.43						240.43
	5/30	5/31	Slovakia		180.00						180.00
Sharon Pinkerton	5/25	5/27	France		760.24						760.24
	5/27	5/29	Italy		486.00						486.00
	5/29	5/30	Greece		240.43						240.43
David Schaffer	5/25	5/27	France		760.24						760.24
	5/27	5/29	Italy		486.00						486.00
	5/29	5/30	Greece		240.43						240.43
Commercial airfare							4,672.78				4,672.78
Stacie Soumbeniotis	5/25	5/27	France		760.24						760.24
	5/27	5/29	Italy		486.00						486.00
	5/29	5/31	Greece		480.85						480.85
Commercial airfare							4,693.05				4,693.05
Hon. Wayne Gilchrest	4/2	4/3	Mali		262.00						262.00
	4/3	4/5	Ethiopia		361.00						361.00
	4/5	4/7	Mozambique		467.00						467.00
	4/7	4/8	South Africa		165.00						165.00
Commercial airfare							2,281.75				2,281.75
Committee total					17,498.78		11,647.58				29,146.36

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

DON YOUNG, Chairman, July 30, 2002.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2002

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Angela Ellard	4/2	4/6	China		1,178.00		5,702.50				6,880.50
Meredith Broadbent	4/2	4/7	China		1,492.00		5,709.50				7,201.50
Michael Castellano	4/2	4/7	China		1,491.00		5,612.50				7,103.50
Tim Reif	4/2	4/7	China		1,491.00		5,612.50				7,103.50
Hon. Ron Lewis	4/19	4/22	Spain		934.00		(3)				934.00
Hon. Mac Collins	5/25	5/27	France		760.24		(3)				760.24
	5/27	5/29	Italy		486.00		(3)				486.00
	5/29	5/30	Greece		240.43		(3)				240.43
	5/30	5/31	Slovakia		180.00		(3)				180.00
Committee total											

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ Military air transportation.

BILL THOMAS, Chairman, July 29, 2002.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON PRINTING, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2002

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²

FOR HOUSE COMMITTEES
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above please check the box at right to so indicate and return.

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

BOB NEY, Chairman, July 23, 2002.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2002

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Elizabeth Larson	3/28	3/31	Australia		670.00						670.00
Commercial airfare	3/31	4/7	Asia		1,424.00						1,424.00
Wyndee Parker	3/28	3/31	Australia		670.00						670.00
Commercial airfare	3/31	4/7	Asia		1,424.00						1,424.00
Hon. Tim Roemer	4/2	4/7	Asia		922.00						922.00
Commercial airfare											8,370.03
Timothy Sample	4/2	4/9	Europe		1,878.00						1,878.00
Elizabeth Larson	5/26	6/1	Asia		1,608.00						1,608.00
Commercial airfare											4,450.50
Marcel Lettre	5/26	6/1	Asia		1,608.00						1,608.00
Commercial airfare											4,450.50
Merrell Moorhead	5/28	5/31	Europe		666.00						666.00
Commercial airfare											3,396.40
Joseph Jakub, Staff	5/26	5/31	Europe		666.00						666.00
Commercial airfare											3,396.40
Lewis Moon, Staff	5/29	5/31	Europe		534.00						534.00
Commercial airfare											6,935.89
Michael Jacobson	5/29	5/31	Europe		534.00						534.00
Commercial airfare											6,935.89
John Stopher	6/21	6/22	Caribbean		299.00						299.00
	6/22	6/25	South America		735.00						735.00
	6/25	6/26	Central America		190.00						190.00
Commercial airfare											2,533.80
Committee total					13,828.00		62,343.11				76,171.11

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.

PORTER J. GOSS, Chairman, July 25, 2002.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2002

Name of member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Dorothy D. Taft	5/14	5/17	USA				5,054.00				5,054.00
			Italy		920.00						920.00
Maureen T. Walsh	5/14	5/17	USA				5,054.00				5,054.00
			Italy		1,048.00						1,048.00
Committee total					1,968.00		10,108.00				12,076.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

CHRIS SMITH, July 31, 2002.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, FRED TURNER, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 16 AND APR. 19, 2002

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Fred L. Turner	4/16	4/18	U.K.		588.00						588.00
	4/18	4/19	Denmark		378.00						378.00
Committee total					966.00						966.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

FRED L. TURNER, May 13, 2002.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DAVID TEBBE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAY 27 AND MAY 28, 2002

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
David Tebbe	5/27	5/28	Lebanon		222.00						222.00
Committee total					222.00						222.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.

DAVID TEBBE, June 20, 2002.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DEREK MILLER, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JUNE 8 AND JUNE 13, 2002

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Derek Miller	6/8	6/13	Italy	1,387.85	1,313.00					1,387.85	1,313.00
Committee total					1,313.00						1,313.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

DEREK J. MILLER, July 11, 2002.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, HON. TONY P. HALL, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JUNE 8 AND JUNE 15, 2002

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Tony P. Hall	6/8	6/15	Italy		2,423.00		4,546.86				6,969.86
Committee total					2,423.00		4,546.86				6,969.86

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

TONY P. HALL, Chairman, July 11, 2002.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, MAX FINBERG, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JUNE 8 AND JUNE 15, 2002

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Max Finberg	6/8	6/5	Italy		2,423.00		4,546.97				6,969.97
Committee total					2,423.00		4,546.97				6,969.97

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

MAX FINBERG, July 11, 2002.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO ITALY, GREECE AND SPAIN, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 2 AND APR. 9, 2002

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Doug Bereuter	4/2	4/3	Italy		840.00						840.00
	4/3	4/5	Greece		266.00						266.00
	4/5	4/9	Spain		772.00		(3)				772.00
Hon. Porter Goss	4/2	4/3	Italy		840.00						840.00
	4/3	4/5	Greece		266.00						266.00
	4/5	4/9	Spain		772.00		(3)				772.00
Hon. John Tanner	4/2	4/3	Italy		840.00						840.00
	4/3	4/5	Greece		266.00						266.00
	4/5	4/9	Spain		772.00		(3)				772.00
Susan Olson	4/2	4/3	Italy		840.00						840.00
	4/3	4/5	Greece		266.00						266.00
	4/5	4/9	Spain		772.00		(3)				772.00
Timothy Sample	4/2	4/3	Italy		840.00						840.00
	4/3	4/5	Greece		266.00						266.00
	4/5	4/9	Spain		772.00		(3)				772.00
Committee total					9,390.00						9,390.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

³ Military air transportation.

DOUGLAS BEREUTER, Chairman, May 16, 2002.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO MEXICO, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAY 16 AND MAY 19, 2002

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Jim Kolbe, Chairman	5/16	5/19	Mexico		345.65		(3)				345.65
Hon. David Dreier	5/16	5/19	Mexico		252.72		(3)				252.72
Hon. Charles Stenholm	5/16	5/19	Mexico		280.44		(3)				280.44
Hon. Joe Barton	5/16	5/18	Mexico		168.48		(3)				168.48
Hon. Chris Cannon	5/16	5/18	Mexico		168.48		(3)				168.48
Hon. Tom Tancredo	5/16	5/18	Mexico		186.96		(3)				186.96
Hon. Howard Berman	5/16	5/19	Mexico		280.44		(3)				280.44
Hon. Calvin Dooley	5/16	5/19	Mexico		280.44		(3)				280.44
Hon. Ed Pastor	5/16	5/19	Mexico		280.44		(3)				280.44
Hon. Bob Filner	5/16	5/19	Mexico		252.72		(3)				252.72
Hon. Lucille Roybal-Allard	5/16	5/19	Mexico		280.44		(3)				280.44
Hon. Silvestre Reyes	5/16	5/19	Mexico		280.44		(3)				280.44
Hon. Tom Udall	5/16	5/19	Mexico		280.44		(3)				280.44
Fran McNaught	5/16	5/19	Mexico		252.72		(3)				252.72

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO MEXICO, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAY 16 AND MAY 19, 2002—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Patrick Baugh	5/16	5/19	Mexico		252.72		(3)				252.72
Caleb McCarry	5/16	5/19	Mexico		252.72		(3)				252.72
Jim Farr	5/16	5/19	Mexico		252.72		(3)				252.72
Linda Solomon	5/16	5/19	Mexico		252.72		(3)				252.72
Jean Carroll	5/16	5/19	Mexico		252.72		(3)				252.72
Paul Oostburg Sanz	5/16	5/19	Mexico		252.72		(3)				252.72
Brad Smith	5/16	5/19	Mexico		252.72		(3)				252.72
Delegation expenses									4,077.62		4,077.62
Interpreters									3,120.00		3,120.00
Committee total					4,359.85				7,197.62		12,557.47

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.

JIM KOLBE, Chairman, June 18, 2002.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO ENGLAND AND BELGIUM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAY 23 AND MAY 28, 2002

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
John McCamman	5/23	5/26	London, UK		738.00		4,530.00				5,268.00
	5/26	5/28	Brussels, Belgium		564.06		279.00				843.00
Tom LaFaille	5/23	5/26	London, UK		738.00		4,530.00				5,268.00
	5/26	5/28	Brussels, Belgium		564.06		279.00				843.00
Committee total					2,604.12		9,618.00				12,222.00

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

JOHN MCCAMMAN, July 2, 2002.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO BULGARIA AND IRELAND, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAY 24 AND MAY 29, 2002

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Doug Bereuter	5/25	5/28	Bulgaria		938.00		(3)				938.00
	5/28	5/29	Ireland		329.00						329.00
Hon. Allen Boyd	5/25	5/28	Bulgaria		938.00		(3)				938.00
	5/28	5/29	Ireland		329.00						329.00
Hon. Vern Ehlers	5/25	5/28	Bulgaria		938.00		(3)				938.00
	5/28	5/29	Ireland		329.00						329.00
Hon. Ralph Regula	5/25	5/28	Bulgaria		938.00		(3)				938.00
	5/28	5/29	Ireland		329.00						329.00
Hon. John Shimkus	5/25	5/26	Bulgaria		418.00		2439.60				2857.60
Hon. John Tanner	5/25	5/28	Bulgaria		938.00		(3)				938.00
	5/28	5/29	Ireland		329.00						329.00
Susan Olson	5/24	5/28	Bulgaria		1040.00		2910.59				3950.59
	5/28	5/29	Ireland		329.00						329.00
Michael Ennis	5/25	5/28	Bulgaria		938.00		(3)				938.00
	5/28	5/29	Ireland		329.00						329.00
Robin Evans	5/25	5/28	Bulgaria		938.00		(3)				938.00
	5/28	5/29	Ireland		329.00						329.00
Paul Gallis	5/25	5/28	Bulgaria		938.00		(3)				938.00
	5/28	5/29	Ireland		329.00						329.00
Beverly Hallock	5/25	5/28	Bulgaria		938.00		(3)				938.00
	5/28	5/29	Ireland		329.00						329.00
Kay King	5/25	5/28	Bulgaria		938.00		(3)				938.00
	5/28	5/29	Ireland		329.00						329.00
Carol Lawrence	5/25	5/28	Bulgaria		938.00		(3)				938.00
	5/28	5/29	Ireland		329.00						329.00
Scott Palmer	5/25	5/28	Bulgaria		938.00		(3)				938.00
	5/28	5/29	Ireland		329.00						329.00
Patrick Prisco	5/25	5/28	Bulgaria		938.00		(3)				938.00
	5/28	5/29	Ireland		329.00						329.00
Jo Weber	5/24	5/28	Bulgaria		1040.00		2910.59				3950.59
	5/28	5/29	Ireland		329.00						329.00
Committee total					19,627.00		8,260.78				27,887.78

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.

DOUG BEREUTER, July 11, 2002.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO JORDAN, SYRIA, ISRAEL, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAY 26 AND MAY 31, 2002

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Hon. Frank R. Wolf		5/26	USA				6,639.06				6,639.06
	5/27	5/30	Jordan		705.00						705.00
	5/28	5/28	Syria		371.00						371.00
	5/30	5/31	Israel								
	5/31		USA								
					³ 341.00						341.00
Committee total					735.00		6,639.06				7,374.06

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

²If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³Less \$341.00 returned to U.S. Treasury/State Department in unused per diem.

FRANK WOLF, Chairman, June 26, 2002.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO JORDAN, SYRIA, ISRAEL, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAY 26 AND MAY 31, 2002

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem ¹		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ²
Daniel F. Scandling	5/27	5/26	USA				6,639.00				6,639.00
	5/29		Jordan		705.00						705.00
		5/29	Syria								
	5/30	5/30	Jordan								
	5/30	5/31	Israel		371.00						371.00
					3 - 150.00						- 150.00
Committee total					926.00		6,639.00				7,565.00

¹Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
²If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³Returned \$150.00 in unused per diem to U.S. Treasury.

DANIEL F. SCANDLING, June 26, 2002.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

8992. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Grapes Grown in a Designated Area of Southeastern California; Revision to Container and Pack Requirements [Docket No. FV02-925-2 FIR] received August 29, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8993. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Apricots Grown in Designated Counties in Washington; Increased Assessment Rate [Docket No. FV02-922-1 FR] received August 29, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8994. A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule — Dried Prunes Produced in California; Decreased Assessment Rate [Docket No. FV02-993-4 IFR] received August 29, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

8995. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the OMB Sequestration Update Report to the President and Congress for fiscal year 2003, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 902(d)(2); to the Committee on Appropriations.

8996. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Weighted Guidelines Form [DFARS Case 2002-D012] received August 7, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

8997. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Trade Agreements Thresholds — Construction [DFARS Case 2002-D011] received August 7, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

8998. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Partnership Agreement Between DOD and the Small Business Administration [DFARS Case 2001-D016] received August 7, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

8999. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, trans-

mitting the Commission's final rule — Acceleration of Periodic Report Filing Dates and Disclosure Concerning Website Access to Reports [Release Nos. 33-8128; 34-46464; FR-63; File No. S7-08-02] (RIN: 3235-AI33) received September 6, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

9000. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Tribally Controlled Postsecondary Vocational and Technical Institutions Program — received August 6, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

9001. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Career Resource Network State Grants — received August 6, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

9002. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Impact Aid Programs (RIN: 1810-AA94) received September 6, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

9003. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Indian Education Discretionary Grant Programs (RIN: 1810-AA93) received September 6, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

9004. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule — Improving the Academic Achievement of the Disadvantaged (RIN: 1810-AA92) received September 6, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

9005. 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 August 13, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

9006. A letter from the Director, Corporate Policy and Research Department, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Rules for Administrative Review of Agency Decisions (RIN: 1212-AA97) received August 13, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

9007. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, trans-

mitting the Administration on Developmental Disabilities Fiscal Year 1998 and 1999 Annual Reports, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 6006(c); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

9008. A letter from the Deputy Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Army's Proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 02-58), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

9009. A letter from the Deputy Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Army's Proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to India for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 02-57), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

9010. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Army's Proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to Egypt for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 02-51), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

9011. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Army's Proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to Egypt for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 02-47), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

9012. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Army's Proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to Egypt for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 02-37), or major equipment, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

9013. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Navy's Proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 02-40), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

9014. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Navy's Proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the

United States for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 02-52), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

9015. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Air Force's Proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 02-41), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

9016. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting notification concerning the Department of the Air Force's Proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance (LOA) to Belgium for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 02-53), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on International Relations.

9017. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's FY 2002 Cooperative Threat Reduction Annual Report to Congress; to the Committee on International Relations.

9018. A letter from the Director, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia, transmitting proposed legislation to authorize the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency to appoint staff without regard to the provisions of title 5, U.S.C.; to the Committee on Government Reform.

9019. A letter from the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the annual report of the Coastal Zone Management Fund for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for fiscal year 2001, pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1456a(b)(3); to the Committee on Resources.

9020. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting a legislative proposal to amend section 709 of title 18, U.S.C., regarding the unauthorized use of the name or initials of the F.B.I., the U.S. Marshals Service, or the D.E.A.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9021. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Safety and Security Zones; USCGC EAGLE port visit-Salem Harbor, Massachusetts [CGD01-02-063] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received August 9, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

9022. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Branch, Customs Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule — Technical Corrections: Rules of Origin for Textile and Apparel Products [T.D. 02-47] received August 6, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9023. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Weighted Average Interest Rate Update [Notice 2002-57] received August 6, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9024. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Clarification of Entity Classification Rules [TD 9012] (RIN: 1545-AX75) received August 6, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9025. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Department Store Inventory Price Indexes [Rev. Rul. 2002-52] received August 6, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9026. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Treaty Guidance Regarding Payments with Respect to Domestic Reverse Hybrid Entities [TD 8999] (RIN: 1545-AY13) received August 7, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9027. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule — Department Store Inventory Price Indexes [Rev. Rul. 2002-57] received September 3, 2002, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9028. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Defense, transmitting proposed legislation to strengthen the management structure of the Office of the Secretary of Defense; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and Government Reform.

9029. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's proposal to repeal or modify certain reporting requirements in the area of international affairs; jointly to the Committees on Financial Services and International Relations.

9030. A letter from the Secretaries and Director, Departments of the Treasury, Education, and the Office of Management and Budget, transmitting a proposed legislative amendment to section 6103 of the IRC of 1986 that would allow the IRS to match the income reported on Federal student aid applications with income tax return data; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Education and the Workforce.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. PAUL:

H.R. 5356. A bill to abolish the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal reserve banks, to repeal the Federal Reserve Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BEREUTER:

H.R. 5357. A bill to provide for the review of agriculture mergers and acquisitions by the Department of Agriculture and to outlaw unfair practices in the agriculture industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. INSLEE (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Ms. SOLIS):

H.R. 5358. A bill to ensure that funds made available to implement the National Fire Plan on National Forest System lands and other public lands are used to reduce the threat of catastrophic wildfire in the wildland-urban interface, to support community and private land wildfire control efforts, to require that receipts generated from hazardous fuels reduction projects are returned to the Treasury, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, 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. KANJORSKI:

H.R. 5359. A bill to rescind the Department of Veterans Affairs memorandum of July 18, 2002, in which Directors of health service networks in the Department of Veterans Affairs are directed to ensure that no mar-

keting activities to enroll new veterans occur within their networks; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. RYUN of Kansas (for himself, Mr. WALSH, and Mr. HANSEN):

H.R. 5360. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit against income tax for the purchase of hearing aids; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. DEMING, Mr. SPRATT, and Mr. CLYBURN):

H.R. 5361. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1830 South Lake Drive in Lexington, South Carolina, as the "Floyd Spence Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H. Con. Res. 463. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that on September 11, 2002, the people of the United States should reaffirm the principles for which the Nation was founded so that freedom may ring from every community in the Nation and be heard around the world; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. GILMAN:

H. Res. 520. A resolution congratulating Bosnia and Herzegovina on the 10th anniversary of its independence; to the Committee on International Relations.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. CARSON of Indiana:

H.R. 5362. A bill for the relief of Irina V. Kotlova-Green and her son, Nikita Kotlov; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OTTER:

H.R. 5363. A bill to provide for the retroactive entitlement of Ed W. Freeman to Medal of Honor special pension; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

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

H.R. 122: Mr. CALLAHAN.

H.R. 348: Ms. WOOLSEY.

H.R. 572: Mr. HALL of Texas.

H.R. 600: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. UNDERWOOD, and Ms. HARMAN.

H.R. 632: Mr. LANTOS, Mr. GUTIERREZ, and Mr. FROST.

H.R. 817: Mr. BOOZMAN.

H.R. 848: Mrs. MEEK of Florida and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 968: Mr. MOORE.

H.R. 1021: Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. GRUCCI, and Mr. SOUDER.

H.R. 1109: Mr. EVERETT.

H.R. 1134: Mr. HUNTER.

H.R. 1296: Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri.

H.R. 1322: Mr. LYNCH and Mr. WEINER.

H.R. 1543: Mrs. MYRICK and Mr. EHRlich.

H.R. 1624: Mr. ROSS, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. GANSKE, and Mr. OBSBORNE.

H.R. 1723: Mr. GANSKE, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. BERKLEY, and Mr. EHRlich.

H.R. 1908: Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin and Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.

H.R. 1918: Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. WYNN, and Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 1919: Ms. HARMAN.

H.R. 1956: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Mr. PUTNAM.

- H.R. 2041: Mr. SOUDER.
H.R. 2117: Mr. OSBORNE.
H.R. 2147: Mr. ANDREWS.
H.R. 2357: Mr. HOEKSTRA.
H.R. 2527: Mr. CRAMER, Mr. BONILLA, and Mr. FILNER.
H.R. 2573: Mrs. TAUSCHER and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 2610: Mrs. MORELLA and Ms. WOOLSEY.
H.R. 2866: Mr. ANDREWS.
H.R. 2874: Mr. LANTOS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. PHELPS, and Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 2966: Ms. DELAURO and Ms. WATSON.
H.R. 3430: Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota.
H.R. 3431: Mr. COOKSEY and Mr. VITTER.
H.R. 3450: Mr. THUNE, Ms. BERKLEY, and Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
H.R. 3464: Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. McNULTY, and Mr. WHITFIELD.
H.R. 3552: Mrs. MALONEY of New York and Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.
H.R. 3831: Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.
H.R. 3899: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 4000: Mr. BOUCHER, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 4086: Mrs. MORELLA.
H.R. 4089: Ms. BERKLEY and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 4091: Ms. BERKLEY and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 4555: Ms. WATSON and Mr. BAKER.
H.R. 4600: Mr. THOMAS, Mr. POMEROY, and Mr. THORNBERRY.
H.R. 4643: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. OLVER, Mr. STARK, and Ms. BALDWIN.
H.R. 4676: Mr. PAUL.
H.R. 4691: Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. KINGSTON, and Mr. GANSKE.
H.R. 4763: Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. FOLEY.
H.R. 4780: Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. RUSH, and Ms. ESHOO.
H.R. 4843: Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. ROSS, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. SPRATT, and Mr. GUTIERREZ.
H.R. 4887: Mr. FOLEY, Mr. ENGLISH, and Mr. TANCREDO.
H.R. 4942: Mr. TIAHRT.
H.R. 4963: Mr. BALDACCI.
H.R. 4983: Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. BERRY, Mr. ROSS, Mr. BOSWELL, Mr. TURNER, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. PHELPS, Mr. JOHN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. FROST, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. EDWARDS, and Mr. HOFFFEL.
H.R. 5059: Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.
H.R. 5064: Mr. SCHROCK.
H.R. 5147: Mr. KOLBE and Mrs. ROUKEMA.
H.R. 5235: Mr. COOKSEY and Mr. KOLBE.
H.R. 5253: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 5268: Mr. BORSKI, Mr. SHIMKUS and Mr. DOYLE.
H.R. 5272: Mr. McDERMOTT and Mrs. LOWEY.
H.R. 5277: Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut and Mr. RAMSTAD.
H.R. 5304: Mr. TANCREDO.
H.R. 5311: Mr. BOOZMAN Mr. CROWLEY and Mr. SHOWS.
H.R. 5316: Mr. HAYWORTH.
H.R. 5334: Mrs. JONES of Ohio.
H.R. 5340: Ms. WATSON, Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD, Mr. FROST, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. SOLIS, Mr. LEWIS of California, and Ms. SANCHEZ.
H.J. Res. 66: Mr. DOOLITTLE.
H.J. Res. 108: Mr. RYUN of Kansas.
H. Con. Res. 315: Mr. MANZULLO.
H. Con. Res. 343: Mr. SCHIFF.
H. Con. Res. 431: Ms. SLAUGHTER.
H. Res. 499: Ms. WOOLSEY.
H. Res. 518: Ms. DELAURO, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. BOYD, Mr. ETHERIDGE, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. TANNER, and Mr. EVANS.